



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

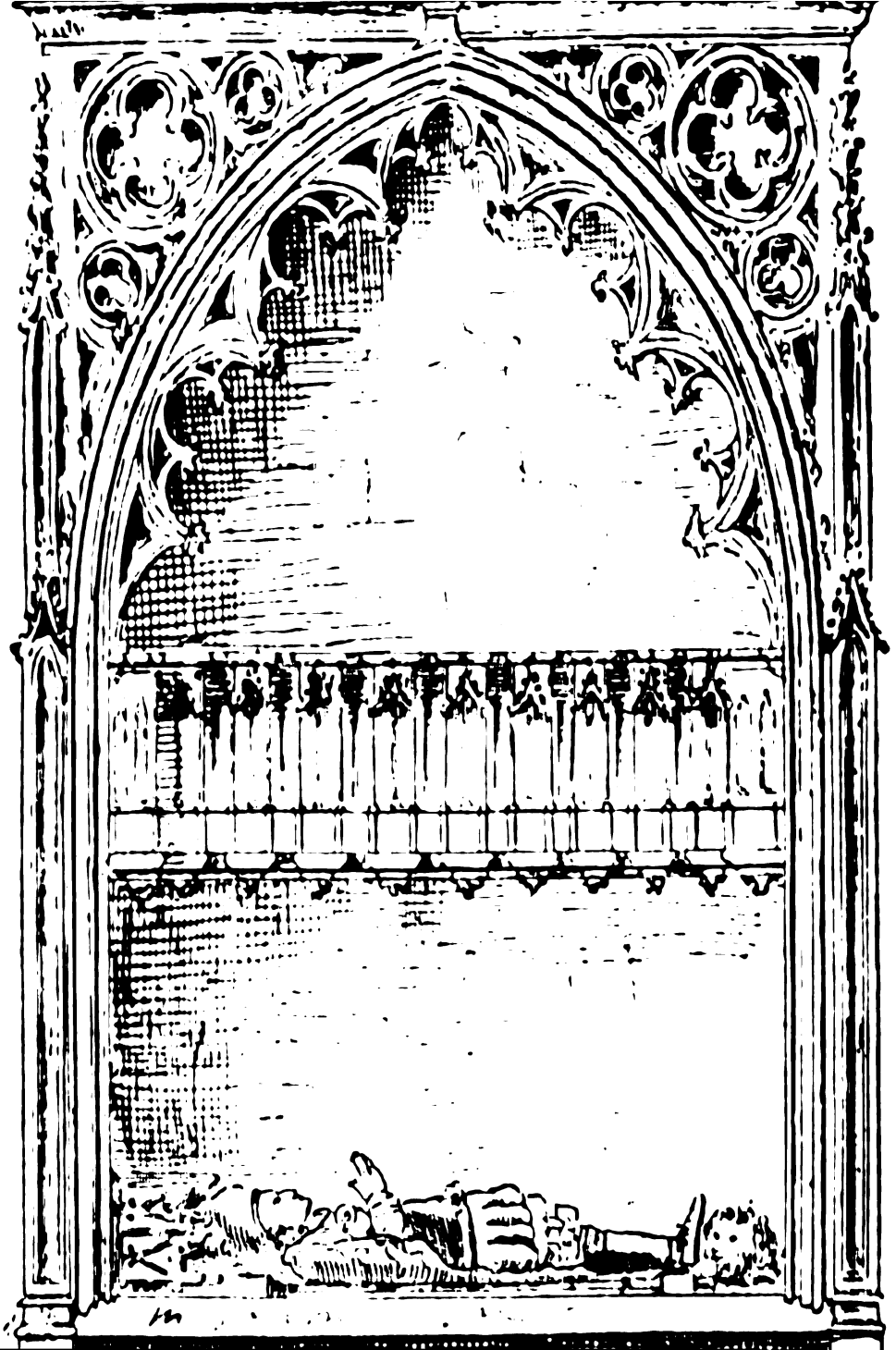
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*Northern notes & queries*













1/2 yhr

1-4  
(1888-90)

# NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES

or

## The Scottish Antiquary

EDITED BY THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN

M.A., F.S.A.Scot., ALLOA

ESTABLISHED 1886

VOLS. I. AND II. (COMBINED), WITH INDEXES

Issued in Quarterly Parts, 1s. each  
Annual Subscription, 4s.

EDINBURGH: DAVID DOUGLAS

MDCCCLXXXVIII

LOAN STACK

DA 750  
S17  
v.1-4

## PREFACE

UNCERTAIN of the reception we should meet with, and of our ability to continue the publication of *N. N. & Q.*, we hesitated to call the first year's issue the first volume, but now that fortune has smiled on us, and a second year has been survived, we think it best to make the age of the work and the number of the volumes coincide, and have given a Title-page and Index for Vols. I. and II. (combined).

With the first number of Volume III. we have made an addition to our title, that it may be known that our work is meant to possess a national character. As *THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY*, it embraces the whole of Scotland. As time goes on we hope to welcome many provincial periodicals of a like nature. Since our first appearance one, *The Scottish Notes & Queries*, has undertaken to illustrate the Aberdeenshire district, and is carried on with much ability. Our readers will have seen that we have been favoured with contributions from all parts of Scotland: nor has the border-land been overlooked. As the proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating, it may be well to state that so satisfactory has been the sale of our work, that complete sets of Vols. I. and II. are all but exhausted, and it will be necessary to hoard the twelve sets that remain in order that any special demand which may arise for them may be met.

Of some parts a few numbers are still unsold, but early application should be made for them. If they can be supplied, their price will be 2s. each.

A. W. C. H.



# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                     | PAGE |                                       | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Introduction, . . . . .                 | I    | 14. Archibald Campbell's Baptism, . . | 13   |
| 2. <i>Æconomia Rokebelorum</i> , . . . . . | 2    | 15. Dutch or Germans in Glasgow, . .  | 13   |
| 3. Scottish History Society, . . . . .     | 3    | 16. Brass Pan, . . . . .              | 13   |
| 4. 'Bonnie Dundee' and 'Gay Gordon,' .     | 4    | 17. St. Rombaud, . . . . .            | 14   |
| 5. Funeral Expenses, . . . . .             | 5    | 18. Flemings in Scotland, . . . . .   | 14   |
| 6. Inventory of an Edinburgh Burgess, .    | 6    | 19. Kirk-Session Records, . . . . .   | 15   |
| 7. Relief for Huguenots, . . . . .         | 7    | QUERIES.                              |      |
| 8. Sedan Chair burnt, . . . . .            | 7    | I. Graham Family, . . . . .           | 16   |
| 9. Dunstaffnage Castle, . . . . .          | 7    | II. Allan Family, . . . . .           | 16   |
| 10. Epitaphs from Culross, . . . . .       | 7    | III. M. Mirabelle, . . . . .          | 16   |
| 11. Old Use of 'Bargain,' . . . . .        | 9    | IV. Pre-Reformation Church Plate, . . | 16   |
| 12. The Legal Right to Coat-Armour, . .    | 9    | V. General Guest, . . . . .           | 16   |
| 13. Highland Dyes, . . . . .               | 10   | VI. Curious Notice, . . . . .         | 16   |
|                                            |      | VII. Pieter Miravelt, . . . . .       | 16   |

## I. INTRODUCTION.

THIS magazine, *Northern Notes and Queries*, is intended for Archæologists in Scotland and the northern counties of England. The want of such a periodical has been acknowledged. The English *Notes and Queries* long stood alone as a channel through which antiquarian information could be circulated, and answers obtained to queries, often of great interest. But now, though it still maintains its well-earned supremacy, there are in England twelve provincial periodicals of a similar character.\*

Scotland is rich in antiquities, and possesses men second to none in zeal and capacity to utilise them as exponents of history. The English counties bordering on Scotland are also closely connected with her past life.

In Scotland and the North of England there are many Societies working in a common cause, but having no common publication in which to interchange facts or theories. The Scottish History Society, now fairly started, will give a new impetus to historical inquiry. Thus the time seems favourable to the establishment of a quarterly paper which may become in time a monthly issue, and grow from sixteen pages to twice or thrice those dimensions. Its success must in the first case depend on its attaining a fair circulation for the first year, and that can only be secured by the

\* Quarterly: *The Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, *Cheshire Notes and Queries*, *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, *Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, *Manchester Notes and Queries* (Half-Yearly), *The Manx Note-Book*, *The Midland Antiquary*, *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*.

Monthly: *The East Anglian*, *The Palatine Note-Book*, *The Western Antiquary*.



greater number of those who receive this, the first copy, sending at once their names and subscriptions, 4s., to the Editor. The sale of such a paper over the counter is always fluctuating. In order to encourage subscribers, it is arranged that they and they only shall receive the future parts of a transcript of a very rare and interesting MS., *Æconomia Rokebeiorum*, never before printed in its entirety. The first portion of this is presented with our first Number; the fourth portion will contain Title-page, Preface, Notes, and a full Index. As this work is paged distinct from *Northern Notes and Queries*, it will form at the close of the year a complete and most interesting volume. If success attends our efforts, we shall endeavour year by year to produce a work on the same plan, and thus we hope to secure a steadily increasing number of regular subscribers. But money is not all that is required—nay, is not the chief thing. We must ask our readers to be literary contributors also. Our first Number, while it may serve as a pattern, as far as size and matter go, is necessarily wanting in the variety which can only be secured by the co-operation of the many. We have been fortunate in obtaining notes from several talented archæologists, but we have been thrown much on our own resources; we have done our best to present to our readers matter that has not appeared in print before, or only in an obscure way. Of course, also, our Query Column is weak, for we cannot ourselves ask questions *ad nauseam*, and we have as yet no readers whose curiosity we can invoke. We trust that in our September Number there will be many interesting Queries inserted, and that in January these will receive satisfactory Answers. We appeal to the reading public to support us, and would ask those who receive this our first Number to subscribe, or, if not disposed to do that, to lend or give the paper to some friend who will subscribe. We feel sure that in time such a work as this will make its way, and we shall do our utmost to select such Notes and Queries as may be most interesting and most useful to the Archæologist, Genealogist, and Historian.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

All Communications to be addressed—

EDITOR *Northern Notes and Queries*,

ALLOA, N.B.

*Subscribers sending Postal Order or Stamps for 4s. will receive the first year's issue of NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES as published quarterly, together with the Supplement, viz. ÆCONOMIA ROKEBEIORUM, which will only be supplied in future to those who have paid their first annual subscription.*

## 2. ÆCONOMIA ROKEBEIORUM.

*Æconomia Rokebeiorum* was written in 1593 by Ralph Rokeby, Secretary of the Council of York. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmond*, has printed an incomplete version of it, which is, I believe, the only one in print. The version now given was transcribed for Richard Boylston of Birmingham in 1712 by W. Jackson, who evidently was not a Latin scholar; it is, however, well and clearly written, and contains a complete version of the ballad of the Sow of Rokeby. It is the possession of a descendant of Ralph Rokeby and of Richard Boylston, J. C. Hallen, Esq.,

son of the late Rokeby Boylston Hallen, Esq. The pages of the ms. are indicated by vertical and numbered lines. The next part will contain the long and curious ballad of 'The Felon Sow of Rokeby.'

### 3. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Society is now fairly established. At a meeting held at the Signet Library, Edinburgh, April 21, the Rules, which had been proposed by a Committee appointed for that purpose, were read and approved. The Earl of Rosebery, in whose suggestion the Society originated, will be President. The Council will consist of Professor Masson (Chairman), Dr. Skene, Dr. Dowden, Dr. George Burnett, Dr. Thomas Dickson, Professor Taylor, Professor Kirkpatrick, Mr. Æneas Mackay, Mr. Omond, Mr. J. T. Clark, Mr. J. Russell, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. J. J. Reid (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. T. G. Law (Hon. Secretary). A number of gentlemen living in the country will also co-operate in the work of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its affairs as Corresponding Members of Council, viz. Professor Mitchell of St. Andrews, Professor Veitch of Glasgow, Dr. Sprott of North Berwick, Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen of Alloa, Professor Robertson Smith, Professor Grub, Mr. Joseph Bain, Mr. Osmund Airy, and the Rev. W. D. Macray, Oxford.

The object of the Society is defined to be *the discovery and the printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland*. There should be no lack of useful work for such a Society in Scotland. Former Book Clubs—the Bannatyne, Maitland, etc.—have been chiefly concerned with the earlier periods of Scottish History, its political annals, monastic charters, public records, etc. It is understood that the new Society will seek rather to throw light on comparatively recent times, and especially upon the manners and customs, social life, and moral condition of the people. It is well known that there lie scattered over the country a mass of documents, letters, diaries, household books, Kirk-Session records, etc., hitherto unedited, and but partially examined, which need to be sifted, digested, and printed. It is expected that the Society will secure the hearty support and co-operation of the private owners of manuscripts. The Earl of Dalhousie has already generously offered to the Council facilities of access to his archives at Panmure Castle. As an example of what may be met with in similar collections, it may be mentioned that there are here preserved, among other papers of great interest, a volume of Lord Panmure's Accounts, 1699-1700, containing curious and minute items of personal expenditure for travelling, clothes, servants, books, etc.; the correspondence of the Hon. Henry Maule, an ardent Jacobite, 'out' in 1715; a journal of travels by Dr. Blair, in company with the Earl of Panmure, in 1717, said to be the work of an intelligent observer, whose descriptions are fresh and interesting; letters of the Rev. James Greenshields, 1710-15, imprisoned at the instance of the Edinburgh Presbytery for his use of the English Prayer-Book; and letters of the Rev. Thomas Innes, describing his visits to various Scottish houses and libraries in search of materials for his *Critical Essay on the Early Inhabitants of Scotland*, published in 1729.

The success of the Society will largely depend upon the prompt filling up of the list of Members. The number of subscribers will be limited.

The amount of the subscription will be one guinea annually, for which each member will receive two volumes, 8vo, of about 230 pages each. Editors will receive no pecuniary remuneration, but all expenses incurred in the procuring of transcripts and in printing will be defrayed by the Society.

Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Society are requested to intimate their intention of doing so without delay to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. G. Law, Signet Library, Edinburgh.

T. G. LAW.

#### 4. THE SIEGE OF EDINBURGH CASTLE, 1689—

‘BONNY DUNDEE’ AND ‘THE GAY GORDON.’

There lies before me a copy of the Earl of Balcarres's *Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in 1688, as sent to the late King James II. when in France* (London, 1714). It contains *marginalia*, written or dictated apparently by the first Duke of Gordon, to whom the volume is stated to have belonged, and who is probably best known to the general reader as ‘the gay Gordon’ of Scott's ‘Bonny Dundee,’ who with a handful of men held Edinburgh Castle for King James, and with whom the hero of the song holds perilous converse at ‘the proud castle rock,’ on the occasion of his sudden departure from the Convention. Of this famous interview we have now an account by one of the parties. Balcarres (p. 69) writes : ‘He [Dundee] went straight away with about fifty horses. As he was riding near the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the Duke of G——n made a sign to speak with him at the *west* side of the Castle, where, tho’ it be extremely steep, yet he told the Duke all that was resolved upon, and begg’d he might hold out the Castle till your friends might get him relieved, which he positively promised to do.’ On this the marginal note runs as follows : ‘The Duke made no sign, nor could it be probably known it was the Viscount of Dundee, but the Viscount cryed up to the Centurie who was ‘at the west syde of the Castle y’ he would gladly speake to the Duke, he ‘immediately went to the Viscount and after some Discourse, he asked ‘what he resolved to do, the Viscount replied he designed to go to the ‘King in Ireland. The Duke answered yt the K. had more Generalls ‘yn he had use for, but yt he advised the Viscount to go to Stirling Castle, ‘and yr call a Convention, and call Capuch with his Highlanders who ‘was yn in Arms for the K: to guard the Convention at qh for each ‘Vote the Convention at Edr. should make aȝt the K's service yt the ‘Convention at Stirling might make two for it.’ This, taken alone, would suggest that Claverhouse's ascent of the rock in heavy cavalry boots, of which Mr. Mark Napier makes so much, may have never taken place.

On Balcarres's graphic account (p. 64) of the irresolute conduct of the Duke of Gordon one day promising the Earls of Leven and Tweeddale to surrender the Castle, and the next changing his mind, the Duke notes as follows : ‘I have forgott q̄t passed betwixt the Two EE: & me, but I am ‘sure I never had Sentiments contrare to the King's service. And the ‘second Day I proposed to have Capuch and oȝr Highlanders who had ‘taken arms for his Majestie's service included in my Indemnity q̄ch ‘made one of the Earles so verie angrie yt he was readie to give the ‘officers of the Castle Names.’

Two other notes connected with the siege of the Castle may be tran-

scribed. Balcarres states (p. 58) that, on the arrival of Dundee and himself in Edinburgh about the end of February 1689, they found Gordon already capitulating. Gordon notes, 'This is Mistake for whom should he be Capitulating with? for he had refused to render to the Councell, tho' it was reported they had power to Command him; two Councillors came to the Castle with their Clerk to require the Constable to surrender it in yr Hand qch he possitively refused: the Clerk was not Sir William Paterson as he assured me, but indeed I have forgott how it was.' The second note comments on Balcarres blaming Gordon for not 'providing' the Castle after he had resolved to hold it, and runs thus: 'But was it not a Shame for the Author and oysr of the Government not to have provided the Castle before it came to yt, but they were so farr from it yt seall [several] of the Arms and Amunition yt was in it were sent to Stirling, and had not Collonel Vindram, yt loyall Gentleman and deputy Governour, represented to the Statesmen of which the Author was on of the chief they would have left the Castle altogether unprovided: all the provision yt was sent to Stirling fell afterwards into the hands of the Whigs.' The reader will remember that some twenty-five years had elapsed between the events and the Duke of Gordon's notes. This may suffice to account for failure of memory, without supposing any unwillingness to recall the past.

The copy of Balcarres's *Account*, from which these notes are taken, was in the possession of Dr. James Walker, Bishop of Edinburgh, and Primus, and was by his daughter, Mrs. Erskine, presented to the Library of the Theological College of the Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

The student should compare with the notices given above the contemporary account of the *Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh*, 1689 (printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1828), in which the Duke is represented as seeing a body of horse through a telescope. The Viscount comes to the foot of the rock, the Duke speaks to him from the top of the wall, and then goes out and discourses with him.

J. DOWDEN.

EDINBURGH, April 28th, 1886.

## 5. AGREEMENT OF THE LAIRDS OF LORNE TO CURTAIL THE EXPENSES OF FUNERALS, 1729.

Att [sic] in Muckairne the 19 day of April 1729 yeirs.

Whereas a Custom too long observed does more & more prevaill within the Division of Lorn contrary to the practise of most oyr parts of Scotland of Comoners conveeing in great numbers to Lateuake & funerals before the day of Interment qch unnecessary formality is often observed Likeuayes by Gentlemen & Ladies, and tho we are Sensible that this prevails & proceeds from the peoples regaird & friendship for the defunct & friends yet its obvious such practises alwise did & if continued will involve the friends & successors of the Defunct in considerable and unnecessary charges and trouble and brings the persons Inveeted to inconveniences. Therefore wee Subscribing Heretors and Gentlemen within sd Division of Lorn Doe unanimously hencefurth Resolve and Enact that neither Gentlemen nor Comoners upon the death of either Gentleman or Woman, or upon the death of any Comoner except such as are in the Town q' such person so dying reside, or the nixt neighbouring Town or blood Relations unless Advertised by Letter or oyrwise do come present to any funerall or Lateuake untill the day of Interment and that

none come then but such as are advertised or invited by sd Defuncts friends but in case the persons deceist be at any considerable distance from the Buriall place that his friends by their letters or other advertisement give notice to such Gentlemen as are Invited to bring q<sup>t</sup> number of Comoners shall be thought proper or circumstances requires and no oyrwise and we likewise not only promise to punish such persons w<sup>in</sup> our re<sup>x</sup>ve bounds as shall transgress the above rules soe far as we have authority but also heartily recommend to all such persons as shall be concerned in the maunadgment of funerals within Lorn in the future that such persons so transgressing sitt unserved at all such occations without allowing ym any access to meat or drink as they conveen uncalled and we appoint that publick Intimation may be given hereof upon a Sunday after Divine Service within all the parishes of the sd Division which we promise upon Honour for our own part to observe.

Signed day and date forsaid by : Sic : Subscribuntur

Hugh M<sup>c</sup>pherson  
Ron: Campbell  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Campbell  
Colin Campbell  
Jo: Campbell  
Don: Campbell  
Dun: Campbell

Daniel Campbell  
Arch: Campbell  
Pat. Campbell  
Cha<sup>s</sup> Campbell  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Campbell  
Jo: Campbell  
Dun: M<sup>c</sup>Dougall  
Jo: Campbell  
Jo: Steuart.

Dun: Camp: Lochnell  
Pat: Campbell  
J. M<sup>c</sup>Dougall  
Jon: Campbell  
A. Campbell  
Neill Campbell

#### 6. INVENTORY OF GOODS OF ROBERT HENDERSON, BURGESS AND CORDWAINER OF EDINBURGH, DECEASED. 1678.

To wit tuo pynt stops ane Chappen ane Mutchin and a half mutchin stop all of pewther Item six pewther plats and tuo chamber potts Item tuo f ed [or I . . ed] chandlers ane brace chandler a pistoll ane mortar and bowels and a little brace pot Item tuo stouped beds with courtaines tuo feir chists and ane trunk Item ane wanscot dresser ane ambrie with a Large wanscot Chist tuo wanscot chaires and tuo wanscot stools tuo feather beds tuo feather bouldsters and four feather coads Item three pairs of small sheets and five pairs of round five pairs of blankets three coverings tuo iron pots ane girdle tuo paunes ane chimney a pair of tougnes with a crouck tuo backed chaires of ash three firr press for holding of shoes Item ane little wanscot failding table tuo pair of Boot trees ane Little firr table ane hinging ambrie in his studie Item ane Cake and half of rozet Item of men and womens Lasts the number of fiftie or yrbie Item of Childrens Lasts the Number of fiftie seven or y<sup>b</sup>y Item tuo suords and ane musket four Lyme plats Item four working stools and ane candle box tuo Little barrells ane folding Langsoidle Item tuo litle silver dishes Item ane chaine covered with Leather ane stooll also covered with Leather three cutting knyves and ane cutting board Item fourtie four pairs of mens shooes of old and new work Item four pair of Bootes Item of Boyes and Childrens shooes tuentie six pairs of shooes other his goods & geir as well without as within his duelling house Buith & pertinence of the samen then pertaining or q<sup>th</sup> should happen any tymes thereafter to pertaine & belong to him.

7. RELIEF FOR HUGUENOTS.

In the Burgh Records of Glasgow on 6th October 1660 is a notice of a 'Contributioun under the name of Charitie for the distressed Protestants in Polland and Bohemia;' and again on the 7th November 1732 'Robert Luke, late Treasurer, is ordained to pay to M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wodrow, minister of the Gospel at Eastwood [the well-known historian] ten pounds sterling of Charity for the behoof of the poor sufferers at Salzburgh, who have been Constrained to leave their country for their steady adherence to the Protestant religion.'

J. O. MITCHELL.

8. SEDAN CHAIR BURNT.

By a Sentence of the Hon. Magistrates of this city, a Sedan or Chair, with all its Accoutrements, was burnt at the Cross by the Common Executioner, having been stopt at the Netherbowport with a dead Corpse in it some weeks ago: But John Drummond the chairmaster and John Forsyth the Chair-carrier having deposed that they were betrayed into that Scrape, and at last compelled to take in the Corpse, were only banished the city.—*Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh, Monday, March 29, 1742.

9. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE.

Edinburgh First day of  
August 1661

The Lords of his Majesties secreat Councill ordaines the Laird of Ardchattan To attend the removall of the Inglish Garisone out of the castle of Dunstafnage, and to receave the keyes & all other furniture & artilyearie belonging therto or anything else that is left behind and to take care yrof while farder order And to give an accompt of the same to the Councell and that he have a caire to procure that all such Gunns be left as belongs to privat persons.

Extractum per me  
Pet Wedderburne

10. EPITAPHS FROM CULROSS.\*

Besides the slabs mentioned in the foot-note, there are three slabs now set upright against the east wall. The one to the north is much worn, but the outline of a shield can be traced with the letters I.E on either side;

\* 'The old Parish Church is by far the most venerable building, and there are features of great interest about it. Its exterior size is 78 feet by 21½, the walls are about 3 feet thick, and are nearly levelled to the ground in many places. I believe that in its original condition it was entered by a west door, and that on either side were narrow lancet windows. One of these, situated near the present south door, remains, and measures 2½ feet by 6½ inches. What sort of windows there were in the east and west gables it is impossible to say: the eastern gable was surmounted by a cross, the socket for which, formed of the crowning copestone, still lies in the churchyard, and shows good early canopy carving. On the floor of the church were several long slabs, inscribed with fine floriated crosses, with the knightly sword on one side of the shaft. One of these slabs bears on the other side of the shaft a device which is very like a pointed arch with a "square" over it. . . . In 1633 an Act was passed making the Abbey Church the lawful parish church . . .,' this 'however, long continued to be the burial-place of the parish. —*Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, for 1877, pp. 251, 252. See also a *History of Culross*, by D. Beveridge, lately published by Blackwood.

it is the memorial of James Erskine, second son of Robert, Lord Erskine, and brother of John, Earl of Mar. He had a grant of Balgownie and Little Sauchie in 1549, and was the ancestor of John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame, now of Balgownie, in the parish of Culross. The next stone is in much better order; on it is a large panel having in each corner a buckle (the device of the Stirlings of Keir), in the centre a shield with the arms of Erskine *ar*, a pale *sa* impaling Stirling of Keir *or*, on a bend *sa* three buckles *or*, on either side the shield the letters C.S, above *ÆTATIS* 72, below *OBEIT* | *SEPBER* | 1582. This is the monument of Christian Stirling of Keir, wife of James Erskine. The third slab is much worn; its general design has evidently been the same as the other two, but only a shield bearing the Erskine arms and the letters R.E on either side can be traced; it is doubtless the memorial of Robert Erskine of Balgownie, son of James and Christian. Lying near the mausoleum of the Johnstons of Sands is half of a very large and thick slab, on which may be traced the lower portion of a shield charged apparently with the Erskine arms; on a pale is a figure resembling a two-pronged fork with the prongs to the chief; below is the date 1597. The first initial has been broken away, but part of the second remains, and appears like the lower part of an E. On the wall near the south door is a slab having on a semicircular space at the top *RM* | *LS* | 1731; while below is the inscription *HERE · LYETH · JOHN · SANDS · OF · | WOODHEAD · WHO · DYED · 1653 · | HIS · AGE · 67 · AND · HIS · SPOVS · | BESSIE · GRAY · DYED · 1661 · HIR · | AGE · 72 · AND · JOHN · SAN | DS · OF · WOODHEAD · WHO · | DYED · 1713 · HIS · AGE · 72 | AND · JANET · SANDS · HIS · | SPOVS · DYED · 1708 · HIR · | AGE · 84 · YEIRS ·*

The following are in the churchyard:—

On slab set on four pillars (with verses not given here)—

*HERE · LYE · ANNA · YOVNG · RELICT · | OF · WILLIAM · CORSS · OF · WHYT | HOVSE · SHE · DIED · 18 · APRIL · 1712 · AGED · 74.*

On a head-stone—

*HERE · LIETH · CIRE | TIN · CWMING · WHO · DED · WPON · THE · 24 · | DAY · OF · FEBVWAR · 1664.*

Below,

*M.C · C.C.*

*M.C · B.C.*

On the other side of the stone a shield (the point being uppermost) bearing a saltire, a heart in chief.

On a slab set on four stone legs. A shield bearing Callender impaling . . . a comb (?) of five teeth between 3 estoils 2 and 1 in base and 3 round buckles in fess in chief. Over the shield *I.C. M.H.* Beneath it *ÆTATIS* | *SVÆ* · 59, round the shield *HIC · IACET · | IOANNES · CAL- LENDER · | QVI · OBIIT · QVARTO · IANVAR · ANNO DO | MINI · 1664.*

On a stone slab—

*HIC · JACET · | ADAMVS · MASTERTOVNE | QVI · OBIIT · 4 · MAI · | ANNO · DO · 1587 · ÆTATIS · SVÆ · | 81.*

Below on a shield, a chevron between two crescents in pale impaling —[obliterated].

On a stone slab near the above—

*HIER · LYES · | ROBERT · MAISTERTOVNE · MERCHA | ND · T\*\*LZOVN | · OF · LINLITHGOW · WHO · DECEASED · | AT · CVLROSS | THE · 2 · OF NOV | EMBER · ANNO · | DOM · 1650 | ÆTATIS SVÆ · 46 ·*

On a large slab—

HIC · JACET · | DAVID · ROBERTSON · FABER · | FERRARIV | S · CVL-  
ROSIE · QVI · OBIIT · 2 · | NOVEMB | RIS · 1652 · ÆTATIS · 54 | VXOR ·  
EJVS · MARGAR | ETA · SAN | DS · OBIIT · | 23 · MARC | H 1669 |  
ÆTATIS · 70 ·

(*To be continued.*)

## 11. ARCHAIC MEANING OF THE WORD 'BARGAIN.'

The subjoined prayer affords a somewhat curious instance of the meaning formerly attached to the word 'bargain.' It has been transcribed from the original, dated 17th May 1696, in the handwriting of the Rev. William Cuninghame, who was born about 1670, called as minister to the parish of Kemback in Fife, 3d Nov. 1702, and died at the Manse there in 1728. The MS. is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson.

JOHN J. REID.

### 'A COVENANT OR A BARGAIN.

'O Lord I accept of thy son to be my Savior and Redeemer in the terms of the 'Gospell and as I accept of him so I resine myself wholly to thee, and as I have formerly 'entered into covenant with thee and have many a time broken so o Lord I promise 'through thy strength and not in mine own to be more watchfull against every particular 'sin that I am guilty of and by which I have broken covenant with thee and o Lord I 'bless thee that ever thou was pleased to send thy son into the world to die for sinners 'I bless thee Holy Jesus that ever thou was pleased to come into the world to die that I 'might live and I desire to bless thee o Holy Spirit that ever I had any conviction or 'that ever I had such serious desires to seek after Christ. I this day renew and more 'heartily engage than formerly and subscribe again with my hand the 17 of May 96.

'W. C.'

## 12. THE LEGAL RIGHT TO COAT-ARMOUR.

Many people have a vague idea that the circumstance of their bearing a particular surname entitles them to use a corresponding coat-of-arms or crest; others, that the fact that they pay duty for 'armorial bearings' gives them a right to the arms that they use. It is of course not within the province of the Inland Revenue officers to inquire what right people have to the arms that they use, and they therefore tax users and usurpers of arms alike. But there is nevertheless a right of property in armorial insignia, which has its legally appointed guardians, and which the law of Scotland recognises and guards even more jealously than that of England.

It may be that in the earliest times of coat-armour any knight assumed what insignia he chose; but as soon as arms grew up into a systematic science, the right to bear them was held to flow from the Sovereign, the dispenser of armorial as of other honours. The minute regulation of arms was however delegated to the heralds and other officers of arms, chief of whom was, and is, in Scotland, the Lyon King of Arms, so designed from the lion in the Royal escutcheon.

The armorial functions of Lyon, as now exercised, are regulated by two Scottish Statutes of 1592 and 1672, whose provisions are recognised and confirmed by Act 30 Vict. c. 17, entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Court and Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland.' Part of the official Register of arms having been lost during the Civil War by fire



or water, or both, the Act of 1672 empowered Lyon to visit the whole arms used within the realm, and matriculate them in his books and registers, and to assign proper differences to cadets. It adverted to the irregularities which then existed of persons assuming arms to which they had no right, and of cadets bearing the arms of their chief undifferenced. It instituted a register in which all the arms borne in the country were to be recorded, those of cadets being distinguished 'with congruent differences;' and Lyon had also confirmed to him the power of granting, at his discretion, arms to *novi homines*, 'virtuous and well-deserving persons,' not hitherto entitled to them. The Act further ordained that the register thus instituted should be 'respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland,' and penalties were imposed on all who should make use of arms not thus recorded, namely a fine of £100, and forfeiture of the carriages, plate, etc., on which the arms were represented. In pursuance of this Act the presently existing Register of Arms was established, which, embracing alike coats before its date and more recent grants, has been continued from 1672 down to the present time.

In the seventeenth century Lyon's jurisdiction penetrated with difficulty to the remoter parts of Scotland; hence there were a few omissions in the register of families whom one would have expected to find there. These omissions were however from time to time supplied, due warning being given to the bearers of arms without authority, and the machinery of the law put into operation against them. The transgressors were—1. Persons possessing a hereditary right which had not been confirmed in terms of the Act of 1672; 2. Cadets carrying their arms undifferenced; 3. Usurpers of arms, who had assumed *insignia gentilitia* at their own hands, without Lyon's intervention. In the course of last century there were frequent processes in the Lyon Court against persons in all these positions, against some of whom decree of fine and confiscation was pronounced, though more frequently such a consummation was avoided by timely submission. During the present century, though armorial assumptions have often been winked at, the power to check them has not fallen into disuse, having been exercised from time to time against open offenders, where false arms have been conspicuously displayed on a carriage-panel or memorial window. In most cases a friendly remonstrance, or, if that did not suffice, the service of a Lyon Precept, has led to timely submission, and avoided the necessity of enforcing the statutory fine and confiscation.

Some persons may be disposed to look with jealousy on such powers, however discreetly used, as inconsistent with modern enlightenment. But in the eyes of those who understand the historical meaning of heraldry, the use of fictitious arms is not a mere piece of foolish vanity, but an offence in kind not unlike the fabrication of evidence to support a fictitious pedigree; and certainly those utilitarians who regard heraldic blazonry as an unmeaning folly ought to abstain from using it.

G. B.

### 13. HIGHLAND DYES.

Throughout the Highlands, and in many of the Lowland houses in Scotland, till the beginning of the century, almost all the ordinary worsteds as well as the linen were prepared for the weaver. The preparation of

the wool for weaving, and also the dyeing of it, was a matter which gave scope for much ingenuity, and I have made a list of the different dyes used, which may be interesting. Many of the colours were extremely bright and pretty, though it was at all times difficult to produce the bright scarlets of the regular dyesters; and amongst the home-made cloths we find certain quantities of the brightest dyes creeping in from the regular manufacturer. The following is however a list of such dyes and their results as I have been able to procure, viz. :—

DYES.

1. Heather, with Alum . . . . . Dark Green.  
(The Heather must be pulled before flowering, and from a dark, shady place.)
2. Crottle, a coarse kind of Lichen . . . . . Philamot—Yellowish Brown (colour of a dead leaf).
3. Crottle Corkir Fine, white variety, ground into powder and mixed with urine . . . . . Crimson.
4. Whin Bark (Furze) . . . . . Green.
5. Dulse, a sea-weed, or Duilish, 'The leaf of the water' . . . . . Brown.
6. 'Shillister' (Iris), Root . . . . . Black or Grey.
7. Alder . . . . . Black.
8. Soot (peat) . . . . . Dirty Yellow.
9. { Huckleberry, or Bloeberry with Alum or  
Copperas . . . . . Blue.
10. { Huckleberry, with nut-galls . . . . . Dark Brown.
11. { Huckleberry, with Alum, Verdigris, and Sal-  
Ammoniac . . . . . Purple Red.
12. Elder, with Alum . . . . . Blue.
13. Privet Ripe Berries, with Salt . . . . . Scarlet Red.
14. Do. . . . . Green.  
(The Portugese call it 'Al Henna.' It is used by Orientals to dye nails red.)
15. *Euonymus* (spindle-tree burning bush), with Sal-Ammoniac . . . . . Purple.
16. Currant (common burning bush), with Alum . . . . . Brown.
17. Apple-tree, Ash, and Buckthorn; also Poplar and Elm . . . . . Yellow.
18. Broom (common) . . . . . Lively Green.
19. Rue (*Galium Verum*), or Ladies' Bed Straw . . . . . Fine Red.
20. Rodth, or Bog Myrtle, a plant of sweet flavour, also called Gual . . . . . Yellow.
21. Dandelion . . . . . Magenta.
22. Wild Cress . . . . . Violet.
23. Carmiel (*Braom Fraoich*) . . . . . Violet.
24. Root of Common Dock, with Copperas . . . . . Finest Black.
25. Root of Ash-tree . . . . . Yellow.
26. Tormentil (also used for Tanning) . . . . . Red.
27. St. John's Wort . . . . . Rich Yellow.
28. Teasel . . . . . Yellow.
29. Wild Mignonette, with Indigo . . . . . Green.
30. Bracken Root . . . . . Yellow.

## DYES.

31. Bramble . . . . . Dark Orange.  
 32. Sundew (*Drosera Rotundifolia*) . . . . . Purple.  
 33. Do. with Ammonia . . . . . Bright Yellow.  
 (In Italy a liquor is distilled from this  
 plant, and called 'Rossoli'.)

Indigo, Logwood, and Redwood are much used, and have been long known. They were used singly, and in combination with the native dyes.

But these are foreign dyes, though known and used for centuries. I saw a dye being made in one case in Jura. The large pot was filled with alder leaves and twigs, from which a black dye is prepared by a simple infusion (like tea), and the colour is made fast by the addition of logwood and copperas.

The process of dyeing with vegetable home dies was to wash the thread thoroughly in urine (long kept, and called in Gaelic 'Fual'), then rinsed and washed in pure water, then put into the boiling pot of dye, which is kept hard aboil on the fire. The thread is now and again lifted out of the pot on the point of a stick, and plunged back again till thoroughly dyed. If blue, the thread is washed in salt water; any other colour in fresh. The yarn is then hung out to dry, and, when dry, is gathered into balls or clews, and it is then ready for the weaver's loom.

Tartan, dyed in the Highlands 130 years ago, and used ever since, exists, the green being purely from the heather.

After the wool is spun and dyed, and the weaver has made the cloth, comes the waulking or feting of the cloth, which in manufactories is done by the waulking-mill, formed of ponderous wooden hammers, which beat the cloth in a damp state, till the open-weave cloth is closely felted together, and made a suitable protection against wind and rain. In the Highland districts women make use of their feet to produce the same result, and a picturesque sight it is to see a dozen or more Highland lasses set round in two rows, facing each other; the web of cloth is passed round in a damp state, each one pressing and pitching it with a dash to her next neighbour, and so the cloth is handled, pushed, crushed, and welded, as to become close and even in texture. The process is slow and tedious, but the women know how to beguile the time, and the song is passed round, each one taking up the verse in turn, and all joining in the chorus. The effect is very peculiar, and often very pleasing, and the waulking songs are very popular in all the collections.

I have on various occasions watched the waulking process, but seldom in recent years. It is often the occasion of a little boisterous merriment and practical joking, for, should a member of the male sex be found prowling near by, he is, if caught, unceremoniously thrust into the centre of the circle and tossed with the web, till, bruised with the rough usage, and blackened with the dye, he is glad to make his escape from the hands of the furies.

Linen as an industry in the Highlands is now extinct. The growing of lint, which had formed a valuable and extensive feature amongst the peasantry, came to an end some thirty or forty years ago, and, except as an experiment, it is never grown now.

A. Ross, Inverness.

14. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S BAPTISM.

Camsaill in the shyre of Dumbarton  
June 1711

Whereas it has been represented to me by William Sempill Deputy in the Shyres of Dunbarton Argyle and Bute to the Right Hon<sup>le</sup> the Lord Register for the Kingdom of Scotland in name of the Hon<sup>le</sup> Archibald Campbell Esq<sup>r</sup> eldest lawful Son to the Deceast Lord Neill Campbell by the Lady Vere Campbell that some people have been so Malitious as to report that he the said Archibald never was regularly baptized Be it therfor known to all men by these presents And I Doe hereby Solemnly Declair That I Sir John Campbell of Carrick was present at and witnes to the said Archibald his being Caryed by sea from the Castle of Roseneath (where he was born on the fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty eight) to the church of the Row of Roseneath And there according to our way in Scotland upon such occasions Delivered by [sic] Cornwall Lady Dowager of Ardincaple to the Lord Neill Campbell his father to be by him held up to receive the Sacrament of baptism Which was accordingly administrat to him by the late Reverend Mr. Hugh Gordon then minister of the said parish of Row And that I heard and saw this holy Ceremony most solemnly performed and him then named Archibald in Baptism and that there were then present And others all these particulars and Circumstances I Doe solemnly attest to be true Upon Conscience and honour As witnes my hand and Seall day, year, and place above wryten. Before these witness

[N.B.—The document is evidently of the date given, but is neither signed nor sealed, and was probably a draft.—ED.]

15. DUTCH OR GERMANS IN GLASGOW.

The only Dutch or Germans that I know of in old Glasgow story (we have plenty of both living here nowadays, but of recent arrival) came here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as 'sugar boylers.' The most notable of these is recorded in the History of the Merchants' House, *sic*—

'In 1679—Zaccharias Zebbes, Sugar Boyler in the Eister Sugarie of 'Glasgow was born in the town of Riostuke (Rostock) in Germanie, 'departed this Lyf in Glasgow, Decr. 1679, about the 36<sup>th</sup> year of his age, 'and left of Legacie to the Poor of the House 2,277 lib. 09 sh. 06d. 'Scots £2277 9s. 6d.'

These 'Sugar Boylers' seem either to have died out or gone home. I only know of one of them—'Scheviz' by name—whose descendants were well known here. George Scheviz, a merchant in a good position here, died in the cholera epidemic of 1847-48, and has no descendants of his own name here.

J. O. MITCHELL.

16. BRASS PAN, ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland having recently purchased a brass pan of uncertain age, Dr. Anderson has requested me to make a

few remarks thereon. In *Notes and Queries*, December 12, 1885, I stated that brass pots or pans were not manufactured in England before 1637, except at some works at Wandsworth, which were in the hands of a Malines family of the name of Van Halen, Anglicised into Hallen or Holland. There is abundant proof that such pans were largely imported from Flanders, and that the Guild of the Panmakers of Malines existed in the thirteenth century, and was one of the most important in that then opulent city. Old Scotch Acts of Parliament mention brass pans as articles imported, and not of home manufacture, and in Inventories they are frequently styled 'Flaunders pannes.' The pan now in the Antiquarian Museum is about 9 inches across the bowl; it has a long handle, and three short feet; it is similar in shape to, but rather larger than, two pans—one of which is in the British Museum, the other in private hands—cast evidently in the same mould, and having running along the handle in raised letters the words 'Love thy Neighbour.' On the handle of the Edinburgh pan there is no legend, but simply the letter H, about an inch long, near the junction with the bowl. Brass pots, pans, and mortars were much valued, and in old wills are left as legacies, occasionally with stipulations that they are to be lent to certain specified persons on special occasions. It is impossible to gather from such documents what the usual shape was—save that in the will of Philip Cooper, Weaver, 1512, printed by the Camden Society, *Bury Wills*, p. 260, mention is made of a 'bras potte called a scrayfote potte,' which suggests the existence of feet. That some were of large dimensions is shown by the will of Roger Rokewood of Euston, 1479 (p. 53)—'a brasse potte, ij brass paunes, on contayning xvj galounes and the tother ix gallounes.' In the inventory of church goods at Dursley, Gloucestershire, occurs 'a square pott of copar.' This was probably made of plates riveted together, and may have been manufactured in England. It is highly probable that the Edinburgh pan was either made abroad or at Wandsworth. It is impossible to ascertain its exact age, but judging from the quality of the metal and the character of the letter H, and the simple ornamentation on the feet, it certainly is not later than the seventeenth century. I may add that these vessels were frequently termed Maslin pans, probably from their being chiefly made at Malines, of which Maslina was a form.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

#### 17. ST. ROMBAUD OF MALINES.

Antoine Sanderus, in his *Grand Théâtre sacré du duche de Brabant*, writes thus: 'St. Rombaud succeda par la faveur du Ciel a St. Lambert dans les travaux de l'Apostolat. Il étoit originaire d'Ecosse et de la famille Royale; il abandonné sa Patrie pour suivre Jésus Christ.' It is stated later on that he was killed by two assassins A.D. 775. In consequence of the Royal descent of this saint, the arms of the archbishopric are the well-known arms of Scotland without any heraldic difference. A print of them is to be found in Sanderus, surmounted by a Cardinal's Hat.

#### 18. FLEMINGS IN SCOTLAND.

While the influence of France on the social life of Scotland has been fully recognised, little notice has been taken of the close commercial ties

which have laid her under a debt of gratitude to Flanders. While society was receiving a polish from France, trade and manufacture received their vigour from Flanders. The Editor of Exchequer Rolls, Scotland, vol. i. recognises this fact in his preface. Chambers, in his *Domestic Annals*, gives a few and comparatively late cases of Flemish work carried on here. It is hard to find another Scotch writer who refers to the matter. Light could surely be thrown on the work of the Flemish and Walloon weavers who settled in Edinburgh, where Picardy Place still bears record of them. The Glasgow City Records ought to tell us how the West became famous for its weavers, and the Flemings will not be far off. Much information also must exist in the Kirk and Burgh Records of the parishes which fringe the east coast. Old words may sometimes give a clue. *Northern Notes and Queries* is intended to catch scraps which would else be lost as 'unconsidered trifles,' but which when treated in bulk are of great value.

### 19. KIRK-SESSIONS RECORDS.

These are referred to in Mr. Law's notice of the Scottish History Society given in this Number. At the last meeting of the Council of the Society, it was determined to edit one of these valuable documents in its entirety. Though many are familiar with the racy extracts from such Records which serve to enliven a lecture or a description of some place of interest, they are quite unaware what these Records really are, and few have sat down to examine with any care a complete set from beginning to end. Kirk-Sessions possessed, especially during the seventeenth century, extensive powers, and were something more than a mere ecclesiastical court; with one hand they wielded the keys of St. Peter, with the other the sword of Cæsar. They took charge of the Doctrines and of the Morals of the people, and existing in every parish as a necessary part of its organisation, nothing irregular escaped their notice. It may be urged that as the Records of a Kirk-Session would prove wearisome reading, it would be sufficient in all cases to pull out the plums and serve them with a piquant sauce. We hope that this treatment of them will not be too generally encouraged. What may be passed by unheeded in the search for toothsome morsels may be of real importance to the Archæologist, Ecclesiologist, or Genealogist. Of course it would be unreasonable to wish that they should all be transcribed, but the appearance of complete transcripts of some few of the best kept is absolutely required, that English and foreign men of letters may have a clear knowledge of the moral, religious, and social condition of Scotland. The Scottish History Society will be doing a good work if it presents to its members a full transcript of such Records as those of the parish of Dunfermline with as little delay as possible. Parish ministers and other parochial officials will be stirred up not only to use greater care in preserving these documents but to provide for them a fair summary and a full index *nominum et rerum*. If this work is ever done in an organised way, most important advantages will result. We would gladly afford a place in our columns to any one who will take the hint we have given, and show what can be done. We would suggest as a model to work by the Calendars of State Papers, Record Office, Domestic Series, where all necessary information is given, and special prominence given to points

of interest, while the attention bestowed on proper names affords great assistance to the Genealogist. Members of the Scottish History Society might render valuable service to it if they would take up this work in their own localities. As we have already said, we shall be ready to render assistance by printing such summaries as we may be able to find room for; but we trust that the Scottish History Society will in time have at its disposal a valuable collection of epitomes of Kirk-Session Records, arranged in Presbyteries and Synods, some of which may from time to time be printed, all of which may be accessible to the student.

## QUERIES.

- I. *Graham*.—Information wanted concerning the family of Fergus Graham of Mote, Liddesdale, living 1550, whose grandson Fergus was of Mirlatown, Co. Kildare, A.D. 1595.
- II. *Allan*.—Burke (*Armoury*) gives Allan (Scotland) az. a lion ramp. arg. crowned or. Crest, a cornet proper. By what family are these arms borne?
- III. *Mirabelle*.—Chambers's *History of the Rebellion* (vol. ii. p. 35, 1827) mentions 'Mr. Gordon, styling himself Monsieur Mirabelle.' Who was he, and why did he assume this *alias*?
- IV. *Pre-Reformation Church Plate*.—Information is wanted about really old Communion Plate in Scotland—whether any that existed before the Reformation is now used by the Established Church, or by any other religious body, and whether any well-authenticated specimens are to be met with in public or private collections. This information is asked for in connection with a work on Old English Church Plate.
- V. *General Guest*.—I should like a copy of a portrait of General Guest of Edinburgh, 1745, and will pay the cost of a photograph of the plate, if any reader has one.—J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford.
- VI. *Curious Notice*.—Some time ago a stone about 2 feet by 9 inches was taken out of a wall of an old Alloa house which was being demolished. It clearly had been once built into an boundary wall, perhaps that surrounding the policies of the Earl of Mar, who, as lord of the manor, may have had power not only to fix but to levy the penalty. It is scarcely necessary to add that of course Scotch pounds are intended.

16 · 64

FOR · WHO · SO · EVER · THIS · DYK ·  
DOTH · LOVP · TEN · POVND ·  
SHAL · BE · HIS · FYNE ·

Underneath is a simple floriated ornament; the letters are well cut, and the whole shows careful execution. Were such notices common?

- VII. *Pieter Miravelt*.—What is known of the family history of this Dutch Painter?

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                    | PAGE | QUERIES.                                     | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------|------|
| 20. Editorial Note, . . . .               | 17   | VIII. Cheynes of Inverugy, . . . .           | 29   |
| 21. Archibald Campbell's Baptism, . . . . | 18   | IX. 'Saun dreytis,' 'Droit Matin,' . . . .   | 29   |
| 22. Funeral of Queen Mary, . . . .        | 18   | X. Arbuthnot Family, . . . .                 | 29   |
| 23. Queen Mary's Household, . . . .       | 21   | XI. English Families on the Borders, . . . . | 29   |
| 24. Manufacturie at Air, . . . .          | 22   | XII. Baptism of Francis Graham, . . . .      | 29   |
| 25. Episcopalian Clergy in 1712, . . . .  | 23   | XIII. Sampson Family, . . . .                | 29   |
| 26. Scottish Trade with Flanders, . . . . | 24   | XIV. 'Brownie of St. Paul's,' . . . .        | 30   |
| 27. The Lords of Campvere, . . . .        | 25   | XV. A Scottish Bible, . . . .                | 30   |
| 28. Epitaphs from Culross, . . . .        | 26   |                                              |      |
| 29. Old Linen, . . . .                    | 26   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                          |      |
| 30. Curious Legal Solemnity, . . . .      | 28   | IV. Pre-Reformation Church Plate, . . . .    | 30   |
| 31. Arms of Scottish Dioceses, . . . .    | 29   | VII. Pieter Miravelt, . . . .                | 32   |

## 20. EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE reception which has been accorded to *Northern Notes and Queries* is most satisfactory. It proves that we have the sympathies of the literary public in Scotland and the North. We trust that a steadily increasing number of Subscribers will enable us by next year to double the size of our quarterly issue, or to issue it monthly. If our present Subscribers will interest their friends in our work, and thus secure a sufficient number of regular supporters, the change may be made even at an earlier period. We must ask most earnestly for contributions—Notes, Queries, or Answers. As yet the supply does not meet the demand, and we have to fill the gap. In such a work we wish as much as possible to avoid the use of paste and scissors, and nothing is left us but a most laborious search for matter which is original, or only to be found in the pages of very rare works. Fortunately there are papers of much interest amongst the Ardchattan MSS., and we have had, during the last month, an opportunity of searching amongst the treasures of the British Museum and the Public Record Office. But we must ask our readers to increase the usefulness of the work by sending contributions, and making it a valuable organ for interchange of information.

*Œconomia Rokebiorum.*—We issue the second sheet of the above curious work to SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. We have only a few numbers of the first sheet left, and would advise an early application by intending Subscribers. The work will form an independent volume complete, with Title-page, Introduction, Index, and Notes, and a very few copies of it will exist. It is sure to be much valued. The ballad of the 'Felon Sow of Rokeby' is referred to in the Notes to Sir Walter Scott's *Rokeby*.



21. '*Archibald Campbell's Baptism*' (Note 14).—It will perhaps interest your readers to know that Archibald Campbell was Bishop of Aberdeen. He was consecrated in this year (1711); and it is certainly curious to find him, while in priests' orders, designed the 'Hon<sup>le</sup> Archibald Campbell, Esq<sup>r</sup>.' This, however, was his ordinary designation, as I have before me his armorial Book-plate with the legend 'The Honourable Archibald Campbell, Esq<sup>r</sup>, 1708.'

I venture to hazard a conjecture that the certificate of baptism was required by Bishop Campbell's Consecrators. A. T. G.

The Rev. Archibald Campbell must have retained the title of Esquire in consideration of his rank. The whole question of the right of clergymen to use the title Esquire is discussed in *Notes and Queries* (2d S. xii. pp. 267, 332), and one striking instance is given, being the entry from the Registers of Burials of the parish of Bemerton in relation to 'Holy Mr. Herbert':—

'Mr. George Herbert, Esq., Parson of Foughleston and Bemerton, was buried 3 day of March 1632.'

A. W. C. H.

22. *Funeral of Queen Mary*.—The following official report of the Funeral of Mary Queen of Scots is transcribed from the original ms. in the Record Office, London:—

A Remembrance of the order and manner of the Burial of Mary Queen of Scots.

On Sunday being the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 1587 in the 29<sup>th</sup> year of the Reigne of Elizabeth the Queens Maj<sup>tie</sup> of England, there went from Peterborough M<sup>r</sup> . . . . Dethick Alias Garter Principall King of Arms, & five Heralds accompanied with 40 horse, and men to conduct the body of Mary late Queen of Scotts from Fotheringham Castle in Northamptonsh<sup>r</sup> to Peterborough aforesaid which Queen had remayned Prisoner in England . . . . years: Having for that Purpose brought a Royal Coach, drawn by 4 horses, and covered with black velvet, richly set forth with Escocheons of the Arms of Scotland, and little penons round about it; the body being inclosed in Lead, and the same Confined in Wood, was brought down, and reverently put into the Coach, at which time the Heralds put on their Coats of Arms, and bareheaded with Torches light, brought the same forth of the Castle about ten of the Clock at night, and so Conveyed it to Peterborough . . . . miles distant from Fotheringham Castle, whither being come (about 2 of the Clock on the Monday Morning) the Body was Received most reverently at the Minster Door of Peterborough by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and Clarenceaux King of Arms, And in the presence of the Scotts w<sup>ch</sup> came with the same, it was layd in a Vault prepared for the same in the Quire of the saide Church on the South side opposyte to the Tombe of Queen Cathrine Dowager of Spayne the first wife to King Hen: the 8<sup>th</sup>. The occasion why the Body was forthwith layd into the Vault and not borne in the Solemnity, was, because it was so extreame heavy by reason of the Lead, that the Gentlemen could never endure to have car<sup>y</sup>ed it w<sup>th</sup> leasure in the Solemne Proceeding, and besides was Feared that the Sowder might ripp, and being very Hott weather might be found some Annoyance.

On Tuesday being the first of August in the morning about eight of the Clock; the Chiefe Mourner being the Countess of Bedford, was

attended upon by all the Lords and Ladys, and brought into the Presence chamber, within the Bishops Pallace, w<sup>ch</sup> all over was Hanged with black Cloath, She was by the Queens M<sup>ties</sup> Gentlemen Ushers placed somewhat under a Cloath of Estate of Purple Velvett where having given to the Great officers their Staves of office viz<sup>t</sup> to the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlaine, the Treasurer, and Comptroller, she took her way into the great Hall, where the Corps Stood, and the Heralds having Marshalled the several Companyes, they made their Proceedings as followeth,

Two Conductors in black, with black Staves

Poor Women Mourners to the number of 100. 2 and 2

Two yeomen Hawengers

The Standard of Scotland born by S<sup>r</sup> George Savill Knight

Gentlemen in Cloks to the number of 50 being attendance on the Lords, and Ladys

Six Grooms of the chambers viz<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> . . . Eaton M<sup>r</sup> . . . Byke, M<sup>r</sup> Ceacavall M<sup>r</sup> . . . Flynt, M<sup>r</sup> . . . Charlton, M<sup>r</sup> . . . Lylle

Three gentlemen Shewers to the Queens Ma<sup>tie</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Horseman, M<sup>r</sup> Fynes and M<sup>r</sup> Marten

Gentlemen in Gowns M<sup>r</sup> Worme, M<sup>r</sup> Holland, M<sup>r</sup> Crewse, M<sup>r</sup> Watson, M<sup>r</sup> Allington, M<sup>r</sup> Darrell and M<sup>r</sup> Foscue

Scotts in Clocks 17 in number

A Scottish Priest, the chaplains to the two Bishops

M<sup>r</sup> Fortescue, M<sup>r</sup> of the Wardrobe to the Queens Ma<sup>tie</sup>

The Bishop of Peterborough

The Bishop of Lincolne

The Great Banner born by S<sup>r</sup> Andrew Nowell Knight

The Comptroller M<sup>r</sup> Melvin

The Treasurer, S<sup>r</sup> Edward Montague

The Lord Chamberlayne was Lord Dudley

The Lord Steward was Lord S<sup>t</sup> John of Basing

Two ushers.

|                |   |                                     |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Atchivements   | { | Helme and Crest borne by Portcullis |
| of Honor borne |   | Targe borne by Yorke                |
| by Heralds     |   | Sword borne by Roug. Dragon         |
|                |   | Coat borne by Somersett             |

Clarenceux King of Arms with a Gentleman usher M<sup>r</sup> Conningsbye

The Corps borne by Esq<sup>rs</sup> in Cloks

M<sup>r</sup> Francis Fortescue

M<sup>r</sup> William Fortescue

M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Stafford

M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Smith

M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Hide

M<sup>r</sup> . . . Howland the Bishops Brother

Eight Bannerolles borne by Esq<sup>rs</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> William Fitz Williams

M<sup>r</sup> Griffen of Dingley

M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wingfeild

M<sup>r</sup> Beville

M<sup>r</sup> Lynne

M<sup>r</sup> John Wingfeild

M<sup>r</sup> Spencer

M<sup>r</sup> John Fortescue of Ay wood

The Canoppye being of black Velvett Fringed with Gold borne by 4 Knights viz<sup>t</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Manners  
S<sup>r</sup> George Hastings  
S<sup>r</sup> James Harrington  
S<sup>r</sup> Richard Knightly

Assistants to the Body 4 Barons which bore up the Corners of the Pall of Velvett

The Lord Mordant  
The Lord Willoughby of Parham  
The Lord Compton  
S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Cecill

M<sup>r</sup> Garter with the Gentleman Usher M<sup>r</sup> Brakenburye

The Countess of Bedford Supported by the Earls of Rutland & Lincolne Her trayn born up by the Lady S<sup>t</sup> John of Basing, and assisted by M<sup>r</sup> John Manners Vice Chamberlaine

The Countess of Rutland, Countess of Lincolne  
The Lady Talbot, Lady Mary Savell  
The Lady Mordant, The Lady S<sup>t</sup> John of Bletsho  
The Lady Manners, The Lady Cecill  
The Lady Montague, the Lady Nowell  
M<sup>rs</sup> Alington, M<sup>rs</sup> Curle

Two Ushers

Eight Scottish Gentlewomen

The gentlewomen of Countesses and Baronesses according to their degrees all in Black with pis [ ? Paris style] Heads,

Servants in Black Coats

The Countess of Bedford 10  
The Countess of Rutland 8  
The Countess of Lincolne 8  
The Lady S<sup>t</sup> John of Basing 5  
All Lords & Ladys 5  
All Knights & their wives 4  
All Esquires 1

The Body being thus brought into the Quire was sett down within the Royall Herse which was 20 foot Square and 27 in height covered over with black Velvett and richly set with escocheons of Armes, and Fringe of Gold ; upon the Body which was Covered with a Pall of black velvett, lay a purple Velvett Cushion fringed and Tassel'd with Gold and upon the same a Close Crowne of Gold sett with Stones, after the Body was thus placed, and on every Mourner according to their Degree, the Sermon was begun by the Bishop of Lincolne, after which certaine Anthems were sung by the Quire, and the Offering began very Solemnly as followeth

The offering

First the Cheif Mourner offered for the Queen attended upon by all Ladies

The Coat Sword Targ and Helme was severally Carried up by the 2 Earls of Rutland and Lincoln one after another, and received by the Bishop of Peterborough, and M<sup>r</sup> Garter King at Arms

The Standard alone  
The great Banner alone  
The Lady Cheife Mourner alone

The Trayne bearer alone  
 The two Earles together  
 The Lord Steward                      The Lord Chamberlaine  
 The Bishop of Lincolne alone  
 The 4 Lords Assistants to the Body  
 The Treasure, Comptroller, and Vice Chamberlain  
 The 4 Knights that bore the Canopy  
 In which offering every Course was led up by a Herald for the More Order.

After which the two Bishops, and the Dean of Peterborough came to the Vault and over the Body began to read the Funerall Service; which being said, every officer broke his staff over his Head and threw the same into the Vault to the Body, and so every one departed, as they came, after their Degrees to the Bishops Pallace, where was prepared a most Royal Feast, and a Dole given to the Poore.

Appended to the foregoing is a sketch of the Banners of arms, etc., mentioned. The eight Bannerrolles are as follows:—

1. King Robert impaling Drummond.
2. King James I. impaling Beaufort.
3. King James II. impaling Guelders.
4. King James III. impaling Denmark.
5. King James IV. impaling England.
6. King James V. impaling Guise.
7. France impaling Scotland.
8. Darnley impaling Scotland.

The 'Standard' is in shape a long pennon having next the staff the St. Andrews Saltire, then the unicorn trippant [?] between three thistles. Crossing the field in two bends the motto In my Defence, between which a large thistle, the points of the Standard are ornamented with a running pattern.

23. *Queen Mary's Household.*—The following Memorandum copied from the original mss. in the Record Office may prove interesting as a sequel to No. 22:—

Upon Conference with the French and Scottishe Servantes they Annswere as Followeth

M<sup>r</sup> Melvin now remayninge w<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Bagot, prayeth to take London in his way towards Scotland

I have not spoken with the priest remayning with M<sup>r</sup> Greisley, but I fynd by a message receyved from hym of late, that he is willing to go Directlye into Fraunce

Bastian and his wyfe w<sup>th</sup> there two Daughters and one Sonne are desirous to go London, and from thence into Fraunce,

Baltazar will go into Fraunce

Curles Servant is desirous to wayte on his Mris

Naus servant did once Serve M<sup>r</sup> Pierepont, and doth praye to return unto hym

The Cocher and the groomes of the stable are of Sheffield in Dirbysheere, and of the parts adioyninge and pray to return thither

Curles wyfe prayeth to go to London

The three Laundresses are of Derby sheere and desire to return thither

24. *Letter relative to the 'Manufacturie at Air.'*—The following letter, addressed to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, afterwards of Kinross, Architect of Holyrood Palace, etc., copied from the original in the charter-room at Kinross House, is in connection with a patriotic attempt made by Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglintoun, and others (including, it appears, Sir William Bruce himself), 'to carry out the views of the Legislature in promoting the manufactures of the country,' in a factory established at 'the Citadail' of Ay (erected by Cromwell in 1651 upon the site of the parish church (?) and churchyard of St. John and adjacent grounds), which was gifted to the Earl after the Restoration of 1660, with the privileges of a burgh of regality under the name of MONTGOMERIES-TOUN. A writer in the *Scottish Journal* for November 6, 1847, prints a curious Act of Parliament for the employment of 'idle persones and vagabonds' in the works, taken from an original manuscript without date, but which he thinks was probably passed about 1680. It may be remarked, however, that according to Douglas's *Peerage*, Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun—who is spoken of as being alive at the date of the Act—died in February 1669:—

Letter and Account, James Marr, 'Clerk of the Manufactorie att Air,' concerning cloth sent to Sir William Bruce.

Mountjomristoun, 10 Marche [16]70.

Rightt Worshipffule

According to your honour's desyre I haue sentt be the bearer the Just proportion off your honour's Cloath bothe off the Lott Anno '68 and Anno '69. I did deuyd the ffour peicis in ffour equale halfes, beffoir ttuo wittnesses, as my Lord Stair advyssed me; The lenth off the peices, the two jray peices are ttwentie ffour eles bettwixt them and the ttuo blaks ar the one threttein ele thrie ffourth and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the other blake is nyn eles and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the ttuo jray peices ar vallow'd be the marchants, at the casting off the Lott to be worthe 6<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> per ele, the on peic blake whihe is 13 ele  $\frac{3}{4}$  [and]  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 5<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> per ele, the other att 7<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> per ele. Thesse ttuo jray peicies quhen they wer vallowed ver vndressed and theirffoir I depursed ttwentie shillings ffior the Dressing off them, and als much for Argyl's proportion which is yett by me, which twentie shillings I desyre your Whonour tto send be this bearer and also be pleassitt tto let me haue a receptt vnder your honour's hand quhairby I may witnes that your honour hes recaued them in the eas off my Acompts, and shall oblige Sir

Your honour's humble Servantt,

Ja: M̄rr.

ffor

The Right Worshipffull  
Sir William Bruce  
att Edinburgh  
Thesse.

Edinburgh, 14th Marche 1670.

Receaved from James Kennewie, servitor to Sir W<sup>m</sup> Bruce the above written soume of twentie shilling sterling for the behooffe of James Marr conform to the above written missive, I say receav'd By me

John Mitchell.

Value of the Air Cloath sent from the said Manufactorie Conform to Ja: Mar his letter.

|                                                                                                          | Ster money. |    |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----|-----------------|
|                                                                                                          | lib.        | s. | D.              |
| 24 elnes gray Cloath att 6 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> ster. p <sup>r</sup> elne is .                   | 8           | 4  | 0               |
| 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ elnes black at 5 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> p <sup>r</sup> elne is . . . | 3           | 16 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ elnes black att 7 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> per eln is . . .                           | 3           | 11 | 3               |
|                                                                                                          | 15          | 11 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Charges in dressing of peeces of gray about .                                                            | 1           | 1  | 0               |
| Charges in bringing it hither—about . . .                                                                | —           | 12 | —               |
|                                                                                                          | 17          | 4  | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.A. Scot.

25. *Episcopalian Clergy in 1712.*—The following papers showing the position, and giving the names of Episcopal Clergy in Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, form part of the documents given by the late Mrs. Erskine, the daughter of Bishop Walker, to the Theological College (Episcopal), Edinburgh, and have been kindly sent me by the Rev. Dr. Dowden:—

2<sup>d</sup> distribut<sup>n</sup>

A further List of widowes & orphans in ye Synod of Ed<sup>n</sup> and the Luotns they ar to receive of the Centesima as is appointed this day ye nineteenth of June 1712

|                                                                                                            | Lib. | fs. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|----|
| *Imp: to M <sup>r</sup> Auchenleck' former allowance appointed befor viz 4 lib five sh Ster is added . . . | 00   | 15  | 00 |
| 2 lib *to M <sup>r</sup> Laulies children there former allowance being five pound Sterl is added . . .     | 04   | 00  | 00 |
| *to ye Bishop of Caithness (min <sup>r</sup> of dunbar) 5 daughters . . .                                  | 15   | 00  | 00 |
| *to the Widow of M <sup>r</sup> David Sterling . . .                                                       | 03   | 00  | 00 |
| *M <sup>r</sup> Swimcheour of Curries tuo daughters . . .                                                  | 06   | 00  | 00 |
| *to M <sup>r</sup> Wood of Cockpen's daughter Shushan Wood .                                               | 03   | 00  | 00 |

Att Ed<sup>n</sup>: 19 June 1712. this further distribut<sup>n</sup> of the Centesima is ordered by ye L<sup>d</sup> Bp of E<sup>d</sup> and the rest of the managers to the persons and according ye p<sup>r</sup>portions above specified as witness our hands day and date forsd

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Alex <sup>r</sup> Edinburgen | A Sutherland |
| C Ma <sup>c</sup> Kay.       | Will Smart   |
| Geo Johnstone.               | Walter Gray  |
| S Nimmo                      | R. Bannerman |
| Arth Miller                  | Pa: Lamy     |

3<sup>rd</sup> distribut<sup>n</sup>

A further list of the widows & Min<sup>rs</sup> Children who are orphans, in the Diocess of Ed<sup>r</sup> to be supplied out of the Centesima.

|                                                                      |             |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|----|
| *Impr M <sup>r</sup> John Barcl <sup>s</sup> widow . . . . .         | two libs .  | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *M <sup>rs</sup> Cowper Min <sup>r</sup> of humby's relict . . . . . | three libs  | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *To George Halliwell Min <sup>r</sup> of polwart son . . . . .       | two libs .  | 02 | 00 | 00 |
| *M <sup>r</sup> Ninian Patersons daughter Eliz . . . . .             | three libs  | 03 | 00 | 00 |
| *To Bp Youngs Ladie . . . . .                                        | ten libs .  | 10 | 00 | 00 |
| *To his daughters . . . . .                                          | five libs . | 05 | 00 | 00 |

M<sup>r</sup> Lumsden you are ordered by the present meeting to pay the above mentioned persons according to their several proportions above specified, and this shall be your Warrant, given at Ed<sup>r</sup> 10 Julie 1712

Alex<sup>r</sup> Edinburghen.

Arthur Miller  
Geo: Johnston  
C Ma<sup>c</sup>Kay  
S Nimmo  
Will Smart  
Jo Wingate  
R. Bannerman

Pa Lamy  
M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Moncreiff  
Al Sutherland

The papers are endorsed '2<sup>d</sup> & 3<sup>d</sup> distributione June 10 and July 10 1712.'

26. *Scottish Trade with Flanders*.—The following notes may throw a little light on the subject which was referred to, Note 18. The earlier authorities searched are the Acts of the Scottish Parliament and the Exchequer Rolls; a list has been made of instances given by Chambers, and extracts will be given from 'The Book of the Reckoning of the Deacons of the Scottish Church at Campheir beginning in the year 1616,' now in the Register House.

The 'Scottish Parliament'—references are to the folio edition—

'Carta Roberti Episcopi Sancti Andreae de Burgo . . . Et in ipso burgo hunc mainardum flandrensem cum regis consensu et ejus firma pace perfectioni fecisse et huic prefato mainardo et heredibus suis in ipso burgo suum servitium nobis et nostris fideliter exhibitum tres toftas scilicet a vico burgendi usque at Rivum . . . concedimus.'—Temp. K. David, vol. i. p. 85.

'Ricardus Flandrensis' at Forfar in 1227, vol. i. p. 91.

'Stephanus Flandrensis' at Peebles, 1259, vol. i. p. 98.

The above three men may have been of the Scottish family of Fleming.

'Chalmers's assertion that the Flemings in Scotland had the privilege of using their native laws rests upon slender evidence,' vol. i. p. 37, Note 6.

'David dei grā Rex Scottorū Camañio Nro Sçe vicecōtib<sup>9</sup> ppoñtis ī eoñ battis cetisque ministris nris ad quos pñentes lre pveniūt Sattem. Quia manifestū fuit consilio nro tento apud Dunde xii die Novemb<sup>r</sup> p matores regni ī eoñ svientes nñon ī omēs ī singli de Regno nro cuiusuq<sup>ue</sup> cōdicoñis aut status cū omib<sup>9</sup> bonis suis ī mcandis de plib<sup>9</sup> flandrie a cōmunionē flamyngor exulati sunt ī banniti cū tam bāmōnis

penitē ignoramē undē m̄catores fflandriæ ī omēs fflamyngos cujusq. condicōnis aut status nautis dūtaret exceptis, a visitacōne ī comūione Regni n̄ri penitus exulamē Itaq̄ ubicūq̄ inf̄ regnū n̄rm a notificōne p̄senciū lrās aliquis fflamingus potit inveniri tanq̄ banitus et exulatus captivet ī omnia bona sua ī m̄candise at opus n̄rm cōfiscant tamdiu videl' q̄ arresta m̄catir<sup>9</sup> Regni n̄ri nup̄ f̄ca in fflandria stetit no remotu . . . Anno regni nostri decionono.'—1347, vol. i. p. 515.

This serious quarrel shows, however, the existence of an important trade at the time between Flanders and Scotland. A hundred years later, mention is made of a Scots Chaplain at the Carmelite Church at Bruges, and that the appointment was of long standing: 'longe retro acte temporibus fundate.' He was appointed for the honour 'ōipotēt̄ dei dñi n̄ri Jhu XPI ejusq. gliosisiæ genti' v̄gis Mariæ et beat<sup>m</sup> Confessorē Niniani.'—1441, vol. ii. p. 57.

In the Exchequer Rolls some indication is given of the nature of the trade between the two countries. Wool was the chief export, but in 1328 (vol. i. p. 119) is a list too long to quote of imports, including cloth, spice, and vessels of brass, 'quatuor magnæ ollæ eræ.' In 1329 (vol. i. p. 215) is a list of articles imported, the payments being 'pro rebus gardrobe emendis in Flandria.'

Flemish names are also to be met with, either of merchants trading in Scotland or artificers:—'Taskynus Mercator de Brudges,' 1327 (vol. i. p. 77); 'Lambert Poulin Mercator Flandrensis,' 1328 (vol. i. p. 93); 'Bedyne Wlf et Lancius de Castro mercatores Flandrenses' at Inverkeithing, 1328 (vol. i. p. 95); 'Clays Ondestolis Mercator Flandrensis' at Perth, 1328 (vol. i. p. 97); 'Clays de Tore Mercator Flandrensis' at Berwick, 1329 (vol. i. p. 173); 'Johannis Raynerson' and 'Johannis de Hazel de Slus,' 1329 (vol. i. p. 211); 'Johannis Woolcopper Mercator Flandrensis,' 1329 (vol. i. p. 239); 'Petrus Machænæ et Petrus Dafhalle Mercatores Flandrenses,' 1331 (vol. i. p. 371); 'Cristianus Clericus de Flandria,' 1341 (vol. i. p. 3531). In the 2d volume (1359-1379) the following names occur:—'Peter Buste' (p. 51); 'Adam Meteneye' (pp. 79, 90, etc.); 'Paul Meteneye' (p. 80, etc.); 'John Pres' (p. 131); 'John of Oude-corne' (p. 133); 'Denis of Munt' (p. 214). All these are styled Flemish merchants.

In the 3d volume (1379-1406) the following Flemish merchants are mentioned:—'Johannis de Hill et Robertus German de Kingorne' (p. 574); 'Nicholas de Aula,' Bailiff of Stirling (p. 305); 'Hermannus de Holandia' (p. 495); while we find that in 1382 a friar brought certain goods for the King from Flanders. The Editors refer to Flemish trade in their introduction. See vol. i., vol. ii. p. cxiii and xlii note.

(To be continued.)

27. *The Lords of Campvere*.—A correspondent writes: 'Have you ever gone into the subject of the trade between Scotland and Tervere or Campvere in Zeeland? It was a factory or free port for the Scotch, and the Lord van Borselen. Heer van Vere was a Scotch peer. Wolferd vi., son of Hendrick van Borselle, Grave van Grampe and Heere van den Veere, by Johanna van Halewyn, daughter of Olivier van Halewyn Heer van Hemsrode and Margriete de la Olyte, born circa 1430. Wolferd vi. married Princess Maria, sister of James i. of Scotland. He was created Earl of Buchan (Bouchane), *vide* Ermerius' Veere, Middel-



burg, 1786.' Douglas in his *Peerages* gives the marriage of Mary, daughter of James I., with John Borselen, but says nothing of the Earldom of Buchan being conferred on him. In *N. and Q.* (6 S. x. p. 300) mention is made of Anne (wife of Antoine, 'le grand Batard de Bourgogne,' son of Philippe le Bon), daughter and heiress of Wolfart de Borsele, Comte de Grandpre, Chevalier of the Order (Golden Fleece) by his second marriage with Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier (his first was Mary of Scotland, daughter of James I. by Jane Beaufort). As the Borsele lands of Vere and Flushing descended to the son of Anne, it seems certain that Wolfart had no children by Mary of Scotland. The Alliance may, however, account for the close mercantile connection that long existed between Scotland and Campvere. Philip de Comines speaks of it as a Free Port, but that alone would hardly account for the privileges which the Scottish merchants enjoyed there.

28. *Epitaphs from Culross* (Note 10)—*continued*.—On a slab in the churchyard similar to that of John Callender, arms the same, above the shield AC EP | IC MH | Below the shield 1662 | ÆTATIS · | SVÆ 51. Round the shield HIC · IACET · | MARGARETA · HEGEIN · VXOR · IO | HANNES · CAL | LENDER · QVÆ · OBIIT · VLTIMO · MA · ANNO · DO | MINI · 1662.

On a shield Masterton, as above, impaling . . ., a double-headed eagle displayed.

On a slab— 1724 | I.G. I.B.

On a shield a lion rampant (? Gourley, a Culross family).

On a large slab—

HEIR · LYETH · IEIN · BOYD · | SPOVS | TO · ALEXANDER · | SIMB · IN · BORDIE · WEAVER · | WHO · DIED · THE · 25 · OF · | MARCH · ANNO · 1721 · HER · AGE · 40 YEARS. Below on a heart in high relief a monogram composed of A.S.J.B.

On the ground near the east end of the church, inside it, a large slab has been placed since 1877, having been brought from the churchyard. On the upper part is the date 1642, below are the initials I. B. C. C., and below a shield with Bruce, a saltire, on a chief an estoile, impaling Callender, a bend between six billets, and below the shield E. C.

There are other slabs in the church, but in their present position it is almost impossible to say whether they bear inscriptions.

29. *Old Linen*.—Little attention has hitherto been paid to what might prove most interesting to antiquarians, viz. old linen. A careful search would be sure to produce many interesting specimens of the linen weaver's skill, which was often displayed in producing political designs, from which the date of the work may be determined. To show that linen of great age exists, I will only instance three cases, which however unfortunately do not belong to Scotland:—

1. A piece of old Flemish damask linen preserved as a relic in my family. I print the following description of the various designs found on it from a paper read some time since at a Meeting of an Archæological Society:—

1st, St. George (Riter St. George), the patron saint of England.

2d, Opposite to him the orange-tree, the well-known emblem of the House of Nassau, whose chief was Prince of Orange. 3d, At the bottom of the design a female figure called 'The King's daughter' (*des koniges tochter*), doubtless meant for Queen Elizabeth. The part of the design most difficult to understand is a palace in the centre; while the other figures are in duplicate, *i.e.* reversed on the right hand side of the linen; the palace forms a continuous design across it, but of course the right wing is but the left reversed. The designer has placed letters (*SILIA*), over it, forming either a complete word or a part of a word. If a complete word, its position is singularly awkward; it would have been much better placed on either side of the large towers in the wings; moreover, it has a hyphen before it, which a complete word would not require; and, lastly, it is not the name of any place known to exist in any land or any age. If, however, it is but a part of a word, it is a common termination for the name of a place. Of course, it is impossible to assert now what place is represented by this merely emblematical castle, but it may very well be Brussels, the capital of the country, and the centre of most of the stirring events of the time. An old form of Brussels was *Broekselia*, and *SILIA* is probably intended for the last part of the word, the change of *ε* for *i* being a blunder.

The whole design clearly represents the alliance between Elizabeth of England and the 'United Provinces,' and probably may particularly refer to the attempt made in 1580 to induce her to accept the Protectorate—the meeting called for this purpose was held at Brussels. Or it may refer to the 'union of Brussels,' 1577.

2. A view of Somerset House. The history of this cloth I have not been able to ascertain. It came into my possession quite accidentally, and its value was not recognised for some little time. Its age must be great, for it gives a representation of the edifice erected by the Protector Somerset, before it underwent the change which soon was effected on it. The name is given on a scroll above the building over each wing. This design, like No. 1, was woven from *half* the design, which was then reversed, as the scroll over the right wing reads backwards.

3. I had the loan of a tablecloth brought from France at the latter part of last century, and stated to have belonged to Mary Antoinette, the Queen of Louis XVI. In general design it bears some resemblance to No. 1, but the general style shows that it is of later date. The upper part of the design represents a battle-field, with a king, crowned, on horseback, with the words 'Gros Machtige Konig \* \* \* Friedrich August.' The lower part of the design is the representation of a walled city surmounted by the words 'Die stat Crakav.' It is easy to identify this as celebrating the victory of Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, over the Turks, or the Peace of Carlowitz which followed in A.D. 1700.

Dr. Henderson, in his *Annals of Dunfermline*, states that linen-weaving is first mentioned as being carried on there in 1491, when '6 wabsters' are spoken of. In 1715, damask-weaving was carried on at Drumscheugh near Edinburgh. In 1719 James Blake (or Black) a Dunfermline weaver, made use of the artifice employed by Brindley, the iron-founder of Dudley, a century earlier, *i.e.* he feigned imbecility and obtained admittance to the Drumscheugh Works as a buffoon. Possessing a most retentive memory, he learned the secrets of the work, which had been most carefully guarded. He returned to Dunfermline and introduced

damask-weaving there. One of his productions was a table-napkin having woven into it various designs taken from Jacobite medals—probably this was but as a sample of his skill.

We have seen a tablecloth in fine preservation with the armorial bearings of an old Scottish family. From the nature of these it is clear that it must have been woven in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is probable that much Dutch-woven linen found its way into Scotland, and valuable specimens may yet be preserved. We shall be glad of additional information on the subject.

A. W. C. H.

30. *Curious Legal Solemnity*.—The following is new to me, I having never met with another instance of it:—

There was a John May, portioner of Harvestoun, who had 'conquest' certain portions of the lands of Sheardail. He was alive on 19th January 1637, but died some time between that date and the 3d November 1638, leaving a widow, Bessie Reid. He had a son James, who on 19th January 1637 was designed his apparent heir, but he too must have died in the interim. At any rate, on 3d November 1638, a John May in Harvestoun (whose relationship to the other John does not appear) obtained sentence and decret before the bailie-depute of the regality of Dunfermline against Bessie Reid, the widow, 'pretended tenant,' decerning and ordaining her 'to flit and remove her selfe her servants tennents 'cornes cattell guds geir forthe and fra the inche and west hauche of 'Wester Schirdaill' and other lands lying in the regality of Dunfermline, parish of Dollar, and sheriffdom of Clackmannan, which belonged in heritage to the said John May in Hervestoun.

On 8th December thereafter there was a precept directed by Charles, Earl of Dunfermline, heritable bailie of the regality, to the officers of the regality, charging them to enter John May in the possession of the above lands. This Precept bears to be given under the Earl's signet of office, and is signed by the Clerk of the regality.

Five days later, John May and William Walwood of Touch, one of the officers of the regality, went to the lands in question, accompanied by a notary and witnesses. There, 'betwixt ten and elevin hours before none,' John May presented the above Precept to the officer, and on its being read, asked him to do his office conform thereto. 'Quhilk William 'Walwood as officer forsaid Be vertue of the said precept and for obtemper- 'ing & fulfilling of the samen . . . Lau<sup>lie</sup> & ordorlie enterit the said Jhon 'Maij in & to the actual & reall possessioun of the forsaid' lands . . . 'in maner vnderwritten, viz the said W<sup>m</sup> Walwod officer be teeling and 'earing w<sup>h</sup> the said Jhon May his own pleuch & guds of ane Litle quantatie 'part & portion of the forsaid' lands . . . 'for the selfe and as represent- 'ing the remanent Lands before repeatit & in place & stead y<sup>o</sup>f, and 'therefter be putting of the said Jhon May betuixt the pleugh stils & 'causing him Lykways to teel & eare ane certaine quantatie part & 'portion of the said' lands . . . 'for the selfe representing and in place & 'stead of the remanent Lands before expremitt as said is conforme to the 'said precept of possessioun, and to the ceremonie & order obseruit in sic 'caiff Quhilks premiss being Lau<sup>lie</sup> & ordorlie done as said is the said 'William Walwod protestit and tuik instrumentis that he had obtemperit '& fulfillit the precept above spëit direct to him be the said Charles '[Earl] of Dumfermline as ballie forsaid for possessing of the said Jhon

' May in the Lands Aboue<sup>w</sup>fin Lykas the said Jhon May touching his  
' possessioun of the samen Lands askit instruments ane or tua of me the  
' said Notar publict undersubscribing.' A. T. G.

31. *Arms of Scottish Dioceses.*—It is tolerably well known that most of the arms given in Keith's *Scottish Bishops* are fictitious. It would be interesting to learn how many of them have any authority, and if the correct arms of the various Sees are known. The See of Edinburgh was taken out of St. Andrews in the seventeenth century. The arms attributed to it are the same as St. Andrews (az. a saltire arg.), with a mitre pr. as a difference. Were these arms entered by Lyon King? The whole question is of some importance, as the Bishops of the Episcopal Church frequently impale the arms of their See with their family arms, and cases may occur in which even greater publicity may be given to them by blazoning them in stained glass windows. Such a proceeding would be most improper if the arms given by Bishop Keith (or his Editor, Bishop Russell) have no authority. It would be well to know which Sees possess arms duly registered, which possess arms sanctioned by ancient and general usage, and which are without any duly recognised arms. As Lyon King has still authority in matters armorial, he might make his power felt if an attempt were made to give a prominent display of arms which have no real existence, and which in some cases are instances of an extraordinary style of heraldry.

## QUERIES.

VIII. *Cheyne of Inverugy.*—Is there any record which supports a statement that the Sir Reginald Cheyne who died shortly before 1312 had a son Francis, who married Isabel, the daughter of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan (or of Badenoch, as some say), by whom he had a son, also Francis, who was the father of the Sir Reginald who died about 1350?

The authorities for the tradition appear to be Hector Boece, and a ms. Genealogy of the Cheynes at one time in the possession of Sir Patrick Leslie of Aden, Provost of Aberdeen.—J. A.

IX. What is the signification of the words *saun dreytis* and *droit matin*?—J. A.

X. Who was the grandfather of the famous Dr. John Arbuthnot, son of Alexander Arbuthnot, Episcopal Minister of the Parish of Arbuthnot?—J. A.

XI. Is any record known to exist of families from England who settled on the Scottish Borders? Many did so in the reign of Queen Mary of England.—R. P. H.

XII. Wanted the entry of baptism of Francis Graham, who was married at Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, 9th January 1732, and was stated by his granddaughter (born 1763, died 1816) to have come from the Highlands.—G.

XIII. *Sampson Family.*—As I have enough matter for a complete history of the Sampson Family (in whichever way the name might be

spelt), I beg to ask through your columns for any information of the *Scotch Sampsons* your subscribers may have, in order that no fact of importance may be overlooked.—THOMAS SAMPSON, 56 Avenell Road, Highbury, London, N.

XIV. Where can be met with the words of a satirical poem entitled, 'The Brownie of St. Paul's,' the subject being the levying of fees for seeing the various parts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London?—S.

XV. *A Scottish Bible*.—Can any one refer me to Protestant writings, printed or manuscript, of the sixteenth century, containing quotations from the Scriptures in the Scottish vernacular? Translations of passages from the Vulgate are abundant in Hamilton's Catechism and in the Roman Catholic controversial writings of the day. On the other side Principal Rollock occasionally made use of his own translation from the Biblical originals into the modified or literary Scotch in which he wrote. But did any Protestant preacher or writer deliver the Bible to the people in their own spoken language? If sufficient materials existed it would be interesting from a linguistic point of view to place these fragments together. I should be obliged for any indication of likely sources for such a compilation.

T. G. LAW.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

IV. The Rev. A. D. Murdoch has kindly placed at my service two letters which appeared in the *Scottish Guardian* in May and June. It will be seen that strictly Pre-Reformation Communion plate can scarcely be said to exist in Scotland. It is possible, however, that the collection brought together by Messrs. Marshall may lead to the discovery of other specimens. We shall be glad to receive any information on the subject.

SIR,—I am sure very many of your readers will be glad to have their attention directed to a collection of Communion Vessels, which has been brought together by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, 87 George Street, and is now being shown by them in their case at the International Exhibition. Will you allow me to point out, in a few words, some of the features of this collection?

The vessels range in date from 1533 to 1789. There is only one vessel that belongs to the period preceding the first General Assembly in 1560. It bears marks indicating that it was made in London in 1533. The bowl is 4 inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, on a foot-stalk 5 inches long. It may have been a small ciborium. It was gifted to the Theological Faculty of St. Andrews in 1628 by the somewhat objectionable William Guild of Aberdeen. A large vessel, belonging, like the above, to St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, dated 1567, and described as a chalice, is of special interest, as being the first vessel of the Reformation pattern. The bowl is of wood, mounted with a rim of silver, and having an inserted plate of silver on which is engraved: COLLEGIUM NOVUM SANCTI ANDRÆ, 1567, and the 31st verse of the 10th chapter of 1st

Corinthians and St. John i. 17, from the Vulgate Text. It is of Scotch manufacture, and is clearly an enlarged and somewhat rough imitation of a ciborium without the lid. There are some 15 others of ciborium shape, that is to say, saucer-like vessels on short heavy stems, and though their dates range from 1620 to 1704, they plainly follow, in silver, the type of which the St. Andrews' cup is an early example. The following are some of the parishes from which these examples come :—

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Edinburgh—West St. Giles'. | Dunfermline. |
| „ Canongate.               | Beith.       |
| „ Old Greyfriars.          | Inveresk.    |
| „ Trinity College.         | Duddingston. |
| „ St. Cuthbert's.          | Wemyss.      |
| „ Tolbooth.                | Newbattle.   |
| St. Andrews.               | Dunblane.    |

The visitor will be struck, not only by the unusual appearance of these vessels, but by their seeming unsuitableness for their purpose. They are anything but elegant in their shapes, and must have been very awkward for the safe administration of any fluid. They could not have been invented for this purpose. A little consideration of the position in which the Reformers found themselves, when they determined to administer the cup to the laity, will, I think, account for the origin of these vessels. There were probably no chalices with bowls of any size, the necessity for a large bowl having ceased long before, through the Roman rule withdrawing the chalice from the people. Moreover, in many cases, the chalices were the private property of the Priests, and would be carried away. On the other hand, each church possessed large ciboria for the communion of the people, capable of holding some hundreds of wafers. By simply removing the lid, a capacious though somewhat awkward chalice was obtained, the awkwardness however, being minimised by the communicants receiving sitting at a table. It is the absence of the raised and cross-surmounted lid which produces the ungraceful appearance of the vessel, in its present form. My idea then is, that these vessels—the list of which I have given—though not dating from the Reformation, follow a type of chalice originating in the necessities of the Reformation time, which compelled the Reformers to use a vessel intended for communicating the people in the form of wafer for the purpose of a chalice. The ciboria of the churches were the first chalices of the Reformation. The persistence of type may be discovered even in the ornamentation of the lip of these vessels. The lid of a ciborium fits on outside the bowl, and leaves, through use, a well-defined rim. Some of these cups exhibit ornamentation just where this rim would be; this however, may be fanciful. In examining an engraving in the centre of a large dish, presented by Archbishop Sharp to St. Andrews, which is in the collection, I seem to discover two chalices there, following in shape the above type. The other cups in the collection you may perhaps allow me to draw attention to in another number. There are many of them, together with some of those already named, of special interest to members of our Church.—I am, etc.,

ALEX. D. MURDOCH.

ALL SAINTS', EDINBURGH,  
May 17, 1886.

SIR,—Of the cups in the collection to which I drew the attention of your readers in my former letter, at least twenty were supplied to the

parishes in Episcopal times; eight of these were of the ciborium shape. The Articles of Perth could have had but little effect in the parishes to which such vessels were supplied—for the 1st Article prescribes kneeling at Communion, and these vessels were unsuitable for communicating people in such a posture. It may be to the difference of posture observed in England and Scotland that we owe the disappearance of this form of cup in the former country, and its survival in the latter. It is probable that in both countries alike a beginning in the administration of the chalice to the people was made in ciboria, but the use would only survive where kneeling was the rule, till a suitable chalice could be provided. In Scotland, where sitting was the use, we find Newbattle supplied, during Leighton's incumbency, 1646, with two vessels of this shape; and as late as the eighteenth century we find West St. Giles' and Dunblane provided for in the same way. Among the cups of a different pattern, belonging to Episcopal times, are two from the Isle of Skye, made in London in 1612, and bearing the Macleod arms. They are evidently secular cups, and I believe a cup of the exact pattern is in the hall of a London company. These two cups have been in use in Skye 'from time immemorial.'

The following is a list of the cups provided in Episcopal times:—

|                          |      |                      |      |
|--------------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Edinburgh—               |      |                      |      |
| West Kirk, . . . .       | 1619 | Inveresk, . . . .    | 1633 |
| Trinity College, . . . . | 1633 | Kennoway, . . . .    | 1671 |
| Old Greyfriars, . . . .  | 1633 | Kilwinning, . . . .  | 1677 |
| Auchtermuchty, . . . .   | 1686 | Kingsbarns, . . . .  | 1684 |
| Carstairs, . . . .       | 1618 | Peebles, . . . .     | 1671 |
| Craig, . . . .           | 1682 | St. Andrews, . . . . | 1671 |
| Dunfermline, . . . .     | 1628 | „ . . . .            | 1689 |
| Dalmellington, . . . .   | 1633 | St. Vigean, . . . .  | 1673 |
| Duirinish, Skye, . . . . | 1612 | Wemyss, . . . .      | 1684 |

Episcopal times may also claim the large dishes presented to St. Andrews by Archbishop Sharp.

The vessel which would have been the most interesting of all the vessels in the collection is only represented by a full-sized copy in inferior metal. It is the gold cup of St. John's, Perth, called Queen Mary's Cup. The original is preserved at Perth. The vessel was doubtless a pix, and is very handsome and complete.

The cup of Auchindoir was made in 1557, but has been remade within the present century. The bowls of the cups from Panbride strike one as old; they seem to be set on stems not originally belonging to them. The cup from Shetland bears traces of Scandinavian origin.

The whole collection—embracing upwards of 70 cups, besides other Church vessels,—though of much interest, cannot be said to possess artistic merit in an ecclesiastical point of view. The artistic feeling is of the feeblest, and the execution—except in one or two examples—far below the secular work of the times to which the vessels belong.—I am, etc.,

May 25th.

ALEX. D. MURDOCH.

VII. Cates' *General Biography* says: 'MIREVELT, or MIREVELT, MICHAEL JANSEN, Dutch painter, was the son of a goldsmith at Delft, and was born in 1568. He became very distinguished as a portrait-painter, and painted many of the sovereigns and eminent persons of his time. Died 1641. His eldest son (no Christian name given) was also a portrait-painter.'—ALS. Y.

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                       |      |                                       |      |
|----------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|
|                                              | PAGE |                                       | PAGE |
| 32. Funeral of Queen Mary, . . . .           | 33   | XIX. 'Crusie,' . . . .                | 49   |
| 33. Arms of the Scottish Dioceses, . .       | 34   | XX. Murder of Rev. Hugh Mitchell, .   | 49   |
| 34. The Old Bells of Stirling, . . .         | 36   | XXI. Arms of Inverness, . . . .       | 49   |
| 35. Richard Bell's 'History of the Borders,' | 36   | XXII. Robertson of Muirtown, . . .    | 49   |
| 36. Scottish Trade with Flanders, . .        | 37   | XXIII. Sinclair Family, . . . .       | 50   |
| 37. Lawrence Fletcher, 'Inglish Player,'     | 38   | XXIV. St. Blane and St. Drostaic, . . | 50   |
| 38. Burns as a Surname, . . . .              | 40   | XXV. Family of Bishop Ross, . . .     | 50   |
| 39. Hay of Errol, . . . .                    | 40   | XXVI. Cluny, . . . .                  | 50   |
| 40. Old Linen, . . . .                       | 46   | XXVII. Old Ballad, . . . .            | 51   |
| 41. Lislebourg, . . . .                      | 47   | XXVIII. The Burning Bush Badge, .     | 51   |
| 42. Scottish History Society, . . .          | 47   | XXIX. Grahams of Gartur, . . . .      | 51   |
| QUERIES.                                     |      | REPLY TO QUERY.                       |      |
| XVI. Gascoigne the Poet, . . . .             | 48   | VII. Pieter Miravelt, . . . .         | 51   |
| XVII. Lummisdan of Clova, . . . .            | 48   | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . .             | 51   |
| XVIII. Barclay of Towie, . . . .             | 48   | BOOKS RECEIVED, . . . .               | 52   |
|                                              |      | CORRECTION, . . . .                   | 52   |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

32. FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARY (No. 22).—Some notes on this subject have come to hand:—

1587. '1. Aug. Item the Queene of Scots was most sumptuously buried in the Cathedral Church of Peterburgh the first day of August who was for her deserts beheaded at Fotheringhay about Saint Paules day before. [*In margin.*] 'The Queen of Scots buried.'—*Registers of St. John's Parish, Peterborough.*

3 Jan. 'Anthony More one of the children of the Queenis Ma<sup>ties</sup> kitchen w<sup>ch</sup> followed at the funerall aforesaid of the Q of S was buried the iij day.'—*Ibid.*

'Paid to the ringers on the Daye after the Quen of Scotos was put to dethe viij<sup>d</sup>.'—*Churchwardens' Books, St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, London.*

'At this time (Oct. 1612) the corps of Queene Mary late Queene of Scotland, was translated from Peterborough, unto S Peters Church in Westminster, being thither attended by the Lord Bishop of Coventry & Litchfield. And upon Thursday the 8 of October, the lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord privy Seale, and the Earle of Worcester and other Noble men, and the Bishop of Rochester, and the Deane of Westminster, mette the corps at Clarken-well, about 6 a clocke in



the evening, and from thence with plentie of Torch-lights, brought the bodie of the saide Queene unto the chappell royall at Westminster, and on the South side thereof it was there enterred that night, where the King had builded a most royall Tombe for her, where shee now resteth.'—*Stowes Annals, London 1615.*

It was not unusual to bury the corpse and make use of an empty coffin in the funeral solemnities; the custom is common abroad, and we have seen it in use in a Swiss cathedral. When Queen Elizabeth died, her funeral, with empty coffin on a 'hearse,' was solemnised in several of the London churches.

EDITOR.

33. ARMS OF THE SCOTTISH DIOCESES.—Until 1672, none of the Scottish Sees had arms; and therefore the usage, general throughout most of Christendom, of a Bishop impaling (or otherwise marshalling) the arms of his See with his family arms, had no existence in Scotland. In 1672 a statute, framed by the then Lyon King of Arms, Sir Charles Erskine, established the present Lyon Register (see pages 9, 10); and it was in carrying out the provisions of this Act that arms were assigned by Lyon for the first time to the Sees of Scotland. In the beginning of the first volume of the Lyon Register, immediately following the insignia of Charles II. and the Royal family, come the arms of the 'Archbishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, Bishops, and Lords.' A place is reserved for the arms of each spiritual, as well as each temporal lord; and in the arms of the Archbishops and Bishops, the innovation was introduced of a coat being assigned to the See and impaled with the paternal insignia of the Bishop. The intercourse with English prelates, caused by the renewal of the episcopal succession from England, must have familiarised the Scottish Bishops with this usage, which, however, they did not adopt until Lyon's official sanction had been obtained for it. But the arms of all the Sees of Scotland are not to be found in the Lyon Register; and for this reason, that while each prelate has a place assigned him in the pages of the Register, the blason of his arms is only in a limited number of instances filled in. The arms of the Archbishop of St. Andrews are given as azure, a St. Andrew's Cross argent for the See, impaled with argent, a fess azure between two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and a mullet in base, for Sharp; 'with two crosiers or, suppressed of the field, and crossing each other in the forme of a St. Andrewes Crosse.' Above the shield is a mitre, with the motto 'Ferio sed sano,' but very properly no crest. The arms of Archbishop Sharp are immediately followed by those of Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow; but here the dexter side of the shield is left blank from uncertainty about the exact blazon; in the troubled time that followed the gap remained unfilled, and this blank still exists in the record. Turning to the part of the volume appropriated to the Bishops, we have impaled coats for the Bishops of Edinburgh, Galloway, Ross, and Argyle, the arms of these Sees corresponding very nearly with the blasons given by Edmonson in his *Heraldry* and by Bishop Russell in his edition of Keith's *Scottish Bishops*. As in the case of Glasgow, so in that of Dunblane, an unfilled space is left for the coat of the See, the family arms being given. The places where the arms of the remaining Bishops should be are absolute blanks. While therefore Edmonson (and Bishop Russell on his authority) assigns arms to every diocese in Scotland, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Galloway, Ross, and

Argyle, are really the only Sees which ever had arms sanctioned by competent authority.

In sculptural or pictorial presentations of the arms of Scottish Bishops prior to 1672, we usually find merely the family coat with a mitre above it; but in the case of an Archbishop, the shield is often placed in front of a pastoral staff. Episcopal seals generally present the figure of a Saint or Bishop under a canopy, with or without some other ecclesiastical (but distinctly non-armorial) device or emblem; while a shield in base contains the personal arms of the Bishop. In a few exceptional cases the seal contains an additional coat on a second shield, which, however, can in no instance with any propriety be regarded as the coat of the See. In the seals of Bishops Trail, Kennedy, and Graham, of St. Andrews, the second shield contains the arms of Scotland. The seal of Bishop Pilmore of Moray, who may have had no arms of his own, has in one escutcheon the arms of Scotland, in another, those of the earldom of Moray. Two Bishops of Ross, of unknown surname, have, in each case twice repeated, the arms of the earldom of Ross. Similarly, on the seal of Thomas Fyngask, Bishop of Caithness, who had probably no paternal coat, are shields with the insignia of the two great earldoms in his diocese, Sutherland and Caithness. (This prelate is wrongly called a Murray in Henry Laing's valuable *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, II. p. 184; cf. *Chartulary of Moray*, p. 368, and *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, I. p. 436. Mr. Laing's supposition that he was also Bishop of the Isles originated in a misreading of the legend on his seal, which is

S. THOME . DEI . GRA . EPI . CATHANENSIS . IN . SCOCIA.)

But it was never to the temporal shields alluded to, and generally to the non-armorial elements of the episcopal seals, that Sir Charles Erskine looked for materials for the episcopal coats which he was about to call into existence. From the 13th century onwards a representation of the crucifixion of St. Andrew occurs on the seals of most of the Bishops and Archbishops of St. Andrews; this was armorialised into a St. Andrew's Cross. In the seals of the occupants of the See of Glasgow occur, with like persistency, the figure of St. Kentigern, and the fish with the ring in his mouth, miraculously caught by command of that Saint. It is probable that an armorial adaptation of these elements was intended to fill the blank space in the blason of the arms of Archbishop Burnet; and such we find on the seals of Archbishops Cairncross (1684-7) and Paterson (1687-8), impaled with their paternal arms. The same elements occur in a semi-armorial shape—as far back as the first half of the 16th century—on the common seal of Glasgow, which, it must be remembered, was an episcopal burgh. The recorded coats of Galloway and Ross are heraldic reproductions of the St. Ninian and St. Boniface of the older seals of these Sees. On the other hand, the coat of the See of Argyle (azure, two crosiers saltireways, in chief a mitre or) seems to have been excogitated independently of any such previously existing materials.

The coat ascribed by Edmonson to the See of the Isles (azure, St. Columba in a boat at sea all proper, in chief a blazing star or) though not stamped with Sir Charles Erskine's authority, is a close adaptation of the design on the Seals of two different Bishops of that See, Andrew Knox (1606-22), and Robert Wallace (1661-9). But neither the representation of the Holy Trinity on the Seals of the Bishops of Brechin, nor that of the Virgin and Child on those of the Bishops of Aberdeen, have suggested

the coats which Edmonson is pleased to assign to these two Sees. On the See of Brechin he bestows the three piles of the temporal lordship of Brechin. For the episcopate of Aberdeen he borrows, or travesties, the reverse of the burgh seal of Aberdeen (1430), the subject of which is the miraculous restoration to life, by St. Nicholas, of three murdered children at Myra; only, in perpetuation of what was originally the clerical slip of a copyist, he has transformed the patron Saint of seafaring men into St. Michael.

G. B.

Since writing the above remarks my attention has been directed to an excellent letter on the same subject by a high authority, the Rev. J. Woodward, in the *Scottish Guardian* of Feb. 11, 1881.

34. THE OLD BELLS OF STIRLING.—Little has been written about the old bells of Scotland, but the subject is not without its attractions, and has already begun to excite some interest in the public mind. We therefore propose to give a brief account of the old bells of Stirling.

The oldest bears an inscription from the Angelic Salutation, 'Ave Maria gratia plena [*sic*] dominus tecum benedicta tu immulieribus [for *inter mulieres*] et benedictu' [*sic*], the word 'et' being contracted. There is no date. A mark like a flower is to be seen. As far as can be judged from the style of the letters, the bell dates from the fourteenth century. In the Minutes of the Town Council, Oct. 7, 1702, it is styled the 'old little Kirk bell.' It measures 30 inches in depth, 30 inches in diameter at the mouth, and 54 inches round the upper part.

A tradition concerning it is that it was brought from Cambuskenneth Abbey; another tradition is that a bell (perhaps another) was lost in the river as it was being brought over.

The bell which we have described is now hung in the tower of the High Kirk, Stirling, but is not in harmony with the others, which are of later date. The largest of these, however, has been recast three times and its age cannot now be stated.

J. MURE SMITH.

[We hope some of our subscribers will continue the subject. A note on the old bells of Dunblane would be very acceptable.—ED.]

35. RICHARD BELL'S 'HISTORY OF THE BORDERS.'—A considerable portion of this MS. (the only formal collection of materials for a History of the Western Marches) has been reprinted in the 'Essay on the Ancient State of the Borders' prefixed to Burn and Nicolson's *Westmorland and Cumberland*,—a book which is now rare, besides being, in many things, quite antediluvian in its methods and its conclusions. The MS. was at that time the property of Mr. Joseph Nicolson, and is now in the Cathedral Library of Carlisle. A full list of its contents is given at pp. 123, 124 of the 2d Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. From this it appears that there is much of interest in it that has not been reprinted. May I suggest the great desirability of an annotated edition of this book, with which might conveniently be combined a reprint of the volume in Lord Muncaster's possession, described at pp. 229-273 of Part IV. of the Appendix to the 10th Report of the Commission. These would together give a fairly complete idea of the history of the Cumbrian Border up to 1607. I do not think the Commission has yet made any examination of Sir Wilfred Lawson's MSS., which should contain the most valuable original documents

on the history of both the Border Commissions and the general history, social and religious, of their possessor's native county, in all whose affairs his ancestors and namesakes have taken a prominent and distinguished part. If these could be examined and calendared they would, besides, be a most important aid to the compiler of the sadly needed new 'History of Cumberland.' It is not, however, this matter that I wish to accentuate at present; but only to press for complete editions of Bell's and Pennington's MSS., extracts from which have already been published, and prove their great importance and interest. Q. V.

36. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS (see Notes 18, 26).—Having given the titles of works most valuable as containing information, it now remains to continue the subject into the fifteenth century. Perhaps the most valuable work for the student to study is the 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, 1492-1503,' published by authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, 1867, and edited by Professor Cosmo Innes. The Preface of this work (111 pp.) is full of information, and the general reader, dry as he might find the Ledger, will be charmed as well as instructed by the Preface. It may be well to state that this and other works published by the Treasury are to be found in our Public Libraries, and in those of several of our learned Societies, though, to our shame be it spoken, the leaves in several instances are still uncut. Andrew Halyburton was a Scotsman living abroad, chiefly at Middelburg, receiving wool from Scotland on sale, and sending back such commodities as were required by his customers. The Ledger is a full account of these transactions. It will be evident that such a work throws a full light on the nature of our trade with Flanders. Names of men and of their homes are given, together with the quantity, quality, and price of the goods imported and exported. But while we profit by the information contained in the Ledger, other sources of information must not be overlooked. Besides the Exchequer Rolls already mentioned, much may be gathered from the 'Compota Thesaurariorum regum Scotorum' (commencing 1473), especially as to each volume is prefixed a Preface written at much length and in a delightful style. Each volume possessed a full Index, but the student would be wise to go through every page of the Accounts with care, and if he is also at the further trouble to make notes, he will be astonished at the number of transactions in which Flemings were concerned. With so many works to refer to, it is as unnecessary to particularise names as it is impossible to compress into these Notes the history of Trade with Flanders when once the advantages of it were recognised by our countrymen. In the sixteenth century the nature of our business connection with our old allies underwent a change. Instead of importing Flemish goods, we received Flemish workmen, to whom we owe the existence of manufactories at home for articles which before were imported. The history of the origin and growth of Flemish work in Scotland forms a separate chapter in the Domestic History of Scotland. EDITOR.

'On y lit (dans *L'Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Bethune*, Paris, 1639, p. 382) que Jaques, de Bethune (Flamand) dit Jacotin, se retira dans le royaume d'Escoce, où il donna commencement a la branche des seigneurs de *Balfour*.'—*Les Ecossais en France*, par Francisque Michel.

'Jacques Lynnie hes lattin his schip callit the Mary commonly to

fraucht to the nicht bouris of the toune for thair guidis to be furit in Flanders, for the fraucht of xv. vj greit, the serpleth of the woll & skyn & clayth efferand thairto . . . '—*Extract from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, p. 60, annis 1532-33.

'In presence of the provest baillies & counsall Leonard Cornelius oblißes him to pass with his schip to the Port of Myddilburgh at this voyage and lose (*i.e.* loose) the guddis at the samyn port.'—*Ibid.* pp. 105-6, anno 1541.

(Other Acts relating to this subject will be found in this volume, pp. 21, 57, 61, 66, 96, 108, 125, 152.)

'Complaint by the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, and by Archibald Stewart, Deacon of the Weavers there, against Cornelius Draggie, a Dutchman, pretending to exercise his craft of weaving by licence from the King.'—*Register of Privy Council*, vi. 306 (c. 1600).

'There are three places, all contiguous to each other, of the name of Flemington, concerning which there is a tradition or conjecture that a colony of Flemish merchants had established themselves here, and imparted their name to their new settlement. As it is well known that the woolmarts of these enterprising people went by the name of Redhalls, the existence of a place of that name in the immediate neighbourhood is corroborative of the tradition. One of these Redhalls likewise stood at the bottom of the street called Woolmarket in Berwick.'—*From the New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Parish of Ayton, Berwickshire.

'In 1619 the Edinburgh magistrates entered into a contract with William Dickson of Delft, to bring over four Dutch weavers to instruct poor boys and girls in the making of woollen stuffs, "Grograms, Seys and Bays (baize)." It was for this purpose that this dormer-windowed building (Paul's Wark, in Leith Wynd, Edinburgh) was reconstructed. It was decorated with the Edinburgh City arms, and over the principal door was inscribed

GOD · BLIS · THIS · WARK · 1619.'

From Dunlops' *Book of Old Edinburgh*, p. 52.

J. W. B.

37. LAWRENCE FLETCHER, 'INGLISHE PLAYER.'—*To the Editor of Northern Notes and Queries*.—SIR,—Lawrence Fletcher, whose name goes with Shakespeare's, and is first in the licence under Privy Seal for the Globe Playhouse and elsewhere, May 17, 1603, must be, I should think, as interesting to your readers in Scotland as to us in Southwark, and therefore I beg to offer for your acceptance a paper concerning him for your *Notes and Queries*.

The first mention of him that I know of is from the North. The State Papers, Scotland, March 22, 1595, in a letter, George Nicholson to Bowes, shows him as in some favour with the King, James VI. The letter relates how 'the King heard that Fletcher the player was hanged, and told Nicholson and Roger Aston so in merry words, not believing it, saying very pleasantly that if it were true he would hang them also.'

After that, in 1599, the King having authorised Fletcher and his fellows, the Inglish Players, to play, brings out much more strongly this regard of the King's. This is the more remarkable, when we consider the strong

feeling of the Scotch people against stage-plays. Let me give this remarkable episode in the words of the State Paper of Scotland, vol. xv. No. 64 :—

‘The 4 Sessions of this Towne’ (Edinburgh), ‘without touche by name of o’ Inglishe Players, Fletcher Merton and company, not knowing of the kings ordinance authorizing them to play, moved the ministers to preach against profane games, sports, and plays, and to warn their flocks to have recourse rather by prayers and fastings to avert God’s displeasure.

‘We, James and our Council, blame the fourth sessions for countermanding our order on behalf of the comedians to play in the said Borough.’

The Ministers were called before the King and threatened, and ordered to countermand their said doings. This the Ministers would not do, but they would be silent and not warn further their flocks against the Comedies.

The King was angry that they had not given any account of, and had not acquainted him, why they were so moved against his warrant.

‘Our will is that the Comedians shall have liberty to play, and that within 3 hours the sessions convene a meeting at the market cross of Edinburgh, and there by special act annul this charge against the Comedians, and give directions to Ministers that they, after sermon next Sunday, admonish their flocks to give especial reverence to us, our ordinance and directions, and pay attention to our warrants, and not to censure any of their flocks who repair to the Comedians, and in this we have no leaning toward profanity or offence or slander. Given at Holyrood House, 8 November 1599.’

This was indorsed, ‘King’s Proclamation for Plays.’

Being so much in favour of the King, now (1603) James the First of England, probably accounts for the name of Lawrence Fletcher standing first in this list of the Globe licensees, indorsed the Players Privilege of 17th May 1603 :—

‘Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Phillippes, John Henninges, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowlye and the rest of their associates freely to use and exercise the arte and facultie of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes etc. etc., within their house called the Globe, in the County of Surrey, or other convenient places.’ \*

The same men, in somewhat different order, have each their four and a half yards of red cloth, and appear in the procession of the Royal entry of the King into London, 15th March 1603.

The name of Lawrence Fletcher appears in the Token-books; † in 1605 and 1606 in Hunt’s Rents between the Globe and the Rose playhouses; in 1607 in Brand’s Rents, afterwards Globe Alley, and close to the Globe itself. This is the last entry of the kind, as his death occurs shortly after,

\* *Illustrations*, J. O. Halliwell, 1st edition, p. 83.

† These are annual books of leaves coarsely put together, in which the wardens inserted lists of streets, alleys, etc., of houses, and of occupants over the age of sixteen. To each name was placed the number of tokens taken by his household, which were to be delivered up by each communicant at the Sacramental table, at St. Saviour’s Church, with usually a contribution of 2d. or 3d. for the poor. [*Query*, for bread.—Ed.] These books range from say 1578 to 1640, but so many having disappeared, it is not possible to be exact.

entered in the Registers of St. Saviour's parish thus, 'Lawrence fletcher, a man, in the church, September 12, 1608;' and in another book, 'Lawrence Fletcher, a player, the King's servant, buried in the church with an afternoon knell of the great bell, xx,' implying that he was a man of respectable position, and that he was a parishioner of St. Saviour's.

I may add by way of notes additional that the George Nicholson was English political agent in Edinburgh;

That it was reported about that these English players were sent by England to sow dissensions between the King and the Kirk;

That the Comedians had sent their drums and trumpets about the town to advertise their entertainments.

The clergy urged before the King that these Comedians had in their plays slighted the Royal person, and that no man of honour in England would give such fellows so much of their countenance; and further, it was even possible that Shakespeare himself was one of the Fletcher company. But see Spotswoode's *History*.

WILLIAM RENDLE.

TREVERBYN, FOREST HILL, S.E.

38. BURNS AS A SURNAME.—In the Burgh Court Book of Dumfries, under date 3d October 1520, one 'Will Burns' was created a burgess of the burgh. Considerably upwards of a century later the Town Council of Dumfries were concerned about a member of the sept in a very different relation. The following is extracted from the Council's Minute of the 14th November 1664:—

'The Counsell being informit that Janet Burnes commonly reputed a Witche, and who hath been banished oute of severall other Burghs, and particularly oute of *this* Burgh in the moneth of August last, for cheating the people upon a pretence of knowledge of alle thingis done by thaim in tymes past, or that may fall oute in tyme coming. With Certificatiōne that shee is to be scurgit, if ever shee be seene within this Burgh thaireftir. And being so informed that shee was seene within the Toun on Saturday they have ordained that intimatione be made by tuck of Drum that none of the inhabitants resett or give meit and drinke unto the said Janet Burnes under the pane of £20 Scots *toties quoties*. And also ordains that if evir shee can be apprehendit within the Burgh that shee be scourgit throw and also banished (from) the Toun by the hand of the Hangman.'

CHARLES ROGERS.

EDINBURGH.

39. HAY OF ERROL.—Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay has kindly permitted us to print the following account of the origin of the family of Hay, the result of much close research on his part:—

Two stories are related of the origin of this family. One states that the Scottish army, under Kenneth III., having been defeated by the Danes at Luncarty in 980, was rallied by a countryman named Hay and his two sons, who were ennobled in consequence, and received a grant of land at Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie, near the scene of their success.\*

The other represents the family as derived from a knight who accompanied William the Conqueror to Hastings in 1066, and received grants of land for his services in England, and that the descendant of this Norman

\* See Debrett.

knight eventually emigrated to Scotland in 1154, and received a grant of land from William the Lion in 1166.\*

In proof of the first story there has hitherto been available, (1) the belief of the family in the legend; (2) the existence of the Falconstone, formerly the landmark of the estate of Errol, and still the parish boundary of St. Madoc's, with the universal local belief that it was erected to mark the battle with the Danes in 980; (3) the preservation at Slains Castle of the stone on which Hay is said to have rested after the battle, to receive the thanks of his king and countrymen; (4) the *Tabill at Slains*, composed in 1346 by Sir David Hay of Errol, who was killed at Nevill's Cross in that year, and which derives his family from the ancestors '*qui devicit Danaos*' in 980. The proof of the second story has hitherto been more meagre. The name of Haie undoubtedly appears in Domesday book, but whence derived is not related. In fact the first story is history, the second is conjecture.

The calendar of documents recently published relating to England, Scotland, and Ireland, separately affords a proof that William de la Haya, who was appointed in 1154 Pincernis Domini, by Malcolm the Maiden, and who died in 1170, was William de la Haya of Errol in Scotland, owner of land in Suffolk and in Hereford as William de Scocies, and Keeper of Caerlion Castle as Warden of the Marches of South Wales.†

Perhaps the most notorious of the evil deeds of King John was his persecution of William de Braos, and his starvation of his wife, his son William, and his son's wife, and their two children in the dungeon of Windsor Castle in 1210.

William de la Haya Pincernis Domini had two sons, William who succeeded him in Errol in 1170, Robert who succeeded him in his land in the Lothians, and a daughter, Matilda, married to William de Braos. William de la Haya appears to have had his office of Pincernis Domini conferred on his nephew Ranulph de Soulis, and his Welsh and Hereford estates and duties conveyed to his son-in-law William de Braos. Matilda de Braos must have been born about 1150, and married about 1168. In 1170 Thomas à Becket was murdered, and in 1171 Caerlion Castle was besieged by the Welsh and relieved by Henry II., then on his way for the conquest of Ireland; he defeated the Welsh and carried on with him to assist him in his Irish campaign William de Braos, Warden of the South Wales march, and Hugh de Lacy, Warden of the North Wales march. To both large grants were given in Ireland. William de Braos and Hugo de Lacy both were in high favour with Richard I., and one of the last acts of that sovereign seems to have been to recommend Giles de Braos for the See of Hereford in 1199-1200. King John, however, was no friend to William de Braos, or to the knights who had befriended King Richard. Constant prosecutions are noted in the State Papers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Fines are imposed on him, and he is finally outlawed, and dies in France. His wife, Matilda Hay, daughter of William de Scocies, is also constantly mentioned, and the king excuses himself in a justification which he publishes for his persecution of the family, by saying, like a pettifogging attorney, that William de Braos is not worth powder and shot, and that he must make his wife pay for her husband's default. The king takes possession of Matilda Hay's castles of Hay, Brecon, and Radnor in security for her husband William de Braos's debt.

\* See *Douglas Baronage*.

† Pipe Roll.



Now these lands are the same lands as are shown in Domesday Book to have been granted to William de Scoties by William the Conqueror. We therefore have proof that William de Scoties was the father of Matilda Hay, Countess de Braos, that he was Pincernis Domini to Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion, and that he left Errol to his eldest son, who was always known as William de la Haya, and that he left his new grant of land in the Lothians to his second son Robert.

If further proof were needed, it is to be found in the fact that there is no record of a time in which the shield argent, with the three shields gules with the yoke has not been the armorial bearings of the family. The motto, 'Serva jugum,' the falcon crest, the mistletoe badge, all relate to the brave deed performed by Hay at Luncarty, and are strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the story of the defeat of the Danes.

It seems clear that William de la Haya or William de Scocie, Scotch William as we should say, would not have given William the Lion's grant of lands in the Lothians to his second son Robert if his eldest son had not already been amply provided for, nor would he have given his office of cupbearer to his nephew, nor his wardenship and Welsh estates to his daughter, if his eldest son had required the offices to maintain his rank. We find that his eldest son, who succeeded him in Errol in 1170, was of sufficient importance to be a hostage for William the Lion in 1174, and that he or his father signed the deed which conveyed Lochmaben Castle and Annandale to Robert Brus in 1166. Errol, therefore, must have descended in the right line from the date of Kenneth's grant in 980, and the knight who fought at Hastings for the Conqueror was William de Scocie, or Scotch William, whom he endowed as recorded in Domesday Book.

Thanks are due to the Countess of Errol for the *Tabill*, and to the *Book of Buchan*, charmingly written by the late Rev. Dr. John B. Pratt of Cruden. The various Domesday Books, Walter de Coventry, William de Noroburgo, Capgrave, *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, Hector Boece, Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, Calendar of Documents, Irish Series, have been carefully examined, and each of these confirm in some particular the view here adopted. It must be remembered that the monastic records, and especially the records of the Hays of Errol kept at the Abbey of Cupar, were accessible to Sir David Hay in 1346, and to Hector Boece in 1500. These records, and others equally valuable, are the foundation of the *Tabill at Slains* and of Hector Boece's history. They perished at the Reformation, but the fact that two such independent witnesses testify to a fact of family history, at an interval of 150 years, when it is almost certain Hector Boece had never seen the *Tabill*, makes it valuable historical evidence.

It is proposed to give a short sketch of the political situation in the British Islands at the time of the battle of Luncarty, and then to trace the family of Hay from that date to the time at which their historical record is as full and complete as that of any other family.

In the year 974 King Edgar proceeded to Chester.\* He there met by appointment eight kings of the British Isles, who, under the fear of a Danish invasion, were prepared to unite for defence of the common weal under a prince so wise, so brave, and so renowned as King Edgar. Kenneth III., King of Scotland; Malcolm, King of Cumbria; Macon, King of Man and the Isles; Dufual, King of Demetra; Suferth and

\* Matthew Paris's *Chronica Majora*.

Howel, Kings of Wales; James, King of Galloway; and Luhel, King of Westmari; these formed a Naval League for the defence of these islands against the Danes. It is related that after the treaty of alliance was signed, the eight kings, so enthusiastic were they, manned a barge and rowed King Edgar off to his ship in the Dee. In the following year King Edgar had assembled, with the assistance of his colleagues, a fleet of 3600 vessels. These were thus stationed, 1000 on the east coast, 1200 on the west coast, and 1200 in the North Sea.

King Edgar having thus provided for the national defence, busied himself with internal reforms. We are indebted to him for a new coinage and the recall of the old. Towards the end of 975 Kenneth visited him. He was received cordially, and King Edgar, anxious to provide for the defence of the island against the common enemy, made over the Lothians to the Scotch king. At the end of the year this able and patriotic sovereign died in his 32d year, universally regretted, not only in his own country and by his allies, but throughout Europe. A terrible earthquake which occurred at the time was supposed to express the loss which the world had sustained by his death. He was buried at Glastonbury, and succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, who was then only fifteen. His step-mother, Elfrida, caused Edward to be murdered while he was hunting near Corfe Castle in 978 when he was only eighteen years of age, and Elfrida's son Ethelred, then ten years old, became King of England.

Peace at any price became the order of the day. Instead of a fleet Danegelt was paid in A.D. 978, £8000; A.D. 979, £16,000; A.D. 980, £40,000.

Thus, during a most critical period, the English government was in the hands of minors or their weak advisers. The personal influence of the sovereign was absent, and the Danes prepared at once for the invasion.

Kenneth, on whom the first brunt of the storm was to burst, was not wanting in the crisis. He assembled his army in the central position of Stirling to prepare for resistance, but he no longer had the loyal support of Edgar to rely upon.

The Danes, commanded by Sweyn and Haco, landed near Montrose. They laid siege to that town, and at the end of four days summoned the place. They offered, if the town were yielded, to spare the lives and property of the townsmen.

The inhabitants, unfortunately, believed them, and every person was slaughtered, and the town razed.

The Danes then laid siege to Perth; meantime Kenneth advanced from Stirling, and took up a position at Luncarty, where he might hope to cut off the Danish communications with their ships. He thus caused the Danes to raise the siege of Perth and advance to give him battle.

The Scotch army was stationed on level ground on the right bank of the Tay, with its left on the river and its right towards the rising ground beyond the haugh which borders the river. Its right was commanded by Malcolm Duff, Prince of Cumbria, its left by Duncan, Lord of Athole, and the centre by the king in person. The Danes, advancing from the south, occupied the high ground overlooking the Scotch army. Kenneth addressed his troops, and promised a large reward to each man who brought him the head of a Dane. The Danes, being in a strong position, the king desired them to be attacked by volleys of arrows.

This galling fire dislodged them, and they charged down on the right

flank of the Scotch army. At first the Scotch were victorious, but, elated by their success, and tempted by the king's promised reward, they broke and scattered over the field, decapitating their dead and wounded enemies. The Danes rallied and renewed the fight, and the Scotch army was soon in flight towards the westward, pursued by the victorious Danes. As the flying Scotch and following Danes, in great disorder, were rushing in a mass of disbanded fugitives and disorderly pursuers, both breathless and uncontrollable, they came upon a narrow pass between a high wall and a deep ditch, through which they were streaming in confusion. At the further end stood a stout yeoman named Hay, and his two sons, who were dismayed at the defeat of their countrymen and determined to do what they could to avert the national disgrace. In the narrow pass, and armed only with the implements of husbandry, they opposed the foremost fugitives. They attacked both friend and foe, till the narrow pass was choked with the dead and dying. The Danes, checked by their action, and the Scotch, inspired by their courage, halted. Both believed that a fresh Scotch army had come to join in the fray. The king meantime had rallied some of the centre on the field of Luncarty, and the Danes, thus disordered and placed between two victorious bodies, were completely defeated. They fled to their ships at Dundee, leaving all their plunder, and embarked with the loss of three-fourths of the numbers which had landed a month before at Montrose.

Thence they proceeded south, and after ravaging the Isle of Thanet and the south coast, attacked Chester in 931.

The old chronicler thus relates Hay's action \*—

' With ane loud voice he cryit mony fy.  
Cheis you (he said) sen force it is sic thing.  
With new power, he 's comit to oure King,  
Now cowardlie he is with them to be slane,  
No man fallis now for to turn agane,  
And victorie till haf of your foe.'

and further says—

' Hay with his yoke full many Danes he slew.'

King Kenneth at once recognised the courage and conduct of Hay. The Scotch army presented him with the baggage, arms, stores, and plunder of the discomfited Danes.

At Perth he was publicly thanked, and King Kenneth at Scone knighted him, and ennobled his family. The Carse of Gowrie, then and now some of the most fertile land in Scotland, was that over which the Danish army had fled. Of this a large grant was made to Hay in reward for the great service he had rendered to his country.

In the record of the house of Gournay we read that—'The Saxum Falconis or Hawkstone, at St. Madoc's, Perthshire, which stands on the marches of what is known to have been the ancient possessions of the Hays of Erroll, and still bounds the parish of St. Madoc, is referred to by Boece as existing in his day (A.D. 1500), and as having been set up immediately after the defeat of the Danes in the battle of Luncarty.

'This victory is ascribed, according to a well-known tradition still commemorated in the armorial bearings of the Hays, to the timely interference of a Scottish peasant and his two sons.'

\* Turnbull's *Hector Boece*, vol. ii. p. 545.

Says Boece—

'Sone efter ane counsal was set at Scone in the whilk Hay and his sonniss war maid nobil and dotad for thair singular virtew, provin in this feild, with sindry landis till sustene thair estait. It is said that he askit fra the King certane landis lyant betwixt Tay and Aroll, and gat as mekil thairof, as ane falcon flew af ane mannis hand or she lightit. The falcon flew to ane toun four miles frae Dundee, callit Rope, and lightit on ane stane, and sa he gat all the lands betwixt Tay and Aroll, six miles, of lenth and four of breid, whilk landis ar yet inhabit be his posteritie.'—*Bellenden's Boece*.\*

Nor is the tradition an invention of later days. Lord Lindsay, in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, says: 'It would be endless to enumerate all the fictions with which Vanity and Flattery peopled the blank time; they are now forgotten, all save the beautiful legend of the patriarch Hay of Luncarty, on which Milton in his youth proposed to found a drama, and which has been immortalised by Shakespeare in the plot of Cymbeline.

ACT V., Scene 3.

Lord. Cam'st thou from where they made the stand?

Post. I did;  
Though you, it seems, come from the fliers.

Lord. I did.

Post. No blame be to you, sir; for all was lost,  
But that the Heavens fought: The King himself  
Of his wings destitute, the army broken,  
And but the backs of Britons seen, all flying  
Through a strait lane; the enemy full-hearted,  
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering, having work  
More plentiful than tools to do't, struck down  
Some mortally, some slightly touch'd, some falling  
Merely through fear; that the strait pass was damm'd  
With dead men, hurt behind, and cowards living  
To die with lengthen'd shame.

Lord. Where was this lane?

Post. Close by the battle, ditch'd and wall'd with turf;  
Which gave advantage to an ancient soldier,—  
An honest one, I warrant; who deserv'd  
So long a breeding as his white beard came to.  
In doing this for his country;—athwart the lane,  
He, with two striplings, (lads more like to run  
The country base, than to commit such slaughter;  
With faces fit for masks, or rather fairer  
Than those for preservation cas'd, or shame,)  
Made good the passage; cried to those that fled,  
'Our Britain's harts die flying, not our men:  
To darkness fleet, souls that fly backwards! Stand;  
Or we are Romans, and will give you that  
Like beasts, which you shun beastly; and may save,  
But to look back in frown: stand, stand.'—These three,  
Three thousand confident, in act as many,  
(For three performers are the file when all  
The rest do nothing,) with this word, 'stand, stand,'  
Accommodated by the place, more charming  
With their own nobleness, (which could have turn'd  
A distaff to a lance,) gilded pale looks,  
Part shame, part spirit renew'd; that some, turn'd coward  
But by example (O, a sin in war,  
Damn'd in the first beginners!) 'gan to look  
The way that they did, and to grin like lions

\* *Archæology of Scotland*, p. 94.

Upon the pikes o' the hunters. Then began  
 A stop i' the chaser, a retire ; anon,  
 A rout, confusion thick : forthwith, they fly  
 Chickens, the way which they stoop'd eagles ; slaves,  
 The strides they victors made : And now our cowards  
 (Like fragments in hard voyages became  
 The life o' the need), having found the back-door open  
 Of the unguarded hearts : Heavens, how they wound !  
 Some slain before ; some dying ; some their friends  
 O'er-borne i' the former wave ; ten, chas'd by one,  
 Are now each one the slaughter-man of twenty :  
 Those that would die or ere resist are grown  
 The mortal bugs o' the field.

*Lord.* This was strange chance :

A narrow lane ! an old man, and two boys !  
*Post.* Nay, do not wonder at it : You are made  
 Rather to wonder at the things you hear  
 Than to work any. Will you rhyme upon 't,  
 And vent it for a mockery ? Here is one :  
 'Two boys, an old man twice a boy, a lane,  
 Preserved the Britons, was the Romans' bane.'

'Cymbeline,' like 'Macbeth,' was written by Shakespeare while the historical records were fresh in the memory of the people ; and though he may have taken the tales from Boece, he evidently believed the fountain from which he drew his inspiration to be worthy of belief, and there seems no more reason to doubt the Hay episode at Luncarty, than to doubt that Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

*(To be continued.)*

40. OLD LINEN (No. 29).—I believe that linen of about the year 1700 is not at all uncommon in Scottish houses, and that some exists bearing witness to the Jacobite opinions of its early owners. There is at present in the Edinburgh Exhibition a little tablecloth, one of a set which has been in Scottish hands at least since 1705. This linen has always been called 'the Dutch linen,' and vague tradition says that it was presented to one of Marlborough's generals by a foreign Court. It would seem to have been woven in commemoration of the victories of the Imperialists over the Turks in the campaigns on the Danube towards the close of the seventeenth century, in which Prince Eugene took part ; and there was certainly a great interchange of courtesies between the Austrians under Eugene and the British under Marlborough, after Blenheim had saved the Empire. The smaller pieces of the set have a border consisting of alternate trophies of crossed guns, crossed pikes, flags, drums, etc., and in the corners are shields with the two-headed eagle. The same arms occupy the centre of the cloth ; above are representations of foot-soldiers, and below of horsemen, while lower still is depicted a town with a river running through it, and the word 'Buda' woven into the cloth. 'Pest,' 'Srar,' and 'hie' are also represented, and the rest of the cloth is filled with cannon, and on either side of the centre shield flying boys blowing trumpets, and carrying branches of laurel in the other hand. The larger pieces show the same pattern repeated, and the Danube flowing along the whole length of the cloth, with Buda and Pest alternately on the north and south of the river. This linen was brought home by Major-General Ferguson of Balmakelly, who 'led up the first line of foot' at the Schellenberg, and commanded one of the brigades that assaulted the village of

Blenheim. It now belongs to his descendant Mr. Ferguson of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire. J. F.

Oct. 13th, 1886.

1. I have a set of table-napkins, into the pattern of which are woven the full names of my great-great-great-grandfather and mother, with the date 1700. They are in perfect preservation and in frequent use, with due care.

2. I have also among a great deal more old family 'napery' a set of tablecloths and napkins of which the pattern represents the Scottish royal arms, with motto 'Nemo me impune,' etc., and also the words 'C'est [sic] les armes d'Ecosse.' Why this is in French I cannot say. As in an instance given in *Northern Notes and Queries* the design is reversed on one-half of the tablecloth.

I believe the spinning of the thread was always part of the household duty, and looking to the position of the family property to which I refer (in Midlothian), it is not at all improbable the weaving was done at the Drumsheugh works.

The family linen which I possess all came to me with carefully made out lists, in which each pattern is specified; one simple little pattern formed of small triangles touching at the points, is called the 'Duke's Knot,' why, or wherefore, I cannot say. S. C. T. B.

[For notes on this subject see *Notes and Queries*, Ser. iv., Dec. 12, 1863 (p. 473), and Dec. 26 (p. 528).—ED.]

41. LISLEBOURG.—Mr. J. Gairdner, in a notice of the 'Correspondence Politique de MM. de Castillon et de Marillac, 1537-42,' communicated to the *English Historical Review* in January last, observes that 'the name Lislebourg, being marked with a query in the index, was evidently unknown to the editor as the French name of Edinburgh.' In Chambers's *Domestic Annals* mention is made of a specimen of Esther Inglis's penmanship, now in the Bodleian, with the title 'Les Proverbs de Salomon . . . par Esther Anglois Française. A Lislesbourg en Ecosse, 1599.' The Island City is an appropriate enough name for the old town surrounded with lochs. Perhaps some of our readers will give the history of the name, and say how long it was in use.—ANGLUS.

42. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish History Society, on October 26th, it was announced that good progress was being made with Bishop Pococke's Tour and the Renfrewshire Diary, which will be the Society's two publications for the first year ending with October 1887. The *Gramiad*, to be edited by Canon Murdoch, is also in preparation for the second year. Mr. Alexander Frew of Glasgow has offered to the Society a brief ms. narrative of the '45, written by his grandfather, Mr. John Scott, in 1750; and the Council expects to present to members at an early date a volume of papers concerning the Rebellion, of which Mr. Frew's ms. may form a part. It may be mentioned that although the list of 400 members is for the present filled up, Public Libraries and Institutions are still at liberty to become subscribers for the Society's publications. EDITOR.

## QUERIES.

- XVI. GASCOIGNE THE POET.—*Was George Gascoigne the Poet a Westmoreland man?*—In his address to the Queen, at fol. 6 of *The Tale of Hemetes*, he says, 'But yet such Itallyan as I haue learned in London, . . . and such Englyshe as I stalle in Westmerland, even such and no better (my worthy soueraigne) haue I poured forth before you,' etc. (*Steele Glas*, ed. Arber, Introd. p. 7), 'from which,' says the editor, 'it is inferred that he either was born or bred in that county.' I have collected one or two other facts bearing on my question more or less, but not in any way deciding it. Longstaffe's *Darlington* (to which I owe most of these facts) gives (p. 120) a copy of the inventory of the goods of Margaret Gascoigne, stepdaughter of the fifth Earl of Westmoreland, and daughter of Sir Henry Gascoigne of Sedbury in Richmondshire. This is dated March 24th, 1567. Would Margaret be a cousin of the poet? His father's name was John. The Gascoignes were certainly closely connected with the Neville family, and probably had some estates in Westmoreland, as witness the following letter from Surrey to Wolsey, dated Newcastle, 3d Oct. 1523 (*State Papers*, iv. 43): 'I am informed the said Sir William Gascoigne doth intend to bear my lord of Westmerlande's armys, pretending title to the earldom of Westmerland. If he so do, it will turn to great business amongst ourselves; for the other will not suffer him so to do; nor no more will none other do, that were able to resist the same; nor, as I believe, he ought not to bear them, considering that my lord of Westmerland and his father, grant father, and many others, hath enjoyed the land without interruption; and no man may bear the armys of his antecessors without difference, unless he be possessed of the inheritance. I beseech your grace to speak with the heralds in this matter, and to write unto Sir William Gascoigne for the reformation therein; that I have no business to do therein, when it shall be time to look upon our enemies. He hath, or now, attempted to have borne the armys; but the earl of Westmerlande's father not being content with the same, he hath laid down the same.' On the death of the second Earl of Westmoreland, who (in Leland's words) 'lakkid heires male, . . . a great concertation rose betwixt the next heire male and one of the Gascoignes'; and in the Gascoigne memorials at Harewood, the bearing of Neville is given by Whitaker as undifferenced.
- Q. V.
- XVII. LUMMISDANES OF CLOVA.—What were the armorial bearings of the Lummisdanes of Clova, in Aberdeenshire, in or about the year 1560? K.
- XVIII. BARCLAY OF TOWIE.—Pont, in his *Heraldic ms.*, gives the armorial bearings of this family as 'Azure; a cheveron or, between 2 crosses patté and a *lozzen voyded*.' What was the reason of their differencing their ancient coat with the *lozenge voided*, or mascle? Had they married with the Wenponts, or Viponts (de

Veteriponts), who bare six mascles, 3, 2, and 1? The English family of Vipont bore six *annulets* 3, 2, 1.

According to Wyntoun's *Cronikyl*, the first of the Towie branch of the Barclays bore—a chevron or, with *two crosses patté* in chief; but on the marriage of Patrick Barclay of Towie with 'ane dochter of Barclay of Gartly,' the Barclays of Towie added a third cross patté, in the base. E.

- XIX. 'CRUSIE.'—I am desirous to gather information as to the use of the old Scottish *Crusie*, or oil-lamp made of iron or copper. If any subscriber to *Northern Notes and Queries* acquainted with the *Crusie*, or having any information as to its use, or its disappearance from use, in his district, would kindly give particulars in this column, or directly to myself, a favour would be conferred. G. G.

- XX. MURDER OF REV. HUGH MITCHELL.—The Rev. Murdo Macdonald notes in his Diary, under date 8th Nov. 1738: 'I read in the Prints of yesterday the melancholly account of a Minister's Death in the South, who was found murder'd about his own house by hands yet unknown to men. The Minister viz :—Mr Hugh Mitchell was my Comerad at College.' Where was Mr. Mitchell minister? and what were the circumstances under which he came by his death? HEW MORRISON.

- XXI. ARMS OF INVERNESS.—Information requested as to the origin and signification of the bearings on the seal used by the Corporation of the Royal Burgh of Inverness. The arms: gu. a crucifix proper; supporters, a camel and an elephant; crest, a cornucopia. A. G. Y.

- XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—Can any correspondent direct me to information as to members of this family of a century ago, and their descendants? Had Dr. Wm. Robertson the historian any brothers? and were two of them as follows?—

I. Wm. Robertson, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, surgeon, who is said to have sold the Muirtown property, and died about 1792. His eldest son George, Captain R.N., was father of Anne Robertson, who married, 19th June 1808, Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., and died 18th May 1843. Another son, William, who died in 1831, aged 83, was father of Mrs. Smith of Eaton Place, the mother of the late Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, a well-known antiquary. A daughter, Isabella, married Sir David Dundas, Bart., and died about 1829, having had three sons, successive baronets, viz.,—Sir William, Sir James Fullarton, and Sir John Burnett Dundas, with whom the title expired, and a daughter Isabella. These three children of Wm. Robertson of Richmond were certainly cousins of George Robertson, mentioned presently. Had Principal Robertson therefore another brother,

II. — Robertson? His son, George Robertson of Frith St., Soho, married Elizabeth Love of Ormesby, Norfolk, and had by her (1) the Rev. Love Robertson, prebendary of Hereford, rector of Bridston, who married Miss Lens of Norwich in 1792, and died *s.p.* in 1841; (2) George, born 1762; (3) the Rev. Barry



Robertson, rector of Postwick, Norfolk, born in 1763, and died about 1799; (4) a daughter, Vertue, born 1759; (5) Lilius, born 1767, died unmarried 1858; (6) Elizabeth (my grandmother), wife of the Rev. Wm. Sayer Donne, rector of Colton, Norfolk, cousin of Cowper the poet. Another son of the above — Robertson appears to have had three sons and a daughter, viz., (1) James, who assumed the name of Robertson-Barclay, and was father of David Robertson-Barclay; (2) Captain Thomas Robertson, R.N., of Edinburgh, of whom I have a miniature, father, I believe, of Marianne, the wife of John Bird Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Chester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and of another daughter, the wife of Dr. Turner, Bishop of Calcutta, and of a son, Campbell Robertson, H.E.I.C.S., Governor of Agra; (3) Wm. Robertson, Writer to the Signet; (4) a daughter, wife of the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff.

I shall be much obliged by any corrections of these particulars, and any additional marriages.—C. ROBERTSON MANNING, F.S.A., Diss Rectory, Norfolk.

XXIII. SINCLAIR FAMILY.—What relation was Captain Patrick Sinclair, of Duren, Caithness, to the main line of the Earls of Caithness? His wife was a Dunbar of Hempriggs, probably daughter of Sir Robert. He had two sons, who died young, and an only daughter, Catharine, who married Captain John Worth, R.N., of Oakley, Suffolk, died 1835. Their only child Mary Catharine Sinclair Worth, married the late Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B., and has issue. Captain Worth's bookplate has Sinclair *in pretence*. Are the descendants also entitled to quarter Dunbar?—C. ROBERTSON MANNING, F.S.A., Diss Rectory, Norfolk.

XXIV. ST. BLANE AND ST. DROSTANE.—Will any subscriber favour me with some account of St. Blane and St. Drostan? The names occur in connection with a ruined church, and (possibly) that of a farm in my neighbourhood, and I have no book of reference.

D. L. E.

[For an account of these saints see *Kalendar of Scottish Saints*, by A. P. Forbes. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1872.—ED.]

XXV. FAMILY OF BISHOP ROSS.—Mr. Alexander Ross, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr. William Lindsay, Nov. 14th, 1672. Resigned his charge at Perth, May 7th, 1683, on being appointed Professor of Divinity in the College of Glasgow. In 1686 he was appointed Principal of St. Mary's College in St. Andrews, and the same year was made Bishop of Murray [*sic*]. Made Bishop of Edinburgh 1687, but was deprived of his bishopric by the Act of Parliament abolishing Prelacy, July 22d, 1689. Died at Edinburgh, March 20th, 1720. Who was this Alexander Ross, and of what family?

R. P. H.

XXVI. CLUNY.—In his notes to *Waverley* Sir Walter Scott mentions at one place that he had seen memoirs of Evan Macpherson of Cluny, and again he quotes a description of the skirmish at Clifton from the memoirs of the Macpherson of Cluny who was

out in the '45,' written during his exile in France. Who was the author of these memoirs? Where were they published, and are they now accessible in convenient form? Are there any reliable authorities for the incidents which made the Cluny of the '45' famous?  
'ANNO DOM.'

XXVII. OLD BALLAD.—Where are the words and the music of the old ballad with the refrain,

'Ye'll tak the high road, and I'll tak the low road,  
And I'll be in Scotland before you,'

to be found?

J. A.

XXVIII. THE BURNING BUSH BADGE.—When was the burning bush adopted as the emblem of the Church of Scotland? Is it to be considered as a device, a crest, or an heraldic charge? and if as the last, then why does it never appear upon an escutcheon? Are churches using it liable to an action on the part of Lyon King, or is the device, like those of the burghs' and trades' corporations, duly registered in the books of the College of Arms? Are ministers of the Presbyterian Church entitled to impale the burning bush with their paternal arms? and is any instance known of this having been done?

J. W. B.

XXIX. GRAHAMS OF GARTUR.—Where can I find a pedigree of the Grahams of Gartur and their cadets?

J. W. B.

## REPLY TO QUERY.

VII. For an account of Michael Jansen Mirevelt, see Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters*, vol. ii. p. 74. Peter Mirevelt 'was the son of the preceding artist, born at Delft in 1596, and practised portrait-painting in the style of his father, with considerable reputation. One of his most esteemed works is a large picture in the Hall of the Surgeons at Delft, representing the portraits of the principal members of that Society at that time. He died young, in 1632.'

A. G. Y.

See also Stanley (*Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools*, Bohn, 1855).

[Contributors are requested to reply to Queries.—ED.]

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The History of Selkirkshire; or, Chronicles of Ettrick Forest.* By T. CRAIG-BROWN. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1886.

EVERY Scottish antiquary will welcome these handsome volumes. Following or accompanying, as they do, Mr. Armstrong's excellent work upon Eskdale and the Western Border Land, and the valuable series issued by the Ayrshire Archæological Society, Mr. Craig-Brown's quartos point to a promising revival in the study of Scottish local history. The author has done a solid and enduring piece of work, and while he has thoroughly

expiscated the sources of his history in burgh records, family charter-chests, and all accessible materials, printed and ms., he has so digested these materials and interwoven statistics and narrative, criticism and poetry, as to produce an unusually readable and entertaining work of its kind. Mr. Craig-Brown has given particular attention to all that concerns the land and its cultivation, and the social condition of the labourer as well as of the laird; and these are subjects upon which the history of the Ettrick Forest yields information of special interest. The volumes are beautifully printed, and well furnished with maps, plans, and illustrations. But there is one unpardonable fault, and this, as usual, lies in the Index. There are four pages of Index in one volume and two in the other, giving little more than the table of contents in an alphabetical arrangement. How is it that authors, who otherwise give unmistakable proofs of industry and of intelligent appreciation of the value of details, so frequently fail in this very necessary completion of their labours. A few weeks more of work would have given to the readers of the *History of Selkirkshire*, what no county history should be without, an absolutely complete index to every name of person or place occurring in either text, notes, or appendices in the two volumes.

*The Literature of Local Institutions.* By GEO. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.  
London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

This is a valuable addition to the 'Book Lover's Library,' containing not only a concise account of the various forms of local government existing in England, but also a valuable list of works in which the student may find full information. In the list of printed town records the Scottish Burghs are included.

*How to form a Library.* By H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.  
London: Elliot Stock, 1886. 2d edition.

We believe this is the first of the interesting volumes forming the 'Book Lover's Library.' Its reception has been most cordial. It is astonishing how much valuable matter Mr. Wheatley has compressed into 250 pages. It will prove most useful to those who wish to be guided how to form the basis of a good library. The general reader will also find directions as to the standard works on various subjects. Chapter vii. treats of publishing Societies, and gives a full list and description of such.

---

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*The Church and Churchyard of Boyndie.* By WM. CRAMOND, A.M.,  
Schoolmaster of Cullen. Banff: *Journal Office*.

*Robert Burns.* By a SCOTCHWOMAN. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

*Lays of the Colleges.* Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart.

---

#### CORRECTION.

Page 23, note 25, line 4, for 'the late Mrs. Erskine, the daughter or Bishop Walker,' read 'Mrs. Erskine, the daughter of the late Bishop Walker.'

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                  |      | QUERIES.                             |      |
|-----------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
|                                         | PAGE |                                      | PAGE |
| 43. To our Readers, . . . . .           | 53   | XXX. Monumental Inscriptions, . .    | 66   |
| 44. Silver Mines at Alva, . . . . .     | 53   | XXXI. Surnames ending with A-N., . . | 66   |
| 45. Highland Schoolmaster in 1735, . .  | 55   | XXXII. Cheyne, . . . . .             | 66   |
| 46. Bondagers, . . . . .                | 55   | XXXIII. Lumsden, . . . . .           | 66   |
| 47. Parish Registers—Curious Entry, .   | 56   | XXXIV. Great Seal of Scotland, . .   | 67   |
| 48. Genealogy, . . . . .                | 56   | XXXV. Graham, . . . . .              | 67   |
| 49. Campvere, . . . . .                 | 57   | XXXVI. Gillespie, Sinclair, . . . .  | 67   |
| 50. Flemish Weavers from Norwich, . .   | 57   | XXXVII. Shaw, . . . . .              | 67   |
| 51. Hay of Errol, . . . . .             | 57   | XXXVIII. Erskine, . . . . .          | 67   |
| 52. To-names in Banffshire, . . . . .   | 62   | XXXIX. Torrisness, . . . . .         | 67   |
| 53. Archer Family, . . . . .            | 62   | XL. Hawkshaw, Peebles, . . . . .     | 67   |
| 54. Oath of Purgation, . . . . .        | 63   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                  |      |
| 55. <i>The May Flower</i> , . . . . .   | 65   | VII. Pieter Miereveld, . . . . .     | 68   |
| 56. Extraordinary Superstition, . . . . | 65   | XXIII. Sinclair, . . . . .           | 68   |
|                                         |      | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .          | 68   |

---

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

---

### 43. TO OUR READERS.

WITH No. 4 we complete our first year's issue, and are well satisfied with the reception that has been accorded us. We propose next year to give twenty-four pages quarterly instead of sixteen, and hope that a steadily increasing circulation will justify further enlargement. With this number we issue the completion of *Æconomia Rokebiorum*, which will form a distinct volume, and will, we trust, be appreciated. We cannot supply back numbers of this interesting work, but we can supply a few of the back numbers of *Northern Notes and Queries*. A full index of *Northern Notes and Queries* will be issued with No. 8.

44. SILVER MINES AT ALVA, STIRLINGSHIRE.—The Report of the Royal Commission of Historical mss. viii. pp. 84-86, contains some curious information about these long disused mines. The papers are distinguished by letters. We have extracted the most interesting portions of them.

(a.) 14 Jan. 171<sup>9</sup>.—Report of Dr. Justus Brandshagen, James Hamilton, and Thomas Hamilton 'of the mine with the mountain about it called Sir John Erskines mine in the parish of Alva, five miles from Stirling East and

VOL. I.—NO. IV.

D

by North.' Of the specimens of ore, J. B. says, 'I have found it of an extraordinary nature, such as to my knowledge few or none like have ever been seen in Europe.' The report drawn up by J. B. is signed by the Earl of Lauderdale and Messrs. Haldane and Drummond, principal officers of the Edinburgh mines, etc. Attached to the report is a plan of the works of the mine, a written 'description,' and a Tabular 'Account of ore assayed.' There is also a note signed Cromortie respecting the gold mines of Scotland at Crawford Moor, Pentland Hills, Langham Water, and Megget Water.

(b.) Instruction to Dr. Justus Brandshagen.

(c.) 29 Aug. 1716.—Mint office. Fair copy of recommendations (probably from Sir Isaac Newton). 'That the casks (or old hogsheads and barrels) which were filled with about 40 tunns of ore dug out of the said mines by order of the Lady Erskine in the time of the late rebellion, and buried in the north-west side of her house, just by the gate thereof, be enquired after.' Also 'that the burn or channel made in the south side of the mountain by the floods running down about three or four furlongs westward from the said mines . . . be well viewed.'

(d.) Paper in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting: 'The mine is just opened within about two fathoms or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  from the grass which grows on the surface of the earth. In it are two veins of ore running horizontally, the one almost three feet above the other; the upper vein about 22 inches broad from top to bottom and about 18 inches wide, the other about 14 inches broad or deep and about the same wideness as the other. . . . From these two veins Sir John Erskine had the ore, out of which he received 134 ounces of fine silver before he went into the rebellion. Mr. Hamilton smelted that ore. . . . After Sir John went to the rebels, Mr. Hamilton, by order of the Lady Erskine, had the oversight or direction of four miners, who dug the ore from those two veins about 4 months together or something above.' This ore was hidden as above, 'and then Mr. Hamilton came away to London and [before the Lord Mayor] made an affidavit of what he knew about this matter.'

(e.) Draft of expenses of Mr. Justus Brandshagen in connection with his survey, total 214 l. (*f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n* papers concerning squabbles for payment of Brandshagen and Hamilton.)

(o) 9 Oct. 1716.—Extracts from a memorial addressed by Sir John Areskine, respecting the silver ore at Alva, to Lord Viscount Townshend.

(p) Copy of a warrant to examine ore at Alva.

(q.) Sir Isaac Newton recommends that Dr. Justus Brandshagen should be instructed to smelt the ore buried in the casks. (*r, s*, letters on the same subject), (*t*) letter from J. B. giving an account of his journey, asks for money, and complains of delay.)

(u.) Draft (Sir I. N. writer) of letter to Lord Townsend respecting the ore: 'My Lord, the silver which your Lordship gave me to be assayed was produced out of a pound weight averdupois of ore, and weighed not fifteen pence but fifteen penny weights and same (*sic*) grains when it first came out of the ore. It had some dirt sticking to the bottom of it; and a piece cut off and flaked with the dirt, and sent by my Lord Mayor to the mint to be assayed, proved only x dwt better than the standard, because the assay was spoiled by the dirt which stuck fast to the assay piece. By two assays which I caused to be made of clean pieces cut off from the silver, it proved xvii dwt. better than standard. Now fifteen penny weight of such fine silver is worth four shillings and two pence.'

And therefore the ore is exceedingly rich, a pound weight averdupois holding 4s. 2d. in silver. This silver holds no gold.'

(w.) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an unsigned and undated letter describing a vein of ore at Alva.

In addition to the above information, it may be interesting to know that in 1767 Lord Alva (Erskine) presented to the church of Alva a pair of Communion Cups on which the following inscription is engraved, 'Sacris in Ecclesia S. Servani apud Alheth A.D. 1767 ex argento indigenâ D.D.C.Q. Jacobus Erskine.' About 1760 silver was discovered on the estate of Arithrey, but in small quantities.—EDITOR.

45. HIGHLAND SCHOOLMASTER IN 1735.—Some interesting articles and letters have appeared lately in the *Scotsman* about the state of education in last century, and the wretched condition of the Highland schools. We think the following letter from Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, Esq., will show that in some districts education was not wholly neglected:—

TO MR. WILLIAM MOWAT,  
TEACHER OF DALMALLY CHILDREN AT BRAMAIR.

ARDCHATTAN 22d Janry. 1735.

SIR

Being Informed that upon proper encouradgment youll be willing to come here to Teach Children, Wee offer you the Trouble of this to let you know that wee have children and ag<sup>t</sup> next Whitsunday will want a Schoolmaster, And being credibly informed of your . . . . [torn off] in teaching of Latine, writing and Arithmetic wee hereby Intimate y<sup>t</sup> wee are willing to give you yearly during your continuance with us Five lib sterling of Sallary Besides five pound sterling as anuty of mortified money belonging to this Parish q<sup>h</sup> will be continued. This with the Quarter pay<sup>ts</sup> of your Schollars and the half of marriage and Baptism mo<sup>ey</sup> will be no bad encouragment to begin We hope ag<sup>t</sup> next yeir ther will be better encouragment for our Schoolmaster, meantyme whatever hapens wee assure you of Ten pounds sterling yearly during your serving with us Besides Schollars Quarter Waidges and oy<sup>r</sup> small things with the half of Mariadge and Baptism mo<sup>r</sup> as afors<sup>d</sup>

In this place youll have the company of sev<sup>ll</sup> Clever Gentlemen being in closs neighbourhood besides we think you may at pleasure have access to as good a Library as wee know at least in all the Hilands. Fail not before the fifteenth of March next to acquaint us whether you'll accept of this our ofer, and assure us if youll come ag<sup>t</sup> Whitsunday next y<sup>t</sup> in case you come not wee may have time to write another And for your further encouragement all your necessary charges not exceeding 3 crowns in coming here shall also be pay<sup>d</sup> By

Your humble servants,

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

JAMES STEVENSON Min<sup>r</sup>.

Not knowing but this might happen to miscarry wee sent ano<sup>o<sup>r</sup></sup> copy therof by an<sup>t</sup> hand. Excuse heast.

ARDCHATTAN MSS.

46. BONDAGERS.—We draw particular attention to the following letter, feeling sure that our readers will do their best to assist the editor of the English Dictionary.

SIR,—I should like to obtain a correct account of this now obsolete

word for the new English Dictionary. When I lived in Roxburghshire the name was applied to the female out-worker whom each 'hind' was bound to supply from his family, or hire and board, for field work on the farm. I find, however, that Dean Ramsay (*Reminiscences*, 2d series, 168) applies the name bondager to the hind himself, as does also an anonymous correspondent who has favoured me with a note on the subject. May I ask through your columns whether any of your readers have any knowledge of bondager so used? It is curious that the word appears to have been unknown to Dr. Jamieson; it does not appear even in the new edition of 1879, nor is it alluded to under the article 'Bondage.' Information addressed to me, Dr. Murray, Oxford, will be gladly received.—I am, etc.,

J. A. H. MURRAY.

47. PARISH REGISTERS, CURIOUS ENTRY.—In the baptismal registers of Alyth, Perthshire, I have gleaned the following:—

Norman Kirkland, schoolmaster of Alyth, had a child baptised 14th of April 1666, being born upon the 7th thereof about 12 hours, being about some dayes befor the full moon, which was called Issobell—that day the laird of Rutham [Ruthven] was buried and his son married.

CHARLES ROGERS.

EDINBURGH.

48. GENEALOGY.—Family history finds a place in all Notes and Queries. Spurious pedigrees concocted by unauthorised and unqualified persons, simply to flatter the foolish, have done much to bring genealogy into disrepute. But now the publicity given to many documents before little known, and the facilities afforded for consulting public records, have encouraged a spirit of inquiry into the history of families who hitherto have been passed by unnoticed, and who had few opportunities of tracing their past history. The Americans are enthusiastic and skilful in this matter, and have done much by means of genealogy to throw light on the history of their country. In England much has also been done, and there also much has in consequence been discovered about the industries of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Scotland the genealogies of families who did not possess landed property are at present almost unknown, and as a result much connected with domestic history is only imperfectly understood. We trust that many of our readers will avail themselves of the assistance which we are sure will be freely given, and gather materials for family histories as is being done elsewhere, not despising ancestors unknown in the camp or in the Senate, but feeling an honest pride if they are found to have helped to make Scotland what she now is by labour in the field of trade or handicraft. We do not in the least undervalue a long and noble lineage. We believe that by a knowledge of such, children are encouraged to emulate the virtues of their sires, and may often be deterred from sullyng a great and noble name. We would simply set the true principles of genealogy before our readers, and assert that as every honest man feels some interest in his forefathers, he should not shrink from compiling as full and accurate an account of them as is practicable, because until lately pedigree-mongers have damaged the character of genealogy, and made it seem a thing only fitted to feed the vanity of fools. We appeal to our readers to do their best to answer any

inquiries made in our pages by those anxious to obtain information. What often appear trifles prove of great value in connecting names. It is very easy to make a note of a name or date which has been asked for and which may be met with in the course of reading; if such notes are sent freely to us, we shall be able to afford that assistance which kindred works in England and America afford to genealogists.—EDITOR.

49. CAMPVERE (see No. 27).—Though I have never done anything in Archæological researches, I think that with the assistance of some gentlemen here, and by making a good try at it, I might be able to give you some of the information you require:—I find in the *Walchersche Arcadia*, by Mattheus Gargoy, published at Leyden in 1746 by Samuel Luchtmans & Zoon, that after Veere or Ter vere, or Campvere as it was called, got walls and towers in 1458, when it was made into a well-fortified town, a lot of strangers, specially Scottish merchants, came there, and still many more after. *Wolfaart* van Borselen, Heer van Vere, married Mary Stuart, daughter of James I., by which marriage he got the earldom of Bauchane. About the same time the Admiral of Vere beat Richard, Earl of Werwick, at sea, and also on land in Normandy, for which the town got many privileges from King Edward. After that Vere got many privileges from the King of France in 1465, the King of Denmark in 1523, and from William the Silent in 1575. The Scotch trade at Vere had been increasing after that, and specially after a contract was signed between certain Scottish ambassadors and the Marquis and Magistrate of Vere, of which contract the articles are still to be found in the French language in the town hall, and of which I will try to make a copy. There also exists still in Vere a house, which we always call the Scottish house, of which I probably might be able to procure you a photograph if you like. I will also try and find out its history. I will do my best to assist you as much as is in my power, and find out whatever I can from Vere and the relations with the Scottish, and also from the Scottish Church here, for which purpose I will have to see Mr. Frater, I believe from Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is here the clergyman. If I can find time, I will also go to Vere myself to make personal researches.—JOHAN BOUDEWIGNTE.

50. FLEMISH WEAVERS FROM NORWICH.—In 1601 Commissioners acting for the Burghs of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, "Lyth-quhow," "Aire," and Glasgow, gave £3000 Scots to Gabriel Bishop, Nicholas Wandebrok, and Philip Wermont, Flemish weavers residing in Norwich, who brought their looms and servants to Edinburgh about October 10, 1601.

W. J. C. M.

A list of Flemings residing in Norwich in 1622, most of them being weavers, is now at the Public Record Office (vol. 131. art. 103); it contains 291 names.—EDITOR.

51. HAY OF ERROL (*continued from* p. 46).—There is no record of a grant of Errol after 980 to the family of Hay. There is no record of the coming of any one of this name to Scotland after this event. Yet there is almost consecutive proof that the family held Errol from A.D. 980 to 1154,



since which date the proof is complete until it was sold by Earl James in the reign of George III. The families who came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling in 1066 are known. Of English or Saxon lineage were Lyndesay, Wallace, Touris, Lovell, Ramsay, Preston, Sandelands, Bisset, Soules, Maxwell, Wardlaw, and of his Hungarian friends and followers Gifford, Maule, Borthwick, Fethrikran, Creichton. There is no trace here of any entry of Hay, or Haie, or de la Haya, into Scotland. The martial instincts of one of the Hays of Errol in 1066 had incited him to join the most warlike leader in Europe in his daring enterprise, which had the sanction and blessing of the Pope. Like the various knights who accompanied William of Normandy, such as the Fleming and the Spaniard, so William the Scotchman came in for his share of the Conquest; and, though he was no Norman, showed in the conduct which he displayed under the great Conqueror the same conspicuous courage and ability which had distinguished his great-grandfather on the field of Luncarty.

Nor must it be forgotten that down to the time of Henry III. the heir-apparent of the Crown of Scotland was Earl of Huntingdon. The Honour of Huntingdon extended not only over that county but into Cambridge, Suffolk, and South Lincoln. In all of these districts the Hays held land under their Scottish liege lord. In Stephen's reign these fiefs were disturbed, and the King of Scotland and his countrymen sided with Matilda. Their political leaning was rewarded by Henry II. by the restoration of their holding, which was still further confirmed by King Richard I., who persuaded Earl David, with many of his followers, to embark in the Crusade. In King John's time the result to those who had supported his brother was disastrous; and though Henry III. restored many of the privileges which the Scotch and their Prince had enjoyed in the Honour of Huntingdon, the disputed succession under Edward I. put a stop to this international relationship, and at the beginning of the 14th century the English possessions and the English offices which the Scotch family of Hay had enjoyed for their share in the Conquest came to an end. Thenceforth they became, as they were before 1066, solely a Scotch family.

The courage and conduct which, as free-lances, they had shown at Hastings and at Askelon, on the Welsh Marches, or in the conquest of Ireland, was to be displayed in more patriotic fashion for their native land. The family which gave its best efforts at Luncarty has shown its native courage on many fields. At Bannockburn, at Neville's Cross, at Halidon Hill, at Flodden, as well as at Blenheim and Oudenarde, at Ramillies and Malplaquet, at Bayonne, at Waterloo, and the Alma, the soil is reddened with their blood, and there still remain many of the name to show their loyalty and courage, by land and sea, to the sovereign who unites in her person the blood of Edgar and of Kenneth, of Bruce and of the Conqueror.

I.—The first recorded member of the family of Hay of Errol is the hero of Luncarty.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Hay having, as already related, turned the defeat there into a victory, was thanked by his Sovereign, Kenneth II., on the field of battle, and gifted with lands in the Carse of Gowrie, the scene of his success. The stone on which he sat to receive the thanks of his countrymen is still preserved at Slains Castle. By universal acclamation he was given all the spoil abandoned by the Danes in their flight. At a public assembly at Perth he was formally thanked, and Kenneth knighted and

<sup>1</sup> A. D. 980.

ennobled him. His two sons, Serald and Achaicus, who had assisted him in the battle, shared his honours. Of Serald we have no further mention. He probably died unmarried.

II.—Achaicus succeeded his father about A.D. 1000; he married Cecilia, daughter of Reinold Graham. They had a son, Kenneth, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Vindia, who married Tousing, ancestor of the Cunninghams.

III.—Kenneth Hay succeeded,<sup>1</sup> and married Victoria, daughter of Duffe Gilmackillan, and sister of Macduff, Thane of Fife. They had four sons, (1) Duncan, (2) Grimus, (3) Kenneth, (4) William. Kenneth, and his sons Duncan and Grimus, were killed by Macbeth about 1050.

IV.—Kenneth succeeded, and married Winifred, daughter of Giles Fitzherbert, Baron of Gillsland. They had (1) Malcolm, who succeeded; (2) Kenneth, a friar in Dunbar; (3) Thomas, a friar in Dunbar; (4) Achaius, *d.s.p.*, and Alicia and Margaret, both nuns in Haddington. Kenneth was killed with King Malcolm Canmore at the battle of Alnwick, 1093.

Malcolm succeeded.<sup>2</sup> He married Havicia, daughter of John de Mandos, in Normandy, he and his brother William having fled thither after the murder of their father and brothers. Malcolm had two sons: John, who inherited his mother's Norman estates, and Thomas, who succeeded to Errol. There were also three daughters: (1) Rothesia, a nun in Normandy; (2) Isobel, married to Henry Kennedy; (3) Bethia, married to William Kilpatrick.

Thomas succeeded.<sup>3</sup> He seems to have married a daughter of the house of Montfichet, and to have had a daughter who married Donald, second son of the Earl of Lennox. He died *circa* 1135, and was succeeded by his cousin William (see below, V.).

Meantime William de la Hay (the fourth son of Kenneth III.), who had fled to Normandy in 1050, had joined William the Conqueror for the invasion of England,<sup>4</sup> and received land in Suffolk, Essex, and Hereford.<sup>5</sup> He is styled William de Scotia, William de Scocie, and William de Scobies, and is also made keeper of Caerleon Castle, the stronghold of the Warden of the South Wales Marches, with 8 carucates of land.<sup>6</sup> He built the castles of Brecknock, of Hay in Hereford, and of Radnor.<sup>7</sup> He received also the Castle of Haie in Normandy, which was held by his descendants until the reign of Henry II. He had three sons:—(1) William, who succeeded;<sup>8</sup> (2) Edric, who was granted 11 hides and 11 ploughgates in Somerset, and who was succeeded by his son Roger Haia;<sup>9</sup> (3) Richard de Haia, *extra portam de Sud*, and received land in Lincoln.<sup>10</sup>

V.—William de Scocies, recorded as holding land in Winton Domesday as above.<sup>11</sup>

VI.—William de Scocies.<sup>12</sup> Henry I., who succeeded to the throne of England in 1100, had married Maud, the daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland. By this marriage he left a daughter, Matilda, married first to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, and then to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she was mother of Henry II. Henry I. died in 1133, and David I. of Scotland, as Earl of Huntingdon, with his tenants

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1010.

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1095.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1130.

<sup>4</sup> A.D. 1066.

<sup>5</sup> A.D. 1081.

<sup>6</sup> Exon Domesday, p. 24, l. 14; p. 25, l. 5 from bottom.

<sup>7</sup> Winton Domesday, p. 88, xlv.; Essex, p. 353, ix.; Suffolk, pp. 179, 185, 326, 344.

<sup>8</sup> Winton Domesday, A.D. 1128.

<sup>9</sup> Exon, p. 444; Winton, p. 559.

<sup>10</sup> Winton, p. 561.

<sup>11</sup> *Circa*, 1100.

<sup>12</sup> *Circa*, 1030. Capgrave.

and countrymen, supported the cause of the Empress Matilda and her son against Stephen de Blois. On the death of Thomas Hay of Errol, about 1135, William de Scocius succeeded to the Scotch property and became the head of the family.

David I. died in 1153; Malcolm the Maiden succeeded, and appointed William de la Haya Pincernis Domini. The Crown of England was settled by treaty to descend at Stephen's death to Henry II., who, in 1157, restored to King Malcolm the Honour of Huntingdon, and at the same time the lands in Suffolk and in Hereford to William de la Haya or William de Scocius.<sup>1</sup> Malcolm at the same time resigned Northumberland and Durham.

W. de Freyne rendered his account for payment made in Suffolk to William de la Haya for service rendered to the Queen.<sup>2</sup>

Richard de la Haya was tried for the slaying of William Dragspere in Cumberland in Stephen's reign and fined.<sup>3</sup> He paid the fine in Lincolnshire, showing that he also had been restored to his English property on the succession of Henry II.

William de la Haya, or de Scocius, as he was called in Herefordshire, married Juliana, daughter of Ranulph de Soulis, Lord of Liddesdale, and had (1) William, who succeeded; (2) Robert, ancestor of the Hays of Yester and Lochenworth and Tweedale; (1) Matilda, married to William de Braose; (2) a daughter married to Earl Ferrars; (3) a daughter married to Adam du Port.

In 1165 Malcolm the Maiden died, and was succeeded by William the Lion, both as King of Scotland and as Earl of Huntingdon. In 1166 we find the name of William de la Haia as witness to the charter which conveys Lochmaben Castle and the Lordship of Annandale to Robert Brus, and he received from William the Lion in 1166 or 1167 lands in the Lothians, which he left to his second son Robert.

It is proper here to relate the history of Matilda de Braose, or Braos, or Breouse, as it is variously spelt. In 1170 William de la Haya died, leaving Errol to his eldest son with the lands in Suffolk, the office of Pincernis Domini to his nephew Ranulph de Soulis, and the Wardenship of the Welsh Marches to his son-in-law William de Braos. To his daughter Matilda de Braos he gave the castles of Brecknock, Radnor, and Hay in Hereford. In 1171 William de Braos was besieged in Caerleon Castle, and was relieved by King Henry II. The king took with him to Ireland William de Braos and Hugo de Lacy. To Hugo de Lacy he granted lands in Meath, and to William de Braos lands in Munster, with the city of Limerick.

William and Matilda de Braos had two sons, (1) William, married to a daughter of Hugo de Lacy, by whom there were two children; (2) Reginald, who eventually succeeded, under Henry III., to his mother's Herefordshire property and his father's Irish estate.

William de Braos accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He was much trusted by his sovereign, who recommended his brother Giles de Braos for the see of Hereford, to which he was appointed in October 1200, in which year he died.

William de Braos was besieged by Gwenwynwyn, King of South Wales,

<sup>1</sup> W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.*

<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1156. Pipe Roll.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Roll, p. 59, No. 356; p. 8, No. 43. A.D. 1157.

in Caerleon Castle in 1198. He had changed its name in honour of his wife to Castle Matilda.<sup>1</sup> He was relieved by Geoffrey Fitzpeter towards the close of the year.

In 1200 there are notices about him in the Irish State Papers, and he is noted as possessing Hay, Brecon, and Radnor in right of his wife.<sup>2</sup> William de Braos is fined on his Sussex estate 10 bulls and 10 cows for not going to attend the King of Scotland.<sup>3</sup> It is again noted in 1206-1207 that William de Braos owes 10 bulls and 10 cows, and that Hugh (de Lacy?) ought himself to answer. This is still charged to the Sussex estate.<sup>4</sup> So by the king's wish the fine is increased. He is stated to have given for the king to the Prior of Beaulieu 120 cows and 10 bulls, to the Abbot of Forde 60 cows and 10 bulls, and to the Prior of Bradstock 40 cows and 2 bulls; but he still owes, in addition to the 10 bulls and 10 cows, a further fine of 80 cows, 8 bulls, and 10 mares.<sup>5</sup>

In 1208 King John's quarrel with the Pope was at its height, and in fear of excommunication he endeavoured to secure himself against the effect of such a measure upon the loyalty of the Barons by taking hostages from them.<sup>6</sup> The messengers sent to William de Braos met with an unfavourable reply.

Venientes tandem ad Willelmum de Brause virum nobilem, et obsides ab eo, sicut ab aliis fecerunt, exigentis repagulum contradictionis invenerunt. Matildis uxor ejusdem Willelmi, procacitate muliebri verbum rapiens ex ore viri, nunciis respondit. Pueros meos domino vestro regi Johanni, non tradam, quia Arthurium nepotem suum, quem honorifice custodisse debuerat turpiter interfecit. Quod verbum, cum vir ejus audisset increpavit eam et dixit, Quasi una ex stultis mulieribus contra domnum nostrum locuta es (Job ii. 10). Nam si ipsum in aliquo offendi, paratus sum, et ero domino meo, etiam sine obsidibus satisfacere secundum judicium curiæ suæ et baronium parium meorum, certo mihi assignato die et loco.<sup>7</sup>

Coming at length to a nobleman, William de Braos, they demanded hostages from him as they had done from others, but the askers received a refusal instead. Matilda, the wife of the aforesaid William, with a woman's sharpness, took the word out of her husband's mouth and forthwith replied: 'I will not deliver my sons to your Lord King John, because he basely slew his nephew Arthur, whom he ought to have guarded honourably.' For which speech, when her husband had heard it, he chided her and said: 'Thou speakest as one of the foolish women against our Lord. For if in anything I have offended him I am ready, and will go to my Lord without hostages, to give him every satisfaction according to law in his court and before my Peers, whenever I have notice of the day and place.'

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup> Matthew Paris, vol. ii. p. 447.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, pp. 145-7.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, pp. 62, 63, No. 375.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65, No. 394.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 69, No. 415; Pipe Roll, Rot. 4.

<sup>6</sup> W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.*; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 91, No. 480; Matthew of Westminster, p. 89.

<sup>7</sup> Matthew of Westminster, pp. 523, 524.

52. TO-NAMES IN BANFFSHIRE AND ABERDEENSHIRE A CENTURY AGO.—Such names are at the present day a characteristic feature in most fishing villages, and they appear from contemporary documents to have been as much in vogue in many fishing villages so early, at least, as 1792. That they were in use much earlier on the borders is well known; *e.g.* Sir Richard Maitland, in his poem 'Aganis the Theivis of Liddisdail,' says :—

Thai theifs that steills and tursis hame,  
Ilk ane of thame has ane to-name—  
Will of the Lawis,  
Hab of the Schawis ; to mak bare wa's  
They think na shame.

Place of residence or personal peculiarities in these cases usually originated the to-name. In Banffshire in early times the to-name was frequently of a very affectionate or complimentary character, but about a generation ago it was often of such a character that there was a greater probability of keeping the peace by using it in the absence of the party referred to. The following names occur in a collection of accounts for lobsters and yellow 'hadys,' sold in 1792, that the writer had occasion to examine lately. In Buckie we find Peter Reid 'Old Hankam,' Wm. Reid 'Young Hankam,' John Geddes 'Kokans,' Alex. Cowie 'Sanniky,' Geo. Murray 'Costy,' Wm. Cowie 'Codlen,' Jas. Murray 'Doty,' Geo. Cowie 'Young Dozay,' Jn. Geddes 'Soger,' Jn. Geddes 'Boyn,' Jn. Geddes 'Bo.' In Portessie :—John Smith 'Laittan.' In Inverallochy :—Andrew Duthie 'Brownie,' Alex. Duthie 'Roie,' John Mason 'Brodland,' John Buchan 'Lowie,' Wm. Buchan 'Sangster,' Js. Duthie 'Captain,' Andw. Duthie 'Skipper,' Wm. Symers 'Wyltie,' Wm. Symers 'Duckie,' Js. Duthie 'Sailor,' Wm. Mey 'Patle,' And. Duthie 'Deally,' Wm. Steven 'Rossie.' In Cairnbulg :—And. Duthie 'Rymer,' Andrew Duthie 'Jamaica,' Js. Mey 'Cairnie,' Andw. Steven 'Dumbie,' Andw. Whyte 'Docter,' John Steven 'Spoilie,' John Duthie 'Little Jockie,' Andw. Whyte 'Buly Pope,' Geo. Buchan 'Youl.' In Broadsea :—Gilbert Noble 'Coomby,' Geo. Crawford 'Miries,' Wm. Noble 'Waldie,' John Watt 'Todgie,' Gilbert Noble 'Cripple,' John Noble 'Ben's Son,' Andw. Noble 'Benjie,' Wm. Noble 'Bods,' Andw. Noble 'Juno,' Andw. Noble 'Young Pownie,' Andw. Taylor 'Bouf,' Alex. Noble 'Dod,' Andw. Watt 'Todd,' Andw. Noble 'Pownie,' Geo. Crawford 'Walgon,' Alex. Noble 'Short,' Alex. Noble 'Shankie,' W. Noble 'Bods,' etc. Several of these to-names have continued till the present day.

W. CRAMOND.

53. ARCHER FAMILY OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—I shall be glad of any items of information relative to the above family, a few scattered notices of which I append.

1215-1255. Land granted in Hextold (Hexham) to John de Archer by Archbishop Gray.—*Surtees Society*, vol. 56.

1231. Dispute between Thomas de Archer and Wm. de Percy touching lands in Renigton, co. York (query, should not this be Renigton, co. Northumberland?)—HARRISON'S *Gilling West*.

1291. Inquisition on the death of Muriel, Countess of Mar, by Stephen de Muschams, Robert de Wethewode Gilbert de Crukum, Alexander

- de Uptone, Thomas Archer, and others. Nov. 23. 1291—*Historical Documents, Scotland, 1286-1306*, vol. 1, p. 257.  
 What was the character and occasion of this inquisition?  
 1323. Robert Archer and John Archer appear as men-at-arms amongst the Northumberland knights and others summoned to assemble at Newcastle 7th July 1323.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1.  
 1344. Hugone Archer, ordained at Durham by Richard Bishop of Bisaccio.—*Durham Register*, vol. 3.  
 1453. John Archer, yeoman, born in the parish of Aldneston (Aedston Moor, Cumberland).—*Hodgson*, part 2, vol. 3.  
 1501. Thomas Archer and others præstiterunt. Parish Church of Alve-wike. Visitation of Durham by Archbishop Savage.—*Surtees*, vol. 22.  
 1531-2. James Archer 'capellanus de Berwyk.'—*Surtees*, vol. 18.  
 1558. Thomas Archer and another possessed the advowson and right of presentation to the vicarial church of Aldston.—*HUTCHINSON'S Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. 217.  
 1536. Thomas Archer 'holdeth a tenement in Est Matfeu,' Hexhamshire.—*Surtees*, vol. 46.  
 1625. William Archer of Aldston Moor, Armiger, presented the vicarage of Aldston to Francis Hill, A. B.—*HUTCHINSON'S Cumberland*.  
 1628. Rowland Archer of Seaton occurs in a list of jurors for Morpeth ward in 1628, and as a land proprietor in 1663.—*Hodgson*, vol. 3, p. 190.  
 1663. John Archer of East Matfeu, landowner.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1, p. 111.

The Registers of Alston, Cumberland, from their commencement about the year 1702 down to the early part of the present century, contain a large number of entries relating to members of this family.

G. H. R.

54. OATH OF PURGATION, A.D. 1703.—The extent to which the powers of Kirk-Sessions could be pressed is shown by the following extract from the Kirk-Session Books of Torryburn. The proceedings against Robert Currie are too lengthy to give *in extenso*: they commenced January 20, 1703. As reported, Currie was asked to exculpate himself by his oath, as the evidence against him was most unsatisfactory; 'he answered haughtily, that he was clear to take the oath, but that he would not do it.' This was on the 1st of June. On the 21st of July 'the minister reported that the Presbytery referred to the Session that they might form an oath and give Robert Currie to consider.' On October 26 'Robert Currie appeared before us—being obliged by the Magistrates Authority to sist himself before us, the Oath was read in his presence, and it was intimate to him, according to the advice of the Presbytery, who appointed their Minister to draw the Oath of Purgation, and approved of the draught, the tenor whereof follows:—

'OATH OF PURGATION.

'I Robert Currie being accused of Adultery with Elizabeth Reid and attempting the same wickedness with Agnes Hutton, Elizabeth Williamson and Margaret Smith, and being obliged to vindicate my innocency before the world, and purge myself of these alleged scandals, do lift up my hand before the congregation, and in presence of the Elect Angels of light, I

swear by the holy and righteous Majesty of the God of Glory, the heart searching and sin revenging God, before whom all the powers of the kingdom of darkness do quake and tremble that I lay not with Elizabeth Reid on the 9th of January last, at night, nor was I found with her at Torryness, by my brother Thomas Currie, and for the truth of this in the singleness of my heart without all guile equivocation or mental reservation or any evasion whatsoever I attest His Omniscience, who is the Judge of men and angels, that liveth and reigneth for ever and ever, and if I lie or dissemble in this my oath or prevaricate in the least, I imprecate his just vengeance upon me, and his fierce and burning jealousy to be revealed against me, in such a way as he shall see meetest for his own glory. If I ever attempted to commit Adultery, with Elspeth Williamson the Lord make me accursed, and an execration, and let his wrath and anger pursue me from this moment throughout eternity. If I sought to commit Adultery with Agnes Hutton about the beginning of Oct. 1701 as I conveyed her from Lillias Adies to her house . . . let me be adjudged among devils and ungodly men to the lake of fire and brimstone which is called Tophet and the *Second Death*. If I attempted to force Margaret Smith in her own house . . . let me wander a vagabond through the earth like Cain and be my own executioner like Judas, let me never thrive in body or goods but let both sensibly decay to the observation of all that know me. If any or all of these particulars charged upon me be true, let me never enter unto God's rest, let my name be blotted out of the book of life and out of the holy city, let God plague me dreadfully, let the torments of Hell and the heaviest horrors of a guilty conscience seize upon me instantly to make me a monument of God's indignation against the sin of Adultery in all succeeding ages, let the hand lift up to heaven be dried up like the hand of Jeroboam, and let all the curses of the book of God from the beginning to the end thereof, come upon me. So be it. Amen.

'The Session orders him to take the oath to his serious consideration (a double of which is given him) till the next Session, at the which time there is a day to be appointed by this Judicatory to take the said Oath, to all which he consented, and was dismissed.

'The Minister is ordered to administer the oath to Robert Currie on Sabbath the 28th of November 1703, after the forenoon's sermon . . .

'December 22.—The Minister reported that he tendered the oath to Robert Currie according to appointment, and he by his oath did exculpate himself.

'Jan. 26. 1704.—The Session appoint Thomas Currie and Elspet Williamson to appear before the congregation the next Lord's day, to confess their folly in accusing Robert Currie in the thing they could not prove, and also Agnes Hutton and Margaret Smith to declare the same.

'February 9.—The Minister reported that Thomas Currie had appeared before the congregation according to appointment, but the rest appeared not, but are referred to the Magistrate if Robert Currie apply again.

With regard to one of those mentioned in this affair, it may be added that Lillias or Lillie Adie was a reputed witch. She was done to death. About fifteen years ago her body was lifted from where it had been deposited at low-water mark on the shore opposite Toryburness—her skull was preserved as a curiosity by the late Mr. Paton of Dunfermline. R.

55. 'THE MAY FLOWER' sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers 5th Aug., and arrived at Massachusetts Bay 9th Nov. 1620; she returned to England the following spring. 28th Nov. 1621 the Commissioners of the Navy wrote to Trinity House asking the Brethren to examine and report on a ship called *The May Flower*, built by John Dove of Leith, in Scotland, offered for sale as a man-of-war to the King. The answer was not in favour of the Ship, which is described as being ninety feet long and 'of some 220 tons.' (Rep. His. mss. viii. p. 240 b). *The May Flower* was at Massachusetts in 1629 (Mackay's *Hist. of America*, pp. 51, 52). It is not at all certain that the Leith-built ship and the celebrated *May Flower* are identical. Between 1474 and 1648 at least six vessels bearing the same name are met with—of these three were under 100 tons and two over 300 tons burden. *The May Flower* is said to have been 'about 180 tons' which is not so very far from 'some 220 tons.' The only other vessel of the name, whose tonnage is not given, sailed from London in 1592, and would probably be too old a vessel for the Admiralty to have wished to purchase. *The May Flower's* successful voyage in 1620 may have brought her under notice, and so it seems likely that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in a ship built in Scotland.—EDITOR.

56. EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—An occurrence took place in Ullapool on Saturday which illustrates the strong hold that old superstitions still retain among the people of the Highlands. A woman of weak intellect, named Ann Macrae, about seventy years of age, and who resided with a sister and nephew at Moss Cottages, scarcely half a mile from the village, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Ullapool river. On Friday evening she went to bed about seven o'clock, and in two hours afterwards she was missed. Nothing more was seen of her till next morning, when her body was observed in a pool in the river not far from her house. No one, however, seemed to care to have the body recovered until the police got notice of the affair, and two constables were despatched to the place. Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in bringing the body ashore, owing to the depth at which it lay and the rocky surroundings of the place, not a soul in the crowd which began to gather would render the slightest assistance, though repeatedly asked to do so. The police, however, ultimately managed to recover the body, and as the deceased was a pauper, the inspector of poor and the medical officer of the parish were sent for. After the latter had examined the body, and certified that there were no external marks of violence, it was removed to an outhouse, the use of which was granted by Mr. K. Mackenzie of Moorfields, as neither friend nor neighbour of the deceased would give the corpse admission upon any account. A coffin was at once got, and a horse and cart procured to convey the body to the village burying-ground. By this time a crowd of about sixty men had collected. They deforced the authorities, and peremptorily refused to allow the remains of a suicide to be taken to any burying-ground which was within sight of the sea or of cultivated land, as such a step would prove disastrous both to fishing and to agriculture, or, in the words of the almost universal belief of the crofting-fishing community of the north-west, it would cause *famine* (or dearth) *on sea and land*. Some of those in the crowd found great fault with the police for taking the body out on the wrong side of the river! The police, of course, were powerless against such numbers, and the result was that



the horse was unyoked and the cart on which the remains lay was wheeled about and conveyed for several miles over the hills, where, beyond sight of sea and cultivated land, the body was unceremoniously deposited in mother earth. The police, who followed at a respectful distance, noted that the remains were buried about three miles from Ullapool, on the way to Rhidorroch Forest. The Fiscal at Dingwall has been communicated with, and it is expected that investigations will be made into the affair. This belief regarding suicides is deeply rooted, and the custom has generally been to inter them in out-of-the-way places among the lonely solitudes of the mountains; and such burials are not by any means uncommon. A few years ago the body of a man who had committed suicide was washed ashore on Little Loch Broom. A rough deal box was hastily made, into which the corpse was put, after which all the tools used were sunk in the sea. The box with its ghastly cargo was then towed by ropes across the Loch, thence dragged up the hillsides to a lonely nook behind that range of mountains which stretches to the west of Dundonnell, where the box, ropes and all, were hastily buried. According to the popular belief, had the body been left in the loch, or on shore within sight of it, not a single herring would have ventured near it.—*Scotsman*, January 20, 1887.

## QUERIES.

XXX. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In what published works or manuscripts can be found all the early monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, down to the year 1650, of the parishes of Eccles, Gordon, and Bassendean, of Berwickshire, as well as the adjoining parishes?

J. C.

What is the most complete published collections of monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, for the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Renfrew, Lanark, and Dumfries?

A. U.

XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING WITH A-N.—1. Is it true that surnames ending with A-N were originally Irish? For instance, Milligan, a name common on the south-west coast of Scotland. Milligan and Mulligan on the opposite coast of Ireland. The Crest of the Milligans is said to be a ship in full sail, with the motto, 'Just in Time.'

2. Can any reader of *Notes and Queries* give the legend in connection with the motto? More than sixty years ago I heard a song often sung with the refrain, 'A Brave Captain Mulligan.' Had this song any connection with the legend?

WILLIAM MILLIGAN.

XXXII. CHEYNE.—Mr. Alex. Cheyne, Commissary of Aberdeen, and Rector of Snow, who died in 1592, had, by his spouse Katherine, daughter of Patrick Bruce of Pitcullo, seven daughters, co-heiresses. The eldest, Isobel, married Sir Patrick Leslie of Eden. Wanted the marriages of all or any of the others.

A. B.

XXXIII. LUMSDEN.—John Lumsden, of Clova, died about 1581 or 1582, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Menzies. Can any one give an

approximate age of the said John, or that of his widow, at the time of his decease? A. B.

- XXXIV. GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND.—Where can I find descriptions or representations of the Seals of successive Scottish Kings? I find that the collection of impressions belonging to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries is packed away, owing to the small space into which their Museum is crowded, and cannot be got at.—  
SIGNET.

- XXXV. GRAHAM.—What connection, if any, is there between the Grahams of the English Border and those of Menteith? I have seen it stated somewhere that the Border Grahams are Scottish Grahams who received a grant of land on the Borders in the reign of James VI. of Scotland. But this seems impossible if, as stated in the *National Review* of June 1885, p. 356, the Border Grahams of that reign were transported to Ireland as incorrigible Border thieves. It is incredible that the same men who came to the Borders as model colonists should be sent away a few years later as irreclaimable vagabonds, and conclude then that the Grahams of Menteith, like the Frasers, Bruces, Stewarts, and others, came from England? but when—and under what circumstances? I should be obliged if some better scholar would tell me by what rules of language these expatriated Grahams had their name altered by the Irish into Gormley, or Gormlaidh, as I suppose they would have spelt it. The change from Graham into Gorm is very slight and easily understood, but why was the second syllable added? G. H.

- XXXVI. GILLESPIE, SINCLAIR.—What reason is there why Archibald becomes, when translated into Gaelic, Gillespie or Gillespeing, 'the bishop's servant'?

Why should the Highland Sinclairs be termed by their fellow-Highlanders Clann nan Cairdean, 'the tinkers' children'?

It seems to me that to both cases there must be a story attached. G. H.

- XXXVII. THE REV. ALEXANDER SHAW, minister of Edenkillie, in Moray, married, 2d July 1702, Grissel, daughter of Andrew Munro, Sheriff-Clerk of Moray. Information requested as to his birth-place and the Christian name of his father. S.

- XXXVIII. THE REV. WILLIAM ERSKINE, born 1709 (?), was appointed minister of the Episcopal Church, Muthill, in 1734, and was father of Lord Kinnedar. Information requested as to his parentage. E.

- XXXIX. TORRISNESS.—This word appears in the account of the navigation by James V. round Scotland, by Meolay d'Arfeuille, Paris, 1583. It is applied to a headland on the coast of Brechin, and seems to mean Kinnaird Head, but I never have seen the name before. Can any one give me information on the subject? J. A.

- XL. HAWKSHAW, PEEBLES.—Can any reader say whether such a place exists, or give any information respecting the family Stuart or Stewart of Hawkshaw?

C. E. H., *Cradley Rectory, Gt. Malvern.*

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- VII. Pieter Miereveld, son of Michael, was born at Delft 1596, died at Delft 11th Jan. 1623. Some of his paintings are kept in the Anatomy Room, Delft. See Van der Aa's *Dutch Biog. Dict.*
- XXIII. SINCLAIR FAMILY.—Robert Sinclair, first of Durran, was the great-grandson of George, fourth Earl of Caithness. The Captain Patrick Sinclair of Durran referred to was the great-grandson of Robert first of the Durran Branch. Captain Patrick Sinclair was not married to a daughter of Dunbar of Hempriggs, but to Anne, daughter of James Sinclair Sutherland of Swinzie. His mother's name was, however, Dunbar. Her name was Elizabeth, and she was a daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Northfield. Captain Patrick Sinclair, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy, died at St. Domingo in 1794, while in command of the frigate *Iphigeira*. He had three of a family—named Paterick, James, and Katherine. Paterick died while young and unmarried. James succeeded to the estate, and was a Lieutenant of Marines. He was killed in 1801 while attempting to cut out the French Corvette *La Chevérité*. His sister Katherine was married to Captain John Worth of Oakley, R.N. She had a daughter who was married to Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. Mrs. Worth sold the Estate of Durran to the Earl of Caithness.
- In the event of the death of the present Earl of Caithness without issue, the earldom and other titles fall to the Durran Branch. The present Earl of Caithness has never been married. I don't know if the descendants are entitled to quarter Dunbar.

GEORGE M. SUTHERLAND,  
*F.S.A. Scot.*

WICK.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Reminiscences of the Old Town of Cullen*, by Wm. Crammond, M.A.—A most interesting account of an old Scottish Burgh, and a pattern to all who would preserve the history of the Towns and Parishes of Scotland. The publication of Burgh Records is doing much to throw light on the Domestic History of our land, but the subject requires such works as Mr. Crammond's excellent sketch, and there is no reason why local historians should not bestir themselves and follow his example.

*Transcript of the Baptismal Register of Muthill, 1697-1847*.—This work is now ready. It can be obtained from the Editor the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa. In the Preface a good deal of useful and interesting information is given about the condition of Parochial Registers in Scotland. Only a limited number of copies are for sale after subscribers have been supplied.

(Several notices of books are unavoidably held over.)

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Western Group of Moravian Chapels*. By E. M. C., Upper Wortley Leeds.

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                              |      | QUERIES.                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|------|
|                                                     | PAGE |                                            | PAGE |
| 57. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . . . . | 69   | XLI. Brown de Colston in France, . . . . . | 94   |
| 58. Consergerie at Campvere, . . . . .              | 73   | XLII. Jettons, . . . . .                   | 95   |
| 59. Making a Pedigree, . . . . .                    | 75   | XLIII. Queen Mary, . . . . .               | 95   |
| 60. Milk in Old Times, . . . . .                    | 77   | XLIV. Unicorn, . . . . .                   | 96   |
| 61. Inventory of Goods 1583, . . . . .              | 77   | XLV. Gaelic, . . . . .                     | 96   |
| 62. Hay of Errol, . . . . .                         | 77   | XLVI. Oway, . . . . .                      | 96   |
| 63. Flemings in Scotland, . . . . .                 | 82   | XLVII. Norman, . . . . .                   | 96   |
| 64. Carmichael Pedigree, . . . . .                  | 88   | XLVIII. Horn, . . . . .                    | 96   |
| 65. Arms of the Scottish Dioceses, . . . . .        | 89   | XLIX. Sir John Mitchell, . . . . .         | 96   |
| 66. Parish Registers in Scotland, . . . . .         | 89   | L. Dean Family, . . . . .                  | 97   |
| 67. The Scottish Unicorn, . . . . .                 | 90   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                        |      |
| 68. Disuse of Name Prefixes, . . . . .              | 93   | XXII. Robertson of Muirtown, . . . . .     | 97   |
| 69. Education in the Seventeenth Century, . . . . . | 93   | XXXI. Surnames ending in -an, . . . . .    | 97   |
|                                                     |      | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .                | 97   |

---

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

---

57. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS.—The Rev. James Scot, minister of the Old Church, Perth, 1771-1808, was a man distinguished for his ardent love of literature and the fine arts. Many of his works have been published, but the Advocates' Library possesses MSS. which have never appeared in print. By the kindness of the Curators, we are permitted to present to our readers his Annotated Transcript of the Register of Marriages at Perth, commencing March 1560, ending Dec. 31, 1668. In some few cases, later discoveries have lessened the value of Mr. Scot's notes, but we feel sure that Antiquaries, and especially genealogists, will be glad to see the whole work presented *literatim et verbatim*. The MS. is contained in a folio volume of 74 pages, and we hope to complete the printing of it in the eighth number of *N. N.* and *Q.*

<sup>1</sup> *Marriages, October 13, 1560, to March 1561.*

The old Register of Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths, at Perth, being written in a Hand which few persons are now able to read, the following Copy may be of some use. It contains the most ancient Register in all probability now existing of the inhabitants of Perth. During the time it was written many of the nobility had Houses in Perth, viz., Stewart, Earl of Athole; Hay, Earl of Errol; Ruthven, Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie; Crichton, Lord Sanquhar; Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Earls of Braidalbane; Campbell of Lawers,

ancestor of the Earls of Loudon : and in the town or neighbourhood Oliphant, Lord Oliphant; Rollo of Duncrub, ancestor of the Lords Rollo ; and several others. The Resort of so many families of Distinction was of great Benefit to the Burgesses of the Town, several of whom in the exercise of their trade acquired great Opulence. The most accurate Method may be to begin with that Part of the Register which contains the Marriages :

The names of them that were married in Perth since the last of October, in anno 1560.

(*N.B.*—In the original 1556 seems first to have been written, afterwards blotted out, and 1561 written. But it will appear from the Dates afterwards given of the Marriages, that the Month of October meant was in the year 1560.

Before the year 1600, the years in Scotland always began on the 25th Day of March. It is necessary to observe this, because all Dates marked from the first of January to the twenty-fourth Day of March, were always included in what we would now call the year preceding. Thus what was anciently Jan. 1, 1560, is, according to our manner of reckoning time, Jan. 1, 1561. It is usual therefore, when giving Extracts of any ancient Dates in the months of January and February, and in March till the 25th Day, to give the number of the year, according both to the old and new way of reckoning : for example as follows, January 1, 1560-1.)

(*N.B.*—The particular Dates of a few Marriages at the Beginning of the Register are not marked. The Defect therefore must be supplied by a general date as follows <sup>2</sup> :

Marriages October—March 1560=1561.

October 31, 1560—March 26, 1561.

The following Persons married—

Andrew Bowman & Marion Goldsmith.

John Richardson & Margaret Thomson.

John Huggoins & Janet Ritchie.

William M'Canish (His Wife's not marked).

Walter Young & Giles Ramsay.

Andrew Broun & Janet Henderson.

(*N.B.*—It is evident that many Marriages during the above Period have not been inserted in the Register.)

March 27, 1561.

James Ruthven & Margaret Mayne.

Robert Hay & Janet Whittat.

James M'Canish & Margaret Campbell.

William Low & Janet Wilson.

Gilbert Clerke & Nicolas Brysson.

John Cuthbert & Margaret Mar.

David Sharp & Janet Blair.

John Clerk & Giles Anderson.

William Blythe & Catherine Meik.

Patrick Mathew & Margaret Ruthven.

John Spens & Margaret Robertson.

(*N.B.*—It is scarcely credible that all the above-named Persons were married on the same day. But it is certain they were married sometime between March 27 & May 4.

Title of the  
Marriage  
Register.  
Note.

Before the year  
1600, the year  
in Scotland  
began March  
25.

Oct. 30, 1560  
to March 26,  
1561.

Note.

The Family of Ruthven, having had their chief Residence for many hundred years at the Castle of Ruthven, now Hunting tower, in the neighbourhood of Perth, there were many of their name in the Town & County. Patrick, Lord Ruthven, had a son by his first Lady named James, who obtained the nominal office of Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld. But he must have been too young to be the James Ruthven above-mentioned. In the Chartulary of Scone, kept in the time that Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray was Commendator, there is a charter dated Nov. 16, 1560, by which it appears that William, Archibald, /<sup>3</sup> George, and James, were sons of Patrick Lord Ruthven by his first Lady, Janet Douglas, & that Alexander was his son by his second Lady, Janet Stewart.)

May 4, 1561.

May 4, 1561.

James Monypenny & Christian Monypenny.  
William Ramsay & Catherine Wallace.  
William Stewart & Margaret Gray.  
John Rogy & Catherine Stalker.

May 18, 1561.

David Ruthven & Christian Ireland.  
William Hepburn & Elspith Anderson.  
William Ranaldson & Christian Kandy.  
David Kay & Alison Broun.  
John Cousland & Isabell Burry.

(*N.B.*—The Burgesses of the name of Monypenny were in the most respectable stations in Perth. They were probably descended from the Family of Pitmillie in Fyfe. Note. Monypenny.

Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray, had many Natural Children, for whom he made ample Provision. In one of the Chartulary Books of Scone is a charter, dated Septem. 26, 1544, in which the Bishop & Convent give Infestment to Adam Hepburn, son natural to Isabell Liddell, Lady Craigie, of the Lands of Craigmakerran, Cambusmichael, Nether Collace, & a Fishing upon the water of Tay called East Pool. Also Infestment to Patrick Hepburn, son natural to the same Isabell Liddell, of the Lands of Barnhard & Boghall. The William Hepburn above-mentioned might be a Descendant of the said Bishop, & his wife might belong to one of the respectable Families of the Name of Anderson in Perth.)

July 10, 1561.

William Balvaird & Marion Rollock.  
Alexander Gibson & Isabell Stoupe.  
Robert Rogy & Bessie Watson.  
John Stewart & Janet Burne./<sup>4</sup>

July 13, 1561.

July 13, 1561.

John Murray & Margaret Balfour.

(*N.B.*—There were many considerable families of the name of Murray descended from the family of Tullibardine. There were also many considerable Families in Fife of the name of Balfour, the chief of which was Balfour of Burleigh.) Note. Murray and Balfour.

July 20, 1561.

John Oliphant & Alison Blythe.  
David Spens & Maige Broun.

August 17, 1561.

William Ruthven &amp; Dorothe Stewart.

Patrick Vaus &amp; Elizabeth Kennedy.

Note.

(*N.B.*—It is a great defect in the Registers of former times that the Designations of Persons are almost always omitted.

Ruthven.

In the original Register some person has interlined above the name 'William Ruthven' the word 'Lord.' But they have done so improperly, for Patrick Lord Ruthven was alive at the time, and the proper designation of his Son was William Master of Ruthven.

Dorothea Stewart.

Dorothea Stewart, whom William Master of Ruthven married, was some years ago supposed by some writers, by Bishop Burnet in particular, to have been the Daughter of Queen Margaret by Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, whom the Queen married about the year 1528; and that thereby in the year 1600, Lady Ruthven's son, John Earl of Gowrie, was, next to King James VI. & his Children, & the Lady Arabella Stewart, presumptive Heir to the Crown of England

It was believed Queen Margaret had a Daughter soon after her Marriage with Lord Methven. But that Daughter is said to have died in Infancy.

Even if she had been alive she must in the year 1561 have been a <sup>15</sup> great deal too old to be married to such a young man as William Master of Ruthven. His Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, died aged forty-six years in the year 1566. His son, therefore, when married to Dorothea Stewart could only, at the utmost, be about twenty years old.

Queen Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII.

Queen Margaret died at Methven on St. Marnock's Day, viz., Oct. 25, 1541, & was buried in one of the Royal Tombs in the Church of the Carthusian Monastery at Perth. She had been married when very young to King James IV., in the year 1503, and at the time of her Death was about 54 years of age.

After Queen Margaret's death, Lord Methven married Janet Stewart, a Daughter of the Earl of Athole; & it is now more reasonably supposed that Dorothea Stewart married to the Master of Ruthven was a Daughter of Lord Methven by his second Marriage.

William was, along with his Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, March 1565-6. He was created Earl of Gowrie, Aug. 23, 1581, and was beheaded at Stirling, May 4, 1584.

His Lady, besides losing her Husband in this manner, met with another sore affliction, Aug. 5, 1600, at which time her sons, John Earl of Gowrie and Alexander his Brother, were suddenly slaughtered in their own House at Perth. She died some time after the year 1600.

Note. Vaus and Kennedy.

(*N.B.*—On the same Day in which William Ruthven & Dorothea Stewart were married, were also married Patrick Vaus & Elizabeth Kennedy.<sup>16</sup>

The Sirname of Vaus or Vaux is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the Reign of Malcolm IV. Several considerable families bore that name both in Scotland & England.

Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Lady Catherine Kennedy, Daughter of Gilbert third earl of Cassilis, was Married to Patrick Vaus of Bambury, Knight. He produces no Document, & might have been misinformed as to the name of the Lady, which should have been Elizabeth & not Catherine.

Catherine Kennedy appears afterwards in this Register, married to a Gentleman of the name of Ballentyne.

It is difficult however to imagine how the Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis came to be married in Perth. The Earl died in the year 1558. It seems not certain what Lady he had married. Crawford, in his Lives of the Officers of State, calls her 'Dame Margaret Kennedy, Lady Craigy, Daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Bargeny.' In his Book of the Peerage he calls her 'Elizabeth, Daughter & Heir of John Kennedy of Colzean.' Douglas, not satisfied with these contradictory accounts, omits her name altogether, and says 'the Earl was married to — Daughter of —.' If she was of a Family of the County of Perth, it may be supposed that in her widowhood she might chuse to reside with her younger children at Perth.

But there is ground to suspect that Elizabeth Kennedy Married to Patrick Vaus was not a Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis but a Daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and that her mother was Janet Stewart, a daughter of the Earl of Athole.

(To be continued.)

58. CONSERGERIE AT CAMPVERE.—The Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland contain very much interesting information about the Scottish Factory at Campvere, to which we have alluded in former numbers. These records have been printed, but, we regret to say, without an index. This omission makes them of far less use to the student, who has to wade through four thick quarto volumes. We trust that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay a heavy tax on every volume above the dignity of a penny dreadful which is issued in such an incomplete and miserable condition. We speak feelingly, for we spent many weary hours turning over several hundreds of pages for a name we should have found by means of an index in two minutes. Such editing is the more extraordinary in these days, seeing that the books printed by Government and by our literary societies are so thoroughly indexed. During our weary hunt we came across the following regulations as to the management of the Consergerie at Campvere. They will, we think, prove interesting, as throwing much light upon the domestic habits of the merchant class in the sixteenth century. Although ours is a Scottish work, we think it proper to give the meaning of some of the words, as our many English and American readers would else be puzzled:—

The Iniunctiones sett down be the Commissionars of Borrowis, haldin at the burgh of Dumbar the sext day of Julij, the zeir of God 1613 zeires, to be obseruit and keipit be Neill Kae, Maister of the Consergerie hous of Campheir, as after followis:—

1. The Maister of the Consergerie hous sall be haldin to repair, vpon his awin expenses and chairges, all thinges that salbe danniefiet within the same in his or his servandis defalt, and sall furnish the said hous sufficientlie with beds, bedding, taibles, benks,<sup>1</sup> stuiles,<sup>2</sup> chyres,<sup>3</sup> linning, wollen, plaittes, glassis, knyffis, candlestickes, and all vther necessars belonging thairto.

2. The Consergerie is frie of all excyses<sup>4</sup> of wyne and beir, small and gritt, vinegar, vergus, salt, and oyle.

3. The Maister of the Consergerie sall furnish the hous vpon his awin

<sup>1</sup> Benches.

<sup>2</sup> Stools.

<sup>3</sup> Chairs.

<sup>4</sup> Excise.



chaarges, with sufficient wyne and beir, small and gritt, pepper, meit, salt, and all vther thinges belanging to the service of the taibles.

4. The Maister of the Consergerie, with advyse of the speciall merchands, sall appoint ane, tua, or mair roomes and chalmeirs to be ordinaire eitting roomes, in ilk ane of the quhilk rowmes thair sall stand ane taible quhairatt the merchandis sall eit as the greatnes of the number salbe; and all the rest of the chalmeris and rowmes, the natioun being first satisfiet of sleiping and eitting rowmes, the remnant to the vse of the said Maister of the Consergerie and his familie.

5. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall intertinne the merchantis of the best sort of the natioun with fresch and poulderit<sup>1</sup> beif of sic as the land thair affordes, with mustard thairto, and mutton sodden<sup>2</sup> and rostit, or sic vther meitt as the season the yeir randeris, with breid and stark Inglis beir, sa mikle as they may eitt and drink in ane ressonable maner, with cheis and fruites efter meitt, according to the number that salbe at the taible, for aught stiures<sup>3</sup> ilk persone.

6. Item, the vther tables to be intertyniet with the same sort of meittes with breid and small Inglis beir, swa mikle as they may eitt and drink moderatlie, for sex stiures and ane half ilk persone; and gif they call for stark<sup>4</sup> beir to pay for the same extraordinarie at tua stiures the can.

7. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall furnisch the taible twyse in the oulk<sup>5</sup> with cleyne naiprie.

8. Item, anent sleiping, gif any merchant lye allane, sall pay twa stiures in the nicht, and gif thair sleip twa merchantis in ane bed, sall pay ane stiure ilk persone, and gif ony merchant pleis to ly him allone the said Maister sall permitt him thairto; and sall furnish ilk fyftene dayes clene scheittes and codwaires<sup>6</sup> to the haill beds within the said Consergerie hous.

9. Provides against breaking or damaging 'plenishing,' rioting, bad language, etc.

10. Provides for payment for 'brekfast,' if 'called for.'

11. Provides for extra charges for any 'banquett,' of which notice is to be given.

12. Provides that a committee of four merchants, elected yearly, shall choose and purchase the wine and beer.

13. In all the ordinarie eitting rowmes and chalmeris the Maister of the Consergerie salbe haldin to furnish fyre at none, and at nicht from October to the first of Apryle, in tyme of denner and supper onlie.

14. Also at nicht the Maister of the Consergerie sall send his servand with candill and lanterne to fetch his merchants to supper betwixt saxt and sevin hours at nicht quhen the mone schynes nott; bott quhen the moone schynes cleir they sall cum without candle or bowatt<sup>7</sup> at the hour foresaid.

15. Also they sall all retire thame to thair chalmeris and ludginges in winter at half hour to ten, under the payne of ane vnlaw of ane pund Fleymis.

16. Provides that the porter that 'keipes the entrie' has food, fire, and candle.

17. Item, euerie maile, noone, and evin, the trynsheour salbe laid down and ilk man sall pay his ordinar.

18. Provides that no stranger eat or drink in the house save gentlemen or students having licence, and being of the 'Scottish natioun.'

<sup>1</sup> Salted.

<sup>2</sup> Boiled.

<sup>3</sup> Stivers.

<sup>4</sup> Strong.

<sup>5</sup> Week.

<sup>6</sup> Pillows.

<sup>7</sup> Hand-lantern.

19. Provides that a box be hung up, into which any one who swears shall pay a fine of 'thrie gritts'<sup>1</sup> for every offence.

20. Provides for strong boxes in which to keep the fines.

21. Ordains the Master of the 'Consergerie' to observe the contract.

22. Ordains the said Master to observe any further injunctions of the Convention of the Burghs.

'In Witness quhair of the said Neill Kae hes subscryuit to the samyne iniunctiones with his hand as followes, N. KAE.'—*Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, vol. 1597-1614, pp. 428-431.

59. MAKING A PEDIGREE.—Most people feel an interest in the past history of their family. It is common, however, to deprecate the feeling—why, it is hard to say, for a little thought will show that it is one of the most natural that men possess, and, rightly applied, profitable and pleasant also. It need not—nay, it should not—begin and end with a desire to boast of ancestors holding a position in society higher than their descendants now occupy; yet to this vulgar degradation of the love of genealogy is owing much of the discredit into which it has fallen. It is not high-minded in a man to shrink from searching into the records of the past because he dreads exposing the fact that his forefathers did not occupy the social position he now fills. To find out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be the aim; and the result of investigations carried on in this spirit must yield instruction as well as information. Our American brethren are far ahead of us in the pure study of genealogy—their Democratic bias enables them to work independently of the false pride which is the great obstacle in this country. In England, too, the work is daily better understood, and the advantages of it to the general public shown by the valuable facts which such investigations are sure to bring to light. It may be well to offer a few very simple hints as to the *modus operandi*, for many of our readers are showing a laudable interest in the past history of their families. In the first place it is necessary to collect all information within easy reach; first, as to father and mother, in which little difficulty need be expected. But as the inquiry goes back, oral testimony will disappear, save in the shape of tradition—which must be received and noted, but regarded with caution—letters, diaries, account-books; entries in old Bibles or books that have been valued should be carefully searched for, and facts bearing on the subject entered in a note-book kept exclusively for the purpose. Distant relatives should be interrogated, and their assistance secured. The inquirer must now go beyond his family circle, and apply himself to such public documents as may aid him. In the first place, parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Those belonging to Scotland, down to 1819, are all kept at the Register House, Edinburgh, and can be examined on complying with certain necessary and moderate regulations. Next there are Scottish wills, also kept in the Register House, these should be searched; they are well indexed, and may throw much light on the entries found in the parish registers. The lists of heirs and sasine must not be neglected. By a shrewd use of the materials we have mentioned, it is quite probable that a pedigree of several generations may be formed, care being taken to enter nothing as a fact unless proved; but, at the same time, to value doubtful

<sup>1</sup> Groats.

matter as possibly capable of elucidation later on, and useful as indicating in what direction light may be looked for. Peculiar family names are often thus a great assistance, also the carrying on of any particular profession, trade, or handicraft. A hundred years ago fewer changes took place than now, and if two men of similar Christian name, and of the same occupation, are found in the same district, there is a strong presumption that they were of the same family. I have, as yet, spoken only of the simplest and most easily managed pedigree; but in very many cases much more can be done by patience and intelligence. As more of the history of our trades and handicrafts becomes known, the names of those connected with them will become known; also in large reference libraries histories of counties, towns, or parishes, and of trades and trade companies, may be found to contain the names sought after, and it may happen that the line will lead up to some younger son of a family whose history is tolerably well known. The greatest care, however, is required in such a case. It will not do to rely on mere surmise, identity must be proved in every possible way; a certain amount of presumptive evidence may satisfy the requirements of a pedigree not claiming to possess absolute correctness, and amongst those which have passed the keen and severe scrutiny of the College of Heralds or the Lyon Office, many may be found where a link marked as unsatisfactory from want of full legal proof is yet open to but the very faintest doubt as to its accuracy.

A man who possesses a history of his family, worked out by his own skill and perseverance, is not likely to underrate his own responsibilities, and he is in a position to see how those whose blood and characteristics he inherits used or abused their opportunities; he receives from the study of his race encouragement and warning, and if he has the leisure and the facilities for carrying on his investigation into other families, he is sure to discover much which will enable him to understand better the past and present condition of his country. Again I would point to America, for I am convinced that the people of that great country are showing their wisdom in paying attention to the history of their own ancestors. They have no peerage of titled men, nor do they need it where all are esteemed peers; but they are forming a mass of genealogical lore which, as it shows their own desire to know who were their ancestors in the Old World, tends also to implant in the hearts of future generations a generous ambition to be worthy of an honest race. The great bugbear genealogists have to face is snobbishness in others—ay, and in themselves also. The true genealogist plucks out of his soul the vulgar contempt of honest labour and of lowly social rank, and then can realise the pleasure of adding generation to generation as he works in the records of the past. If his labour leads him to one whose name is prominent in the history of his country, let him imitate his virtues and shun his vices. If he has to be content to find his line lost in obscurity a few generations back, let him leave on record what he has discovered; an honest pedigree, like good wine, improves with age, and light may flash on the past when and how the searcher after it least expects—at any rate, he may feel satisfaction in knowing that he has rescued from the past something that the future will be grateful for. We earnestly trust that the time is coming when Scotsmen will better understand that it is folly to boast vaguely of having a 'lang pedigree,' or pretend to despise genealogy because their forbears were tradesmen or artificers; every man should seek to prove his pedigree, be it

long or short. It is far more snobbish to sneer at such a work than to value it as the men of other nations do.—EDITOR.

60. MILK IN OLD TIMES.—It is remarkable that milk is not mentioned in old documents as a beverage. We have never met with any explanation for this. It can scarcely be that no use was made of it, or that it was so plentiful that it was, like water, regarded as not worthy of mention. The fact, however, remains. We have some acquaintance with the domestic habits of Londoners, as shown by old diaries and account-books, yet we have never met with any mention of milk-selling as a trade, or milk-consumption as a recognised habit of the people in any class of life, and the same is the case with old Scottish documents.—EDITOR.

61. INVENTORY OF GOODS, 1583.—The following is a list of goods copied from the original ms. in the Public Record Office, London, and is, we think, a suitable companion to the paper on the Consergerie, as giving the costume of the same period :—

The juste note mad of the goodes & apperall in a new cheste of Dealbourd, cōtaynyng fyve fowte & môe in lenthe, pertaynyng unto me, Johne Clevie, Scottesman, wiche sayd cheeste and goodes was taken furthe of the bark & crear [lighter], belonging to Saltpreston in Scotland, wiche sayde crear recevyd the goodes and coffers of the lord Ambassadors at London, and comyng to Scotland, was robbed & spoyled by Inglyshe pyratts, viz. :—

|                                                                                                                                                      |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Item, a new cloke of frenche tannye, lased and tuffee<br>withe Syllk, the wiche coste . . . . .                                                      | xls.          |
| Item, a payr of hosse of frenche russett. Layd one<br>wite a brod byllamento Lace, worthe . . . . .                                                  | xxiijs.       |
| Item, a payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe w <sup>t</sup><br>Dewrance, & lased w <sup>t</sup> byllament, . . . . .                              | xxxs.         |
| Item, a new Dooblett of fyne canvase, knnt and lased<br>with Sylke, . . . . .                                                                        | xxiijs.       |
| Item, half a dozen of Shurttes, worthe . . . . .                                                                                                     | xxxs.         |
| Item, vi bandes, new mad of fyne holland, w., . . . .                                                                                                | xxxs.         |
| Item, iij payr of fyne knyrt stokings, . . . . .                                                                                                     | xxiijs.       |
| Item, a new hatt, faced thorow w <sup>t</sup> Sylk, . . . . .                                                                                        | xs.           |
| Item, a bybell, the wiche coste, w. . . . .                                                                                                          | xiijs. iiijd. |
| Item, mor small bowkes, wryting paper, gloves, hand-<br>carchaes, gyrdylles, starche, w <sup>t</sup> many other nessary<br>thinges, worthe . . . . . | xls.          |
| Item, the cheeste wherin these goodes wer cost me,<br>w <sup>t</sup> Lock and key, . . . . .                                                         | xiijs. iiijd. |
| Item mor, a hargabusse, w <sup>t</sup> flask & tuchbox, . . . . .                                                                                    | xxs.          |
| Summa totallis,<br>xiiij. li., xviijs. viijd.                                                                                                        |               |

25 June 1583.

62. HAY OF ERROL (*continued from p. 61*).—Upon hearing this reply the king was much offended, and sent soldiers and servants secretly to seize William de Braos; but he fled with his wife and family to Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

In 1210 King John invaded Ireland, where he took Matilda de Braos

<sup>1</sup> W. de Novoburgo; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*.

and her two sons William and Reginald prisoners. They had been living in Meath under the protection of Hugh de Lacy. William de Braos attempted meanwhile to recover his Welsh estates by force; Matilda, her eldest son, his wife, and two children, escaped to Scotland, and Reginald joined his father in Wales. Matilda and her party went from Carrick to the Isle of May, doubtless in hope of finding refuge in Perthshire with her brother, but she was followed by Duncan of Carrick, who recaptured her and took her over to King John at Carrickfergus. Thence she and her son, his wife, and two children, were taken to Windsor Castle, where they were starved to death in 1211. William de Braos died at Corbeil, August 9th 1211.

It is also stated that the seizure of the Countess de Braos took place in the Isle of Man,<sup>1</sup> but the preponderance of evidence is in favour of the Isle of May.

Hugh and Walter de Lacy were also exiled with their friends the de Braos. It may be mentioned that in 1217 Henry III. restored Reginald de Braos to his rank and Irish Estates.<sup>2</sup>

King John gives his version of this transaction in the State Documents as follows:—William de Braose owed the King 5000 marks for land in Munster, and had paid nothing for five years.<sup>3</sup> Also the farm of the King's city of Limerick. Destraint was ordered against his land in Wales. His wife Matilda de Haya, his nephew Earl Ferrars, and Adam du Port, his brother-in-law, came to Gloucester to the King; but William de Braos, after creating disturbances and slaying the King's lieges at Leominster, fled to Ireland with his wife and sons William and Reginald; his wife was there harboured by William Earl Mariscal and Walter and Hugh Lacy.<sup>4</sup>

After the King went to Ireland, William de Braos did as much evil as he could, burnt a mill and three bordell. Meanwhile his wife fled to Scotland with her two sons and her private retinue, in company of Hugh de Lacy; and when the King was at the capture of Carrickfergus Castle, a certain friend and cousin of his of Galloway, Duncan de Karyk, reported to the King that he had taken her and her daughter, the wife of Roger de Mortimer, and William junior and his wife and two sons; but Hugh de Lacy and Reginald had escaped. The King sent John de Curey and Godfrey de Craucumb for them with Crossbowmen and Sergeants and two Gallies; and Matilda, when brought to the King, offered a fine of 40,000 marks for life and limb, and 10,000 additional of penalty, all which was put in writing. Afterwards she said she had no money but 24 marks of silver, 24 shillings, and 15 ounces of gold. Then the King, after proclaiming William de Braos from county to county, outlawed him according to the Law and Custom of England. The King and his Earls and Barons present at Carrickfergus append their seals to this document.<sup>5</sup>

William Earl of Sarum.

G. Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex.

S. Earl of Winton.

Earl Alberic.

H. Earl of Hereford.

Adam du Port.

W. de Mubray.

W. Earl Ferrars.

Robert Fitzwalter.

W. Briwerre.

Hugh de Neville.

W. de Albini.

Hugh de Gournay.

<sup>1</sup> W. de Novoburgo.

<sup>2</sup> Pipe Roll, No. 480.

<sup>3</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 82, No. 480.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of Documents, Irish Series.*

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland.*

Eodem tempore Matildis femina nobilis et uxor Willelmi de Brausa, et filius ejus et hæres Willelmus, et uxor ejusdem Willelmi apud Windelshores carcerati custodia deputati, jubenti Anglorum rege, fame perierunt.

William de Scocias died in 1170, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII.—William de la Haya. He succeeded to Errol and to land in Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; he married Eva, daughter of Sir William Barklay, Chamberlain of Scotland, who brought him the lands of Petenalin in Fife. They had ten sons:—(1) David; (2) William, who made a grant to the Abbey of Cupar for the welfare of the souls of himself, Ada his wife, and of William de Haya, his father, and his mother Eva; (3) John de Ardaughton, granted a yair on the Tay to the Abbey of Cupar, with the concurrence of his son Peter, for the welfare of the soul of his wife Sulcana de Lascelles—from him descend the Hays of Naughton in Fife; (4) Thomas, who also made a donation to the same Abbey for the souls of his father and mother, of King William, and of Ada his wife; (5) Robert; (6) Malcolm; (7) Achaius; (8) Patrick; (9) Kenneth; (10) Walter.

William de la Hay and his six youngest sons all fell in the Crusade between 1290 and 1295. It is no doubt due to this circumstance that Ariosto, whose knowledge of the chivalry of Britain was derived from the records of the Crusades, alludes to Errol in the 'Orlando Furioso,' Canto x. stanza 87:—

'Signoreggia Forbesse il forte Armano  
Che di bianco e di nero ha labandiera  
E ha il Conte d'Erelia a destro Mano  
Che porta in campo verde una lumiera.'

In this year<sup>1</sup> Henry II. had his son crowned as Henry III., and left for Normandy. On the 20th December occurred the murder of Thomas à Becket.

In 1171 Henry II. returned to England and marched into Wales to relieve Caerleon Castle, then held by William de la Haya's brother-in-law. After relieving it and defeating the Welsh, he embarked at Milford Haven for Ireland, taking with him the two Wardens of the Welsh Marches, William de Braos and Hugh de Lacy; he gave grants to both these Barons, and embarked again for England on Easter day 1172. From Milford Haven he went to Portsmouth to embark for France, but before leaving had his son and his wife crowned again as King and Queen.

Soon after he sailed his son called Henry III. rebelled. Adam du Port, who seems to have advised him, was outlawed by Henry II.

In 1173 William the Lion, King of Scotland, David Earl of Huntingdon, Theobald of Blois, and Hugh Bigod joined the young King, and received fiefs in consequence; amongst those who benefited was Radulphus de Haya.<sup>2</sup> The Scotch King took Stirling, Edinburgh, Jedburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Annan, and Lochmaben Castles; Earl David took Huntingdon Castle, Earl Ferrars Tutbury Castle, and de Lacy Chester.

In the summer Henry II. surrounded the army of his son Henry III. at Dol and took him prisoner, with his brothers Richard and Geoffrey. Amongst the prisoners of note captured was Radulphus de Haya. Henry then marched into Anjou on the 16th October, and laid siege to the Castle of Haya, which Gaufridus de Haya surrendered to him on the 18th November 1173. The war continued until 30th September 1174, when a treaty of peace was signed between Henry II. and the King of France and his

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1170.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew of Paris.

rebellious sons.<sup>1</sup> From this treaty, however, the King of Scotland and the Earls of Leicester and Chester were specially excluded. For William had invaded England on the 31st March 1174, and had been surprised and made prisoner on the 13th July at Alnwick.

On the 8th December 1174 William the Lion, King of Scotland, made a convention with Henry II. at Falaise.<sup>2</sup> In this treaty the King of Scotland, the Bishops, Clergy, Earls, and Barons of Scotland became liegemen of King Henry II. William, his brother Earl David, his Barons, and other men, agreed that the Scotch Church should make to the English Church such subjection thenceforth as it ought and was wont to make in the time of the Kings of England predecessors of King Henry. William delivered up the Castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, and gave hostages for the due performance of the treaty. Amongst these was William de la Haye. He was retained as a hostage until August 1175, when William and his brother David did homage for Scotland and Galloway at York, and were released and allowed to return to Scotland. For these services large additions were made to the estate of Errol, and it was created into a Barony in 1178.

In 1189 Henry II. died at Chinon, and was succeeded by Richard Cœur de Lion. His first act whilst preparing for the Crusade was to release William the Lion from the conditions imposed at Falaise, and to restore the Castles which were held by the English in Scotland. In 1190 he gave back the Honour of Huntingdon to Earl David, who joined him with his tenants in the Crusade. William de la Haya accompanied him.

William de la Haya died in the crusade before 1199, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII.—David, who was confirmed in the Barony of Errol by the King, 17th September 1199.<sup>3</sup> He married Helen, daughter of Gilbert Earl of Strathern, and had two sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) William, ancestor of the Hays of Leys. He also gave large grants to the Abbey of Cupar. He died about 1237, and was succeeded by his son.

IX.—Gilbert. He married a daughter of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan. In 1255 he was appointed a Regent of Scotland, by the advice of Henry III., during the minority of Alexander III., and again in 1258 a guardian of the King and Queen.<sup>4</sup> He had two sons:—(1) Nicholaus; (2) Sir John de Haya, who married the heiress of Sir Andrew Frazer of Touch and Tullybody. He died about 1259, and was succeeded by his son.

X.—Nicholaus. He married a daughter of Donald Earl of Mar, with whom he obtained Dronlaw, and had three sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) Nicholaus, Rector of Fossenib, recorded as having his arrears forgiven by Edward I. in 1296 (*Rot. Scot.*); (3) Hugh, an associate of Robert Bruce. He was one of the nobles who became bound to acknowledge Margaret, Princess of Norway, as their Sovereign in the event of the King's death, in a parliament held at Scone in 1283-4. He was also one of those who consented to her marriage with Edward, Prince of Wales, 18th July 1290.

He commanded the Scottish army, under Alexander III., which, after a succession of skirmishes, finally defeated the Danes at Largs in October

<sup>1</sup> Matthew of Paris.

<sup>2</sup> Walter de Coventry.

<sup>3</sup> In 1215 Radulphus de Haie, was one of those described as—*Ile peraverunt quod obsequerentur mandato xxv Baronum.*

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar of Documents*, A.D. 1244. He is one of the knights who swear to keep the king of England's peace in Ireland, with Earl Patrick, Earl Walter, Nicholas de Soulis, Gilbert de la Hay, John Comin, William de la Hay, William de la Hay.

1263. He was killed in battle in 1303. He was one of the nominators of the elder Bruce in his competition for the throne of Scotland. He obtained from King John Balliol a charter erecting his lands of Errol, Inchyra, Kilspindie, Dronlaw, Pethpontos, Cassingray, and Fossy into a free warren. He gave, like his forefathers, a bovaté of land to the abbey of Cupar, which gift is witnessed by his son Nicholas, Rector of Fossenib; and the last transaction in which his name appears is one with William Auld, burgess of Perth, on Sunday the octave of St. Martin 1302, concerning the recovery of debts due to him, by which he obliged himself to give William Auld a third part of all that he recovered. He was succeeded by his eldest son in 1303.

XI.—Sir Gilbert, who joined Robert 1. (Bruce), and supported him in all the vicissitudes of his fortune. The family of his wife is unknown, but he left one son, David. He was created Constable of Scotland in 1308. That office was conferred upon him heritably by a charter engraved in Anderson's *Diplomata*, and announced by letter to Philip the Fair, King of France, in a letter dated 16th March 1308-9, and in a donation by Robert 1. to the Abbey of Scone. The commission is in these words:—

Gilberto Haya, militi, delecto et fideli nostra, pro homagio et servitio suo, officium constabulariæ Scotiæ, cum pertinend: et habend: dicto Gilberto et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, cum hostelagiis ad dictum officium pertinentibus, libere quiete plenarie et honorifice, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus ad idem officium de jure, aut consuetudine spectantibus, aut spectare valentibus, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Gilbertus et heredes sui servitium inde debitum et consuetum.—At Cambuskenneth, 12th November 1314.<sup>1</sup> This grant was in consequence of his crowning services at Bannockburn.

'The Earl of Lennox, as my author says,  
That callit was Malcolm in tha dais,  
And Gilbert Hay of Errol that was Lord,  
Gif all be richt my author did record,  
This twa Lordis, other for ill or gude,  
Ferme at the faith of King Robert tha stude.'<sup>2</sup>

He was granted the castle and land of Slanys forfeited by the Earl of Buchan, 1314. He was one of the Scottish nobility who signed the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland, 6th April 1320, and was one of the Conservators of the truce with England 1323. He died in 1330, soon after his royal friend and master, and was succeeded by his son,

XII.—David, who married a daughter of Sir John Keith of Innerpeffer, and was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross on the 17th October 1346. He was the author of the *Tabill*. He left one son.

XIII.—Thomas, Constable of Scotland, who married the Princess Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Robert II. and his Queen Elizabeth Mure.

#### THE TABILL.

Hic desunt multorum Dominorum, a Primo Hay, qui devisit Danios, sub Kenetho tertio, Anno Domini circa DCCCCLXXX, ad hunc Davidem, qui vixit anno, memorandum. Quod Dominus David de Errol, interfectus erat ad bellam de Duram, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup>XLV<sup>o</sup>I.

<sup>1</sup> Douglas Anderson's *Diplomata*.

<sup>2</sup> *Chron. of Scotland*, Boece, vol. iii. p. 205.



Item Dominus Nicolaus de Haya, dominus de Errol, interfectus fuit ad bellum de anno domini, quorum corpora requiescunt coram altari hujus monasterii de Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CCC<sup>o</sup>XXIIJ., nono Kalendas Maij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Gilbertus Hay apud Aberdein, et sepultus est apud Cuprum xij. Kalendas ejusdem mensis, coram altarem Sancte Andree.

[Here is the place for David, but his record is placed above, at the head of the Tabill, which he compiled.]

Item, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>VJ., sexto Kalendas Julij, obiit pie memorie Dominus Thomas de Hay, Constabularius Socie apud Inchtuthel, et sepultus est apud Cuprum.

Item, Anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>XXXVJ., in crastino Pentecostes, obiit Dominus Gulielmus de Haya, Constabularius Socie, Dominus de Errol, . . . apud Fuvrie, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1437.

Item, Anno M<sup>o</sup>CCCC<sup>o</sup>XXXJ., Septimo idus Septembris, obiit apud Admuir Gilbertus de Hay, filius et heres dicti Gulielmi de Hay de Errol, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1431.

Item Gulielmus, Comes de Errol, Constabularius de Scocie, obiit apud Slains, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini MCCCCLX., mensis Augusti xix. 1460.

Item, Nicolaus, Comes de Errol, filius quondam Gulielmi Comitiss de Errol, obiit apud Killiemuir, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini MCCCCLXVIJ., mensis Augusti xxiv. 1467.

Item, Anno Domini MD., obiit pie memorie Elizabeith Gordon, Comitissa de Errol et Domina de Kennedio, xv. Callendas Maij, et sepulta est in Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini MDVI., obiit pie memorie Gulielmus de Hay, Scocie Constabularius, nec non Comes de Errol, xiv. mensis Januarii, et sepultus est in Cupro.

Item, pie memorie Dominus Gulielmus Hay, Comes de Errol, ac Constabularius de Scocie, ac Vicomes de Aberdein, interfectus fuit cum Domino Rege Jacobo IV<sup>o</sup> ad bellum de Flowden, Anno Domini MDXIII., sepultus in Et cum Eo LXXXVIJ., ex eodem cognomine. 1513.

Item, xxviiij. die mensis Julij, Anno Domini MDXXII., obiit Gulielmus Hay de Errol, Comes, Vicomes de Aberdein, Constabularius Scocie, apud Edinburgum. Et sepultus est apud Cuprum. Etatis sue xxviiij<sup>o</sup>. 1522.

Item, xi. die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini MDXLI., obiit Gulielmus Hay, filius et heres supradicti Gulielmi, apud Edinburgh, etatis sue xx. 1541.

Item, penultimo die mensis Januarij, Anno Domini MDLXXIII., obiit bone memorie Georgius, Comes de Errol, apud Pertham, et sepultus est Errolie. 1573.

Item viii. die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini MDLXXXV., obiit Andreas, Comes de Errol, apud Slanis, et sepultus est ibidem. 1585.

J. D. H.

63. FLEMINGS IN SCOTLAND (see Notes 15, 18, 26, 36, 50).—The position of Flemings in Scotland was not in the seventeenth century quite what it had been in earlier times, nor were they any longer the only artisans

who brought their skill to aid in civilising the country, for with them were to be found many French artisans, a class scarcely represented in Scotland before the seventeenth century. The cause which led to their presence was not a spirit of enterprise, but the necessity of finding a refuge from bitter persecution. We cannot attempt more than we have already done in these pages, viz., to give a slight sketch which may perhaps lead our readers to send us such information as they possess towards a history of the Huguenots in Scotland, which is much needed.

As early as 1574 (Sep. 3) the Town Council of Edinburgh agreed with a Frenchman that he should set up a school in Edinburgh to teach his own language, and charge each child 25s. yearly, besides enjoying £25 during the Council's pleasure (*City Reg. apud Maitland Club*).

Though there is no evidence that this teacher was a Huguenot, we find that the teacher in 1581 was Nicolus Langloys, 'Francheman,' who is known to have been a refugee who fled from France after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; his daughter was Esther, the wife of Bartholomew Kellor, and well-skilled in penmanship (a good account of her and her works is given in the *Trans. of the Soc. of Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. ii., 1867).

In 1586 the *Edinburgh City Records* (p. 458) show that a French congregation was settled in the city. This may be the same congregation referred to presently, *established by Act of 1587*. French schoolmasters are also mentioned as settling in Aberdeen and Perth. There are also two French Causeway Makers mentioned as employed by the Edinburgh Town Council.

7th April 1587, 'Warklomes' made for 'twa Fraynchmen Calsay Makeris, sent hame to the town be Hew Brown' (*E. B. R.*, p. 488).

9th Aug. 1587.—'Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsayes in the Kowgaitt' (p. 498).\*

\* In a paper read by the Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries*, on May 11th, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Huguenot Society, London, this extract from the Edinburgh Burgh Records was introduced. A discussion took place, and some of the members who were not well acquainted with old Scottish words considered that the wark-looms were weaving-looms, and that calsay-makers were kersey- (cloth) makers. For the information of our English readers we will explain that the word 'calsay' is a well-known old form of causeway. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, gives 'Calsay, s., causeway, streets'; Acts James VI., Part 13, 'Act for Mending of the Calsay of the Cannowgait and outw<sup>t</sup> the Watterzett,' A.D. 1597.

'Scharp hailstanys . . .

Hoppand on the thak (thatch) and the causay.'

DOUGLAS'S *Virgil*, 202, 32.

*Phrases*.—'Causey-webs,' persons who neglected their work and were always on the street. 'Causey-cloaths,' dress for public use—for wearing on the street.

Bad as the country roads were in Scotland, much care was bestowed on the making and repairing the streets in Burghs, and many Acts of Parliament were passed in connection with them. The superior skill of the foreign workmen led to their employment. In the city of Edinburgh a special toll, denominated 'Causeway Mail,' was levied on all vehicles from time immemorial; this toll latterly amounted to £2,500 per annum. On the 15th of May this year it was abolished by an Act of Parliament, passed 1878. This fact makes it the more desirable to explain the exact meaning of a word which will now soon grow obsolete. The presumption that 'calsay' stood for 'kersey' (cloth) arose from the previous mention of 'looms,' which have been so long connected solely with 'weaving-looms' that its wider meaning has been utterly lost sight of. We give Jamieson's definition:—

'LOOM, s. An utensil of any kind. *Vide Lome*.

It is, however, of the Flemings that we wish chiefly to deal. Several entries in *Edinburgh Burgh Records* refer to them.

8th May 1588.—‘Be reason of the difference in matters of religion betwixt the Kirk and two Fleming Websters dwelling within this parish called [—blain], ordain them to dispatch and end their work by 1 Sept. next; and, in the meantime, to convene and confer with the Minister and if they do not agree with the Kirk to remove furth of the realm’ (*E. B. R.*, p. 519). It may be that the religious difficulty which crops up here was one reason why the Huguenots did not so readily settle in Scotland as in England, where they found little opposition to worshipping in their own way.

9th Aug. 1588.—There is an order for loading with coals, at Leith, the ship which ‘brocht hame the Flemyng Wabsters, walkers, wevers, and litsteris’ (p. 526).

27th Sep. 1588.—£68, 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Flemyng Wabsters, etc., ‘laitly brocht hame furth of Flanders’ for their charges and expenses in transporting them, their wives, children, and family, to this Burgh (p. 530).

22d Nov. 1588.—Flemyng strangers, weavers, put to work and ordered to have their names enrolled (p. 533).

This is the only list of strangers in Scotland of which I can find mention. It may possibly still exist, and it would much gratify me if I could, in a future number, give it to my readers.

By December 1588, a Fleming, Eustachius Roch, seems to have settled down, for he has a ‘tak’ of lands near Newhaven (p. 534). Chambers, in his *Annals*, speaks of him as an adventurer. I am inclined to think that this is a hasty judgment, for mention is made of him further on (p. 538) as a proprietor of land at Leith.

An Act of Parliament was passed, in 1587, in favour of John Gardin, Philip Fermant, and John Banko, Flemings, for five years, for establishment of manufacture of ‘Searges, grow grams, fustianis, bombasies, slemmingies, beyis, covertours of beddis,’ etc.

---

‘LOME, pronounced lume. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatsoever use.

“‘Eneas . . .

With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif.”

DOUGLAS’S *Virgil*, 169, 25.

‘*Werk-lome* is often applied to instruments used in labour s. Warkloom.

“‘Al instruments of pleuch, graith, irnit, and steil,  
As culturis, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,  
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,  
The leist of all sic *werklomes* wer adew,  
They did thame forge in swerdis of metal brycht,  
For to defend thare cuntrie and thare richt.”

DOUGLAS’S *Virgil*, 230, 31.

‘Brewlumes, milklumes. A.S. ge-loma, utensilia. Heir-loom=hereditari supellex.

It will thus be seen that to speak of the ‘looms of Flanders’ is incorrect, unless with the explanatory prefix ‘weaving.’ It is clear that the Frenchmen or Walloons mentioned in the Burgh Records were men skilled in making such paved streets as existed at that day, and that the city authorities provided them with tools and set them to work to repair the Cowgate, one of the main thoroughfares. In the Act of Parliament in favour of ‘craftis-men Flemyngis’ the word ‘werk-loom’ occurs, meaning there a weaver’s work-loom or machine. In reading old Scottish documents the nature of the ‘werk-loom’ will be found to vary with the handicraft of the user of it.—ED.

ACTA PARLIAMENTORUM JACOBI VI. C. 119.

*Act in favour of the craftsmen flemyngis.*

(1.) Oure souerane lord and thrie estaittas of pis pñt parliamēt upoun þe humill supplicatioun of Johne gardin philp fermant and Johne banko flemyngis strangearis and warkmen haifing consideratioun þat the saidē strangearis ar cum within þis realme to exercise þair craft and occupatioun in making of searges growgrams fusteanis bombesies stemmigis beyis covertorē of beddis and ȳperis appertening to þ' said craft and for instructioun of þe saidē liegis in þe exercise of þe making of þe warkis and hes offerit to o' said souerane lord and hail cōmoun weill of þis realme the experience and suir knowlege of þair laubo'ē qlk will tend to ane perpetuall floresching of þe said craft within þis realme. Thairfoir oure said souerane lord and thre estaittis foirsaidē hes tho' ressounable and expedient and for the cōmoun weill of þe realme hes aggreit and concludit w' the saidē craftsmen and strangearis foirsaidē upoun þe particulier heidē and articles following. That is to say þe saidē craftsmen sall remane w'in this realme for the space of fyve ȳeiris at þe leist efter the dait heiroy and salbring within þis realme the nowmer of xxx personis of wabsteris walkaris and sic ȳperis as may wirk and pforme þe said wark as alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of þair saidē warkis and þ' thai and þ' seruandē walkaris wobstaris and litstaris to be brocht hame be þame sall mak and pfitte þ' steikis and peeces of warkis according as þe samin ar or hes bene maid in flanderis holland or Ingland kepand lenth breid and fynes conforme to þe rule and stile of the buik of þe craft foirsaid pñtit befoir his Ma<sup>tie</sup> be þe saidis craftsmen Sene cōsiderit allowit markit and autorizit be his hienes and deliverit in keping to þe superintendent of þe said craft and keipare of his hienes sell þ'of efterspecifit.

(2.) Item the saidis craftsmen ar oblist be þir pñtis to tak na prenteiss bot scottis boyis and madinnis of this realme and before onie utheris the burges bairnis of Edinburgh to be preferrit and acceptit upoun þe conditionis following to wit to be prenteiss be þe space of fyve ȳeiris and þat þe saidē strangearis sall learne þair prenteiss sum pairt of þ' craft q'by þ' labouris may be worth þ' meat and clething within þe space of half ane ȳeir efter þ' entrie and þ' saidē m'ē sall instruct þame in the haill pointis of þ' said craft within þe space of fyve ȳeiris and sall hyde na pairt þof fra thame and alsua sall furnishe þame ressounable in meit drink clething bedding wesching and wringing ffor the qlkis causs to be perfermit be þe saidē strangearis to þ' prenteiss during the said space of fyve ȳeiris. The saidis prenteiss and ilk ane of þame sall pay to þ' m'ē for ilk ane of þ' prentisseis the sowme of fourty pundis scottis money for ilk man cheild and twenty pund for ilk madin A Cl<sup>9</sup> Regrj alsua þe saidē strangearis ar oblist be þ' pñtis not to suffer ony personis of þair awin natioun and vocatioun to beg or trouble this cuntrie for povertie and þat þai sal interteny thame be þ' warkis and furnessing conforme to þe ordo' obseruit be þ' natioun in Ingland and þe price of the saidē seillis to be payit be þe byaris of þe said stuff.

(3.) Item to þe effect þat his Ma<sup>ties</sup> lieges be not dissavit nor preiudgeit be þe saidē strangearis unsufficient wark bot þat þe samin wark and every peice and parcell þof salbe als sufficient as ony ȳer sicylk stuff that is maid in þe saidē cuntries of flanderis holland or Ingland according to þe

reull and forme of þe buik of þe said craft productit and makit as said is. Thairfor his Ma<sup>te</sup> w<sup>t</sup> avis fairsaid hes appointit constitute and ordanit ane honest and discreit man Nicolas udwart burges of Edinbur to be visito<sup>r</sup> and o<sup>r</sup>sear of þe said<sup>e</sup> craftismen haill warkis steikis and peeces and to try the sufficiencie þof and to keip his hienes seill stamp and Irne for marking þairof ffor the qlk seill and furnessing of Irnes and lead þairto as alsua þe timmer and lomes quhairupon þai stent the said stuff. The said Nicolas salhave sic dueties as is cōtenit w<sup>in</sup> the said buik and as is cōmounlie usit to be payit þfoir in flanderis holland or Ingland quhilk office his Ma<sup>te</sup> w<sup>t</sup> avis fairsaid gevis and disponis to the said Nicolas during his lyvetye and be þ pñtis exemis him fra all extēte<sup>r</sup> watcheing wairding and uperis chairges and Impositionis quhatsumeuer alsfrelie as þe said<sup>e</sup> strangearis ar exemit þfra and þat for guid cōsiderationis moving his Ma<sup>te</sup>.

(4.) And his Maiestie willing to gratifie the saidis strangers for thair gude offices fairsaidis hes grantit and be thir pñtis grantis to the saidis strangers and workmen ane patent place within the burgh of Edinburgh or within any uther burgh w<sup>in</sup> this realme quhair they sall remane upoune the ordinar mcat dayes of the said<sup>e</sup> burrowis to sell thair maid steikis and peces of stuff to the lieges of this realme, providing that thay sall sell na wool nor worsett befor the same be put in wark. Alsua that the burgh quhair thay duell and usis thair craft sall appoint thame sufficient places to sett up treis draw and dry thair stuff and uther neidfull thingis for thair craft upoun resonable payment conforme to the ord<sup>r</sup> of thair said buke.

(5.) Item his hienes with advise fairsaid be thir pñtis exemis the saidis strangers thair cumpanyes servandis and prentiss fra all taxationis subsideis tributis impositionis watching warding stenting and utheris chargeis quhatsumevir within burgh or outw<sup>t</sup> the same. And ordanis that the magistrattis of the burgh of Edinburgh and utheris quhair they sall remane to mak thame burgess of thair burgh and grant thame the libertie thairof gratis during thair remaning. And als his Maiestie grantis to thame the libertie and privilege of naturalizatioun and to be as fre within this realme during thair remainig as gif thay wer borne within the samyn. And that thair lauchfull barnis sall brouke the saidis privilegis as gif thay wer naturalizat or borne Scottismen.

(6.) Alsua his Maiestie ordanis the provest and baillies of Edinburgh and of the uther burrowis quhair the saidis strangers salhappin to mak residence to furneis and deliver to ilk one of the saidis thre workmen ane sufficient worklme to begyn thair work and na further.

(7.) Item it is permittit that strangers may bye the saidis personis steikis of work in the oppin mercat allanerlie. And alsua that thay may cheise to thame selfis within the said burgh of Edinburgh and libertie thairof or any uther burgh of this realme ane convenient place for the use of wattir to thame and thair servandis and to ane walker and littistair conforme to thair said buik. And that thair servandis and prentisse that sall cum within this realme salbe exemit fra all exactionis as said is. And alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage cūing be sey be the Magistrattis of the burgh quhair thay sall arryve and mak residence thay being alwyse craftismen hable to exercise the said vocation.

(8.) It is alsua grantit be his Maiestie with advise fairsaid that the saidis flemyngis craftismen and thair cumpanyes quhen they ar ane sufficient nownier and sall require ane kirk and mīster to be the kirk of

thair natioun That the samyn salbe permittit to thame upoun thair expenses ressonable for mantenyng of the kirk and sustenyng of ane mīster thairat as thay can aggre with the parteis providing that thay and thair congregatioun of the said kirk salbe subject to the disciplene and professioun of the kirk of Scotland and to the ecclesiasticall and civile lawes thair of.

(9.) And lykewyse it is permittit be his Maiestie that the saidis craftismen may bring within this realme and interteny within the same ane wricht of thair awin cuntrie for making of thair worklwmes quha salbe exemit and brouke thair liberties foirsaidis as thame selffis.

(10.) And for the bettir furtherance of this gude and godlie interprise his Maiestie with advise foirsaid gevis and assignis to the saidis thre strangers and thair companyes the sowme of ane thowsand merkis money of this realme. To be payit to thame of the first and reddiest of the guidis qlkis salhappin to be maid be thame for the dewtye of his Maiesties custome qlk salbe ressavit for ilk steik and pece of thair work and laboure and that to be payit efter the said nowmer of threttie workmen be brocht in and plantit within this realme.

(11.) Item his Maiestie with advise of the saidis thre estaittis declaris and ordanis that ilk steik and pece of the saidis craftismēis work sall pay to his hienes be the workers thair of for his Maiesties custome of the same sic custumes and dewtye as is payit thairfore in flanders holand or england conforme to the said buik and valoure of the said stuff as salbe gevin in table to the said Nicolas udwart quhome his Maiestie alsua be thir pntis constitutis ressaver of the said custome and dewtye during the space foirsaid.

(12.) And the saidis strangers and workmen pntlie within this realme or that salhappin to cum within the same to the effect foirsaid salbe bund and obleist to pnt thame selffis befor the provost baillies and counsale of the saidis burrowis Befoir thay be admittit to brouke the privilegis abone-writin and thair gif thair aythis for obsving of the lawes of this realme spirituall and temporall and for dew obedience to his Maiestie and his successouris thair Jugeis and officiaris thair superintendent and owersear as accordis to the lawes of this realme, and that thay sall remane within this realme at thair work and sall not vaig thairfra during the said space of fyve zeiris and further during thair remanig within this realme.—Extracted from the *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 507.

In Feb. 1588 is an entry in the *Burgh Records* in which mention is made of this congregation:—

‘Given to the reparation of the Kirk in Trinity College 400 merks owing to the town by the Flemyng Wobstorris, quha ar past to Sanctandros’ (p. 536).

We find later on, 1602, that Flemings were brought to Stirling to make cloth (*Stirling Burgh Rec.*, p. 101); and, on the same page, mention is made of ‘Pannell’s (Fleming) wife and bairns’ at Stirling. It may be said that the notes we have given are but few; but we maintain that they suffice to show the presence of Flemings in Scotland, and also that, in the metropolis and in the important burghs, their value was recognised and their employment spoken of without special remark. We cannot at all estimate their numbers; those whose names are given were probably chief men amongst them. It is certain that their position here differed from that in England, and that they were not, as there, so marked as aliens, but were

quickly merged in the population. This renders it difficult to calculate their number, and impossible, in most cases, to designate them individually. We trust that our readers who have access to Burgh Records, Kirk Session Records, or family charters, will carefully note and send us any passages in which Flemish or French strangers are mentioned. It is only by carefully collecting stray atoms of information that it will ever be possible to know the history of men whose presence has done much for Scottish trade and manufacture.

(To be continued.)

64. CARMICHAEL PEDIGREE.—I venture to offer a note on the changes recently made in published pedigrees of the family represented by Sir William Henry Gibson Carmichael, Bart., styled of Durie.

The old Gibson pedigree, as given in Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage* (page 568), clearly indicates two Baronetcies as conferred on this family. The first on Lord President Gibson, in February 1628, and the second on Thomas Gibson of Kierhill, his grandson, on the 31st December 1702.

This account was followed by *Burke's Peerage* up to the year 1877 (see article 'Carmichael, Bart., of Skirling') and possibly later. It was followed by Foster in 1880 (see article 'Gibson, Bart., of Castle-craig'), and (so far as they go) by Lodge, Dod, and other authorities.

But in some year subsequent to 1877 the article that appears at page 564 of *Burke's Peerage* for 1884 was substituted for the old account of the Gibson family, and I venture to suggest that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record.

(1) The Baronetcy is styled as 'of Durie,' whereas the essence of the new account is to treat the 'Durie' Baronetcy as non-existent.

(2) The Baronetcy of 1628 is regarded as a myth, but it is so clearly documented in Douglas by two marginal references, 'Charta penes Alex. Gibson and in Pub. Arch.,' and 'Charta in Pub. Arch., lib. 52, No. 137,' that it would be more satisfactory to have an assurance that these references are inexact before accepting the new version. It is evident that Mr. Foster, with all his acute perception of any flaw in a Nova Scotia Baronetage, had detected none in the claim to the 1628 creation.

(3) Douglas makes Sir Alexander, the Lord President's eldest son, marry (first) Marjory Murray and (second) Cecilia Fotheringham. The new version makes Sir Alexander marry Cecilia Fotheringham, but assigns Marjory Murray as wife of his son, a third Sir Alexander, who is not mentioned in Douglas.

(4) The new version makes Colonel Sir John (now the third Baronet) to have died unmarried; but I have a note that the *Scots Magazine* records the death of his daughter Susan at London, on the 10th March 1758, aged 81. I cannot at present verify this quotation.

(5) The new version deduces the present Baronet as eleventh in succession from Sir Thomas of Kierhill, created in 1702, why then is he styled 'of Durie,' a place that no longer belongs to the family, and not of 'Kierhill.'

(6) The new version makes John Gibson of Durie (grandfather of the seventh Baronet) to have died 2d June 1787. Foster says that he died 18th January 1767, and my notes confirm Foster.

(7) The new version states that Thomas, younger brother of the aforesaid John, had a daughter Isabel, who died unmarried. But I have a note (on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*) that her name was Agnes, and that she died at Fisher-Row, 23d August 1774.

(8) The new version states that Sir Alexander Gibson, the fourth baronet, 'had an only child, Margaret, wife of Wm. Murray, of Polmaise.' But Douglas says he had also two sons, who died young.

(9) The new version refers to Sir Alexander of Pentland as the 'second' Baronet, whereas he was the sixth Baronet according to Douglas, and the fourth in succession to Sir Thomas of Kierhill. This is probably a misprint, but it is very confusing.

I have said enough to show that Sir Bernard Burke's new version requires revision, and ought to be received with caution.—Σ.

65. ARMS OF THE SCOTTISH DIOCESES (pp. 29, 34).—In my note regarding the arms of the post-Restoration Bishops of Scotland (p. 34) I might have further adverted to the seal of George Haliburton, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1682-88, which momentarily escaped my recollection. It was brought under my notice a few years ago by Mr. Walker, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, who found the original matrix in a broker's shop in Inverurie. In the place reserved in the Lyon Register, 1672-78, for the arms of the Bishops, those of the Bishop of Aberdeen are a blank. But the dexter side of the impaled shield of Bishop Haliburton on this seal contains a representation of what must have been accounted the proper arms of the see of Aberdeen, being neither the Virgin and Child (as on the old seals) nor the miracle of St. Nicholas (as given by Edmonson), but a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud in chief and holding an expanded book. The sinister half of the shield is occupied by the coat of Haliburton of Pitcur, the family to which the Bishop belonged. There is a woodcut of this seal in the *Scottish Church Review* of August 1884. G. B.

66. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND.—We find that many of our correspondents know little about the age, condition, and present location of the Parish Registers of Scotland. All these records of date prior to 1819 are now lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, where they can be searched on payment of moderate fees; it is therefore useless for the student to apply to the parochial authorities for extracts. Taken as a whole, they are greatly inferior in antiquity and completeness to the English Parish Registers; very few date from the sixteenth century, and none go back to 1538, in which year the keeping of such records was made compulsory in England. In some cases entries of marriages are found in the records of the kirk-sessions, and where this is the case these documents have been transferred to the Register House. The Registrar-General has printed a full list of all Parish Registers, arranged in counties, with remarks on the condition of each. A copy of this work has been supplied to every Parish Registrar, and will be found most useful in guiding the student in his researches. Few of the older registers are complete, but the official list notices all the chief imperfections. We give below an alphabetical list of *all* the registers prior to 1610 now in existence, and hope, in future numbers, to give further information. We may add that the registers from 1820 to the present time are still in the custody of the Parochial Registrars.



In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* for burial):—

|                                          |                 |                 |                        |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Abercorn, Linlithgowshire, . . . . .     | <i>b.</i> 1585, | <i>m.</i> 1620, | <i>d.</i> 1645.        |
| Aberdeen, City, . . . . .                | <i>b.</i> 1563, | <i>m.</i> 1568, | <i>d.</i> 1560.        |
| Alloa, Clackmannanshire, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1609, | <i>m.</i> 1609, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Anstruther, Wester, Fifeshire, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1577, | <i>m.</i> 1577, | <i>d.</i> 1549.        |
| Clackmannan, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1595, | <i>m.</i> 1593, | <i>d.</i> 1832.        |
| Dalkeith, Edinburgh, . . . . .           | <i>b.</i> 1609, | <i>m.</i> 1639, | <i>d.</i> 1701.        |
| Dumfries, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1605, | <i>m.</i> 1616, | <i>d.</i> 1617.        |
| Dunbarney, Perthshire, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1594, | <i>m.</i> 1598, | <i>d.</i> 1598.        |
| Dunfermline, Fifeshire, . . . . .        | <i>b.</i> 1561, | <i>m.</i> 1561, | <i>d.</i> 1745.        |
| Dysart, Fifeshire, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1582, | <i>m.</i> 1582, | <i>d.</i> 1582.        |
| Edinburgh, City, . . . . .               | <i>b.</i> 1595, | <i>m.</i> 1595, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| „ St. Cuthbert's, . . . . .              | <i>b.</i> 1573, | <i>m.</i> 1655, | <i>d.</i> 1740.        |
| „ Canongate, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1564, | <i>m.</i> 1564, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |

*N.B.*—The Records of the Greyfriars Burying-ground (1658-1854, *nil*) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 10 City Chambers.

The Records of the Canongate Burying-ground (1612-1854) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 163 Canongate.

|                                                   |                 |                 |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Elgin, . . . . .                                  | <i>b.</i> 1609, | <i>m.</i> 1705, | <i>d.</i> 1770.        |
| Errol, Perthshire, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1553, | <i>m.</i> 1553, | <i>d.</i> 1613.        |
| Fossoway and Tulliebole, Kinross-shire, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1609, | <i>m.</i> 1609, | <i>d.</i> 1714.        |
| Glasgow, City, . . . . .                          | <i>b.</i> 1609, | <i>m.</i> 1612, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |

#### Burials from 1699 with the Warden of the Burial-grounds

|                                         |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Inveresk, Edinburgh, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1607, | <i>m.</i> 1606, | <i>d.</i> 1750. |
| Inverness, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1604, | <i>m.</i> 1604, | <i>d.</i> 1602. |
| Inverurie, Aberdeen, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1611, | <i>m.</i> 1621, | <i>d.</i> 1609. |
| Kelso, Roxburghshire, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1598, | <i>m.</i> 1597, | <i>d.</i> 1614. |
| Kinghorn, Fifeshire, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1576, | <i>m.</i> 1683, | <i>d.</i> 1685. |
| Leith (North), Edinburgh, . . . . .     | <i>b.</i> 1615, | <i>m.</i> 1605, | <i>d.</i> 1754. |
| Leith (South), „ . . . . .              | <i>b.</i> 1599, | <i>m.</i> 1588, | <i>d.</i> 1662. |
| Midcalder, „ . . . . .                  | <i>b.</i> 1604, | <i>m.</i> 1604, | <i>d.</i> 1734. |
| Monifieth, Forfarshire, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1562, | <i>m.</i> 1562, | <i>d.</i> 1659. |
| Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1598, | <i>m.</i> 1598, | <i>d.</i> 1817. |
| Perth, . . . . .                        | <i>b.</i> 1561, | <i>m.</i> 1561, | <i>d.</i> 1561. |
| St. Madoes, Perthshire, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1591, | <i>m.</i> 1591, | <i>d.</i> 1791. |
| Stirling, . . . . .                     | <i>b.</i> 1587, | <i>m.</i> 1585, | <i>d.</i> 1727. |
| Tealing, Forfarshire, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1599, | <i>m.</i> 1599, | <i>d.</i> 1704. |
| Uphall, Linlithgowshire, . . . . .      | <i>b.</i> 1600, | <i>m.</i> 1598, | <i>d.</i> 1604. |

EDITOR.

67. THE SCOTTISH UNICORN.—‘Far away fowls have fine feathers,’ there can be little doubt, is an explanation of many of our fancies for things comparatively strange, and might be accepted as a simple solution of such a question as, How does it happen that on the Royal Arms so improbable an animal as the unicorn is so prominent? But it will scarcely

explain how it was supposed to be distinctive of Scotland when it was first used. The popular rhyme says :—

'The Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the Crown,  
Up gets the little dog and knocks them both down.'

The pugnacity of the English and the Scottish supporters of royal state has many a record; but when we inquire as to the peculiarities of disposition of the Scottish representative, we find that blind fury was its special characteristic.

Timon of Athens, asking 'What beast couldst thou be that were not subject to another beast?' says, 'Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury.' This is in accord with the legend which ascribes to the lion and the unicorn the friendly feelings generally described as 'cat and dog.' When the lion sees his enemy, cat-like, he betakes him to a tree; the unicorn, blind with fury, rushes at the tree, transfixes it with its horn, and falls an easy prey to his more strategically astute foe. This story of Gesner's, written in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, was evidently known to Shakespeare, but is later than the adoption of the unicorn in the Scottish arms.

Pliny describes the monoceros as a most fierce beast, with a horse's body, a stag's head, elephant's feet, a boar's tail, a deep roar, and a black horn two cubits long in the middle of its forehead. *Vivam capi negat*. A right royal resolve, and one which its introducer into our heraldry carried out himself at Flodden.

Pliny's *Natural History* was first printed in the year 1469, and, though the description is misleading, his unicorn was the rhinoceros.

See also Martial on the rhinoceros, *Spect. Epig.*, iv. No. 82. The traveller Ludovicus Romanus also asserts that he saw two in the temple of Mecca.

Ambrose Parè, in his work on poisons, discusses the medical aspect of what had become the mythical unicorn. He begins by stating his belief that, as no reliable traveller up to his day, 1517 to 1590, professed that he ever saw the creature, it must be an imaginary animal. We see how Pliny's description, where correct, of a real animal was being made more deceptive by improvements. One authority Parè quotes, denied its elephant's feet, and said they were like those of a goat, and its buttocks are described as high and very hairy, while another reduces the horn to finger-lengths instead of cubits.

'As to its ferocity, others,' he says, 'affirm her to be of a most mild, amiable, and gentle nature, unless one purposely offend her, or use her too harshly; for seeing she feeds not by stooping her head to the ground, because she is hindered therefrom by the length of her horn, she must necessarily feed upon the fruit that hangeth upon trees, and, out of cratches or man's hand she fearlessly takes all manner of fruits, herbs, sheaves of corn, apples, et cetera.'

But something was sold for unicorn's horn, and Parè gives as his opinion that the thing so sold was the teeth of the fish *rohard*, from the Red and Ethiopian Seas, or elephant's bones craftily softened and drawn out. This horn, then, was white, and not black, like that of Pliny's monoceros.

Its use in medicine was principally as a specific preventive against poison, and we find Charles IX.'s physician expressing himself as willing

to do away with the custom of dipping a piece of unicorn's horn in the King's cup, but that he knew that opinion to be so deeply ingrafted in the minds of men that he feared that it would scarce be impugned by reason.

The opinion expressed by Rhondeletius that a thing could have no effect in physic if it have neither a taste nor a smell, was an argument against the use of unicorn's horn it seems; but, such being the case, that it was devoid of taste and smell, it must have been a decided advantage to the royal palate, whose every drink was stirred up with it.<sup>1</sup>

The use of the horn as an antidote to poison can scarcely be the cause of the whole animal appearing in the armorial insignia of Scotland.

Marco Polo (died 1324) says that in the woods of Mien (Burmah) unicorns were abundant, meaning the rhinoceros, as he again talks of them in Java the Less (Sumatra) as being nearly as big as elephants. They have hair like that of a buffalo, feet like those of an elephant, and a horn in the middle of the forehead, which is black and very thick. They do no mischief, however, with the horn, but with the tongue alone; for this is covered over with long and strong prickles, and when savage with any one they crush him under their knees and then rasp him with their tongue. The head resembles that of a wild boar, and they carry it ever bent towards the ground. They delight much to abide in mire and mud. 'Tis a passing ugly beast to look upon, and not the least like that which our stories tell us of as being caught in the lap of a virgin; in fact, 'tis altogether different from what we imagined.

It is curious that while the hair as described is a specific peculiarity of the Sumatran rhinoceros, it is characterised in another way by having two horns, one in front of the other. We have, in Marco's last remark, reference to the exoteric story of the mythical unicorn. Colonel Yule, in his translation of the great traveller's book, gives several references to it; and it is shortly to this effect, that a young maid is placed with her breast exposed, and the unicorn, enticed by this, falls asleep in her lap, and was either killed, or his horn removed and the luckless beast allowed to escape.

Tzetzes, a Greek poet of 1120 A.D., tells us that a young lad dressed up and scented will do as well as a maiden.

Ambrose Paré gives us the French name of the unicorn—saying that it is difficult to explain—as *Licorn*. This is clearly a Breton word, in which language *lik* means lascivious, and *korn* a horn.

Such were the stories about the unicorn in the middle ages, and none of the descriptions quite correspond to our Scottish one, with its narwhal tusk for a horn, and its elegant tail, doubtless developed with a view to balancing the more correctly delineated appendix of its rival.

Now as to its introduction. There has already been pointed out the almost certain connection between St. Fillan's relics, the bell and crozier, and the coronation stone of Westminster. The handle of this bell was described to the writer by perhaps the most prominent antiquarian authority in Scotland, as composed of a rough representation of a double-headed sea monster, from the centre of each head of which springs a single horn, comparatively short in this case, but not uncommonly, in other designs, produced to a much greater length.

<sup>1</sup> In an inventory of the jewels, etc., of Queen Mary of Scotland, made at Fotheringay, Feb. 20, 1587, and now preserved in the Public Record Office, London, mention is made of 'a piece of unicorn's horn.' 'Unicorn's horn' is also mentioned among the jewels of Charles I.

Now, in June 1488, we have a record that this bell was carried at the coronation of James the Fourth, and in his reign we first find the unicorn appearing in the Royal Arms of Scotland, rampant lions having been used previously. During the reign of James V. the unicorns were continued, but during the minority of Mary lions again appear.

To lay down positively the exact relationship of the armorial design to the natural, historical, and mythical unicorn, would most likely have been difficult for the learned originator, even in those comparatively plain-spoken days; but we may note that men and not maidens carried them—at first at anyrate. M.

68. DISUSE OF NAME PREFIXES.—In preparing a paper for the Huguenot Society on 'Huguenots in Scotland,' I was struck with the fact that while Flemish and French names abounded in old Scottish documents, the prefixes *van* and *de* were very seldom met with. It is the same with the Scottish prefix *Mac* in England in the seventeenth century. The accession of the Stewarts to the English throne opened England to Scotsmen, and we know that they migrated thither in vast numbers. I have a very large experience of old English parish registers, both London and Provincial, yet have rarely found the prefix 'Mac,' though often a Scottish name which looks naked without it. This is the more singular from the fact that Flemings and Frenchmen in England did not, in very many cases, at once disuse the prefix which marks them out as aliens. The London City Registers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries abound with them. I have never seen this peculiarity noticed before, and should be glad if any reason could be suggested for it.—ED.

69. EDUCATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Amongst the MSS. of the Earl of Eglinton, reported on by the Historical MSS. Committee, 1885, are several interesting letters. We give the following extracts as showing the education received by a nobleman's son at the period: 'I haif at lenth spokin with the Scoulmester in the Panis (Prestonpans), quha dois assur me that hes preceis price of his buirders sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk; and those that sittes at the fuit of the tabill faires als weall as those at the heide, and so most pay no less; so this will cum to nyn hunder merk a year. The tearme advanscit at the entrie, and everie on of the scollers a dolor in the quarter, besydes clothes, wasching, and Candelmas candell silver: your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes with them. . . . I wrait in my last my opinion concerning your bairnes eistcuming as I do yit continow: I think gif there be ane guid grammer Scoull in Glesgo, your bairns can be no wors ther than at the Panes, and I think lairge cheipper; by and attour they are near yourself, quhair onis a weik, ather by yourself or your servauntes you can se them.'—9 April 1620.

The next extract is part of a letter from Alexander, third son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, to his father: 'Thir lines ar to shaw . . . that I am in Peries (Paris) and hes begoun my exeries to fenes and danes with your lordships oled Mester Anglea; and that my fencin and dansin extends monthli to 25 lib 10 soues, and my mathamatikes monthli to 8 lib 10 s. Bot concernin my reyeddin my bririn (brothers), uil not let me begin it yit I hef direksion fre your lordship uich I expec day bifor and that [we] aer all the girrer (together) in pencion

and peyes fortin crounes in moneth forbay (besides) mani exteordineres. And at my ariuel in Perris I touk of a sout of it, where of ther aer four elles for clothes and kassak, with fowr elles of pax for leyen my kassak uith ; uich med an end of the monnies uich I had restin.'—8 Nov. 1633.

## QUERIES.

XLI. BROWN DE COLSTON IN FRANCE.—Before 1745 there lived in the parish of Inveresk William Brown, who is described in the birth certificate of his daughter Elizabeth as a 'Gentleman of the Marquess of Tuedale.' He married Margaret Howet, and had three sons and a daughter.

In 1747 the sons—John (born 1722), William (born 1729), and David (born 1734)—went to Denmark. The eldest, John, became a merchant in Copenhagen, and in 1755 registered his arms in the Lyon Office as a cadet of the ancient family of Brown of Colston in Haddingtonshire. The arms are gules, three fleur-de-lis or, on a chief of the second three human hearts of the first. Crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, all proper. Motto 'La vertu est la seule noblesse.' He afterwards entered the Danish service as the Chief of the Army Commissariat.

He married Anna Appleby of Copenhagen, and had only female issue, who married into the well-known titled Danish families of the Holks, the Bemers, and the De Maeglars. William left no male issue. David, the third son, became Governor of Tranquelar. He married Anna Fenwick of Elsinore, and left, with other female issue, a son John Lewis. He died in 1804.

John Lewis, his son, was born in 1769. He settled in Bordeaux and became President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He married Elizabeth Skinner, and left eleven children, of whom the tenth, Thomas, born in 1809, rose to distinction.

Thomas entered the French Service as a magistrate, and became the President of the Court of Algiers. Ennobled, he took the designation 'de Colston.' He married Louisa Hovey in 1834, and had, with other issue, a son, Louis Henri, born 1835, who entered the French Navy, and has risen to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He married Gabrielle Sorbé, and has issue.

Admiral Brown de Colston is at present in charge of the torpedo service at Toulon, and was in command of the French squadron sent to Cannes as a guard of honour to Her Majesty during her recent visit to France.

Can any of your readers give me any clue to the connection of this branch of the Colston Family with the main stem?

### *Pedigree of Broun of Colston.*

- (1.) 1272.—Sir David Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, *m.* daughter of Sir Hugo de Gifford before 1267.
- (2.) 1358.—David Broun of Cumlis-Colston, alive in 1574.
- (3.) 1374.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Agnes.

- (4.) 1402-33.—Sir William Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Margaret (de Annand?).
  - (5.) 1457.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston, *m.* Helen Hepburn.
  - (6.) 1506.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
  - (7.) 1513.—Patrick Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
  - (8.) 1514.—George Broun of Colston (brother of above), *m.* Marion Hay (Tweeddale family), and had George, John, and Janet.
  - (9.) 1520.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Janet Hoppringle, and had James, who died before his father, and Patrick, William, and Margaret.
  - (10.) 1568.—Patrick Broun of Colston, *m.* Elizabeth Ramsay.
  - (11.) 1604.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Euphemia Hoppringle and had James, and George of Thornydykes, from whom the present Baronet is descended.
  - (12.) 1625.—James Broun of Colston, *m.* Anne Heriot, and had George and Patrick.
  - (13.) 1648.—George Broun, *fiar* of Colston, *m.* Margaret Murray, and had a daughter Lilius.
  - (14.) 1658.—Sir Patrick Broun of Colston, Bart., succeeded his brother, *m.* 1st Alison Sinclair, 2d Jean Ramsay, had George and Robert of Newhall.
  - (15.) 1692.—Sir George Broun of Colston, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie. Sold Colston to his brother Robert in 1699, and died in 1718 without issue.
  - (16.) 1699.—Robert Broun of Colston and Newhall, *m.* Margaret Ballantine, had Patrick, George, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth. Drowned with his two sons in 1703.
  - (17.) 1703.—Jean Broun of Colston, *m.* Charles Broun of Gleghorne and had George.
  - (18.) 1726.—George Broun (Lord Colston), *m.* Elizabeth Dalrymple, and had a son.
  - (19.) 1776.—Charles Broun of Colston, *m.* Christian M'Donal, had a daughter.
  - (20.) 1805.—Christian Broun of Colston, *m.* George Earl of Dalhousie.
  - (21.) 1839.—James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, *m.* Lady Susan Georgina Hay, daughter of Marquis of Tweeddale, the eldest daughter.
  - (22.) 1860.—Lady Susan Georgina Broun Ramsay of Colston, *m.* Right Hon. Robert Bourke (now Lord and Lady Connemara).
- J. B. BROWN-MORISON of Findeslie.

**XLII. JETTONS, ETC.**—Not being well-versed in antiquity, I should feel much obliged if you could tell me what the term 'Jetton' means as applied to coins, or things used as coins. I have an idea they were only stamped on one side. Are there any lists of tokens struck in Scotland, particularly in the kingdom of Fife? J. H.

**XLIII. QUEEN MARY.**—There is a very fine portrait of this Queen in King's College, Aberdeen. She is represented as a young widow holding a crucifix in her hand and looking down on it. The picture is attributed to James I., but if by him must be a copy. I would be very glad if you or any of your correspondents could give me an account of the picture. J. H.

- XLIV. UNICORN.—On what heraldic principle, if any, has the unicorn in the Royal Arms been discrowned? It has been suggested that the emblem of sovereignty is around its neck, corresponding to the old torques; but over Holyrood Palace the supporters are duly crowned. When the English lion is placed on the left of the Arms he seems invariably to retain his crown.

W. M. C.

- XLV. GAELIC.—What evidence is there of the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway and in the Airds of Down?

W. M. C.

- XLVI. OWAY.—Can any of your readers throw light on the meaning of the following place-names, which, from their terminations, would seem to have some relation to each other? Alloa, Alloway, Galloway, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway, Hamnaway, Fossoyay, Kennoway, Darnaway, Sheddoway?

W. M. C.

- XLVII. NORMAN.—How came the name 'Norman' to be applied to the invaders of 1066? The Saxon Chronicle says that 'the French' remained in possession of the field of battle (Hastings), and it speaks of them by that name till the time of Henry I. The influx under Henry of Anjou would only make the dominant race more French than before; but even when they first came over, the Normans can have borne but a small proportion to the French and Bretons. The proclamations of the Kings of Scots speak of *Franks* and Angles. Was it because the idea of having been conquered by the French was distasteful to the English that the name was changed?

W. M. C.

- XLVIII. HORN.—What explanation can be given of the last syllable of the following names: Kinghorn, Culhorn, Distinkhorn, Dreghorn, Kishorn, Cleghorn, Findhorn, Ben Horn, Whithorn, etc. One knows Bede's derivation of the last of these names, but the frequency of the termination suggests some other meaning.

W. M. C.

- XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL, BART., OF PITREAVIE.—I have read somewhere that the only instance of a Baronet being 'struck off the rolls' occurred in regard to a gentleman of the name of Mitchell, but have never been able to learn anything of the proceeding. I find it referred to in the *Scots Magazine* for 1770 (vol. xxxii. 517). An old man of 'uncommon good appearance' begged in the Canongate, and turned out to be 'an attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie,' formerly very affluent, and then (1770) about one hundred years of age. 'In the early part of his life he was a Captain in the Scots Greys, but was broke for sending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough in consequence of some illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace against the Scottish nation. Queen Anne took so personal a part in his prosecution, that he was condemned to transportation for the offence, and this part of the sentence was with difficulty remitted at the particular

instance of 'John, Duke of Argyle.' The Baronetcy of Mitchell of Pitreavie is not mentioned in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, in Solly's *Titles of Honour*, or in the list of Nova Scotia Baronets prefixed to *Foster's Baronetage*. Z.

- I. DEAN FAMILY.—Are there any Pedigrees of Dean or Deans (of Ayr or South of Scotland) published or to be seen anywhere, and can any one give any information concerning the family? Who are the principal representatives of it now, and can any one tell when some of the family settled in the north of Ireland, and of what branch or branches were these? Whether some also did not settle in America (Philadelphia), and when?'

J. M. DEANE.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—Buried at Richmond, Surrey, January 20, 1743-4, Mary, wife of Mr. William Robertson.

Administration of goods of Mary Robertson, formerly Young, February 25, 1743-4, to William Robertson, the husband.

Buried at Richmond, April 1, 1743, William Robertson. His will, Archd. Court of Surrey, 1743, as Wm. Robertson of Richmond, 'gardener.' My mother in Scotland; my brother, John Robertson; my two children, William and James Robertson; my cousin, James Burn of London, cabinetmaker; William Robertson of Richmond, surgeon. (I suppose that 'grower of herbs' would be the equivalent to 'gardener' in 1743.)

The marriage of David (afterwards Sir David) Dundas and Isabella Robertson took place at Richmond, July 20, 1775.

J. CHALLENGER SMITH, *Richmond, Surrey*.

- XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING IN -AN.—The diminutive suffix *-an*, often with an intensive or even an endearing or familiar signification, frequently occurs in Erse or Gaelic names. Thus, Donnan = Brown, from *donn*, brown; Kieran or Keran = Black, from *ciar* [keer], black; Dougan also = Black, *i.e.*, *dubhagán* [dougan], from *dubh*, black, and many others. Such names also are found without the suffix: thus, Dunn, Kerr, Dow, etc. I am not able to give the origin of MILLIGAN. HERBERT MAXWELL.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WE have received an interesting account of the *Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin* (Foster & Co., King William Street, Dublin). It is well illustrated. We especially admire twenty-two coloured plates of ancient flooring tiles, the patterns of some of which are very effective. As to the letterpress, we think it would have been more valuable had the Editor



arranged his matter with more regard to chronological order ; but we are always glad to see archæologists anxious to put on record any facts connected with, and to give any drawings of, those old buildings which are daily being lost to us through natural decay or the unnatural barbarism of money-grabbers.

*The Church and Churchyard of Fordyce.* By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., Cullen.—We have already noticed Mr. Cramond's interesting histories of Cullen and Boyndie. His account of the parish of Fordyce is as full of matter valuable to archæologists as are the others we have referred to. He gives a full list of inscriptions in the churchyard, and what is specially commendable, an index of the names.

*Lecture on Linen Manufacture.*—We have received from A. Laing, Esq., LL.D., an interesting account of the linen manufacture for which Fife-shire and the parts adjoining have long been famous. In it we find a description of the growth of the process of 'waulking' cloth in Scotland, and of a 'waulking party' which took place as late as 1847.

*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science.* No. XI., 1885-6. G. & T. Coward, Printers, Carlisle.—This report contains much that will interest readers north of the border. Mr. Harrison, in a paper on 'Old Cumberland Customs,' writes, 'This custom of never inter-marrying with the Scots was in vogue so late as the reign of Elizabeth. An old writer says, "No one should marry a Scotch woman, were she ever so honest." In fact our forefathers were very jealous of foreigners of any description, and thus a clear distinction was kept between the English and Scotch races. The old freemen of Carlisle had some very severe regulations in that respect, and in those regulations they called every one Scotchmen, or foreigners, who lived north of Bladford.'

*The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* No. CLXII., 1887 (Quarterly), 18 Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A.—This seems to us the best of the many American Genealogical Journals. It contains 116 pages of matter, much of which is of great interest. Many Scotsmen have made their home in America, and can find in this and kindred publications the means of recording their family history. We hope that as we in this country learn to value the history of the past, assistance may be rendered by us to our brethren abroad in matters in which they take more interest than we at present do.

*Walford's Antiquarian*—May 1887—keeps up its high character. During the year, besides the valuable articles which are mentioned in the advertisement on our cover, there have been most interesting notes on a variety of subjects. Mr. Walford does not travel much into Scotland for his subjects, but even those of our readers who are Scottish will find in his columns a vast amount of information.





# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                    |     | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| 70. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, | 99  |      |
| 71. Carmichael [Gibson?] Pedigree,        | 107 |      |
| 72. Scottish Strangers,                   | 111 |      |
| 73. Oath of Purgation,                    | 112 |      |
| 74. Genealogy of the Earls of Fife,       | 114 |      |
| 75. Milk,                                 | 114 |      |
| 76. Banff Lands and Salmon Fishings,      | 115 |      |
| 77. Nature helping Justice,               | 116 |      |
| 78. Forest Kirk <i>alias</i> Carlowk,     | 116 |      |
| 79. Ailsa Craig,                          | 117 |      |
| QUERIES.                                  |     |      |
| LI. The Carnation Flower,                 | 118 |      |
| LII. Gibson Family,                       | 118 |      |
| LIII. David Scrymgeour,                   | 118 |      |
| LIV. Archibald Armstrong,                 |     |      |
| LV. 'Booking,'                            |     |      |
| LVI. Fergusson,                           |     |      |
| REPLIES TO QUERIES.                       |     |      |
| I. Graham Family,                         |     |      |
| XIII. Sampson Family,                     |     |      |
| XLIII. Queen Mary,                        |     |      |
| XLV. Gaelic,                              |     |      |
| XLVI. Oway,                               |     |      |
| XLVII. Norman,                            |     |      |
| XLVIII. Horn,                             |     |      |
| XLIX. Sir John Mitchell,                  |     |      |
| CORRECTIONS,                              |     |      |
| NOTICES OF BOOKS,                         |     |      |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

70. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [continued from page 73].  
—Which Janet Stewart was married 1. When very young to the master of Sutherland ; 2. To Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains, by whom she had children ; 3. To Henry, Lord Methven, by whom she had, besides other children, Dorothea Stewart, married to William, Master of Ruthven ; 4. To Patrick, Lord Ruthven, many years before the year 1560, to whom she had a son named Alexander.

Second Lady of Patrick, Lord Ruthven.

Thus it might naturally be supposed that Elizabeth & Catherine Kennedy would reside with their mother, Lady Ruthven, at Perth. And thus she had the satisfaction of <sup>7</sup> seeing two of her daughters married in one Day, viz. Dorothea Stewart & Elizabeth Kennedy, and one of them married to her step-son, the Master of Ruthven.

I have seen a memorandum of some curious Charters to be found in that Book of the Chartulary of Scone called the second Book of Mr. Walter Ramsays Prothotoll [*sic*, ? Protocol]. The memorandum says, 'In the 100 Leaf, Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Maines Ratification of the Sentence of Divorcement pronounced against him at the Instance of Janet Stewart, Master of Ruthven, Lord & Lady Meffen, at Meffen

Castle, 29 of September, anno 1546. This by an Decreet arbitrall pronounced betwixt them by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. He also in the next Leaf makes the Bairnes begotten betwixt him & the said Dame Janet Stewart assigneys to his Goods & Gear.'

Henry Stewart,  
Lord Methven,  
Husband first  
to Queen Mar-  
garet, second  
to Lady Janet  
Stewart.

Janet Stewart had some years before the Date of that Charter been married to Lord Methven. The transaction therefore in the year 1546 seems to have been to obtain, by the influence of her present Husband, Hugh Kennedy's assignation of his effects to his Children : which assignation would naturally be introduced by recapitulating the Process, & ratefying in a formall manner the sentence of Divorce that had passed between them. Her Husband Henry, Lord Methven, is said to have been killed at the Battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547.

Marginal Note, *N.B.*—He was alive many years after that Battle, but his son the Master of Methven was killed in that Battle, who was his son by Queen Margaret.

Aug. 17, 1561.

John Rynd & Bessie Meik.

Aug. 24, 1561.

John Neving & Janet Justice.

Sep. 7, 1561.

David Robertson & Alison Blythe.

John Lacock & Bessie Bell.

Sep. 14, 1561.

Mathew Henry & Helen Law.

Sep. 22, 1561.

John Craig & Margaret Ruthven.

Oct. 4, 1561.

William Kinloch & Christian Robertson.

Oct. 11, 1561.

Alexander Wilson & Violet Christie.

Thomas Bell & Janet Paterson.

Oct. 19, 1561.

<sup>8/</sup> Alexander Gardener & Christian Stevenson.

Walter Murray & Helen Martine.

John Wode (viz. Wood) & Margaret Comry.

David James & Christian Melyne (viz. Melvill).

Alexander Bunch & Janet Smith.

Oliver Patillo & Janet Syms.

November 9, 1561.

John Merny & Bessie Lowson.

November 16, 1561.

John Berne & Bessie Anderson.

John Brysson & Janet Aufleck (viz. Auchinleck).

George Conqueror & Nanse Kemps.

Donald Guthry & Christian Archibald.

Note.  
Conqueror.

*N.B.*—The Burgesses of the name of Conqueror were very respectable in Perth, & some of them were in public stations, & very active in directing the affairs of the Burrow. Eupheme Conqueror was wife of Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask.

November 23, 1561.

Robert Anderson & Grizzel Fleming.  
George Maxton & Margaret Pebles.

December 6, 1561.

John Conqueror & Alison Scott.

December 21, 1561.

John Anderson & Elspith Crighito.

December 28, 1561.

Alexander Pottane & Janet Small.  
Gilbert Wilson & Elspith Neving.

January 4, 1561.

George Liddell & Barbara Blinshall.

(*N.B.*—Blinshall was a very Ancient Sirname in Perth. Several persons who bore it were in public offices, as appears from the Charters of the Religious Houses.) Note.  
Blinshall.

<sup>9</sup>/ January 11, 1561.

Andrew Jack & Christian Rynd.  
John Powry & Janet Lamb.  
William Lethangy & Janet Brown.

January 18, 1561.

Thomas Richardson & Alison Murray.  
James Powry & Isabell Keir.  
Allaster (viz. Alexander) M'Laren & Margaret Menzies.

(*N.B.*—Johannes Ricardi, viz. John Richardson, & five other Burgesses of Perth, granted, a few days before the Coronation of John Balliol, an attestation of the Alms they had been in use to pay out of the King's Farms of Perth, to the Predicant or Black Friars of Perth, on the behalf of King Alexander III. Their letter of Attestation is dated at Perth, in the Octave of St. Martin, viz. November 19, 1292. They particularly mention a Hogshead of wine & a chalder of wheat ('Unum Dolium vini, et unam celdram Frumenti') for the celebration of divine mysteries.) Note.  
Richardson.

January 25, 1561.

William Harrower & Margaret Blain.  
John Thomson & Margaret Grant.  
John Hucheon & Eupheme Elchyneur.

February 1, 1561.

Thomas Bensoun & Marion Henderson.  
John Rattray & Christian Oliphant.

February 15, 1561.

Andrew Campbell & Janet Wilson.

March 1, 1561.

John Brown & Christian M'Kermat.

March 15, 1561.

Thomas Justice & Christian Anderson.  
William Cochran & Agnes Taylor.

March 29, 1561.

Robert Dyne & Catherine Ramsay.

*Northern Notes and Queries.*

April 8, 1562.

Walter Adams & Eupheme Daa.

<sup>10/</sup> April 12, 1562.

Alexander Drysdale & Isabell Anderson.

April 19, 1562.

Thomas Colt & Margaret Bennet.

May 10, 1562.

John Cargill & Christian Pringle.

May 24, 1562.

Andrew Stoup & Elizabeth Lockhart.

William Lindsay & Margaret Eviot.

John Gray & Christian Bell.

John Adams & Helen Lorne.

John Gray & Christian Harlow.

Thomas Huttyne (viz., Hutton) & Janet Aitkin.

Ultimo die Maii (May 31), 1562.

William Aitkin & Janet Boyd.

June 9, 1562.

Thomas Sharp & Isabell Robertson.

June 14, 1562.

William Cathrow & Marjorie Comrie.

James Gaitty & Margaret Hunter.

July 5, 1562.

George Snell & Christian Gardener.

July 12, 1562.

David Broun & Janet Brysson.

July 19, 1562.

Patrick Hayr & Bessie Gibbon.

Robert Lowsone & Alison Wright

July 26, 1562.

David Gray & Elspith Campbell.

August 3, 1562.

John Watt & Margaret Craig.

John Allan & Christian Nicolson.

August 10, 1562.

Robert Wilson & Margaret Eviot.

Patrick Mathy & Janet Hamilton.

Robert Broun & Margaret Broun.

<sup>11/</sup> August 16, 1562.

John Anderson & Isabell Ratray.

Robert Cochrane & Margaret Gib.

August 23, 1562.

Robert Bosvall & Janet M'Griegor

John M'Griegor & Janet Fowlis.

Sep. 7, 1562.

John Smith & Nanse Anderson.  
James Anderson & Janet Meik.  
James Meik & Elspith Anderson.

Sep. 14, 1562.

John Johnston & Margaret Cavers.

Oct. 4, 1562.

George Simson & Christian M'baith.  
William Wyll & Margaret Thomson.

Oct. 18, 1562.

Henry Leis & Christian Robertson.  
John Rynd & Isabell Anderson.  
David Wallace & Isabell Wenton.  
Arthur Gibson & Eupheme Hay.  
William Gleyne & Agnes Smith.  
James Martin & Margaret Bickarton.

Oct. 25, 1562.

James Small & Catherine Ross.

November 1, 1562.

John Murray & Christian Maxton.  
William Knox & Catherine Koway.

November 8, 1562.

Henry Gray & Christian Man.  
John Wilson & Marjory Wilson.  
Thomas Keir & Agnes Fotheringham.

November 22, 1562.

Alexander Gall & Mary Crow.

December 6, 1562.

George Chalmer & Margaret Lawson.

<sup>12/</sup> John Cock & Christian Thomson.  
Thomas Kay & Janet Bridy.

December 20, 1562.

William Ross & Nanse Stewart.

December 28, 1562.

Peter Trumpet & Catherine Chalmer.

January 3, 1562.

John Batmond & Janet Cavers.  
Andrew Anderson & Marion Stewart.  
Gillespy M'Griegor & Janet Scott.

Jan. 17, 1562.

George Murray & Nanse Cellar.

Jan. 24, 1562.

Michael Ochiltree & Isabell Barnett.  
Henry Lamb & Isabell Rogy.  
John Williamson & Isabell Scott.

Ultimo (31) Januarii, 1562.

James Yester & Nanse Rogy.



February 7, 1562. <sup>13</sup>

James Balmanes &amp; Christian Sharp.

February 21, 1562.

William Ramsay &amp; Catherine Moultray.

Robert Henry &amp; Bessie Broun.

Thomas Bog &amp; Isabell Banks.

April 11, 1563.

Patrick Ballantyne &amp; Catherine Kennedy.

Note.  
Catherine  
Kennedy.

(*N.B.*—This Catherine Kennedy was either a Daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, or of Patrick Lord Ruthven's Lady by her second Husband, Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains. The last of which I suppose to be the most probable. See a former note p. 8.)

Ballenden.

The names Ballenden, Bellenden, Bannatyne, Ballantyne, were the same & promiscuously written the one for the other. The Patrick Ballantyne married to Catherine <sup>13</sup>/ Kennedy I apprehend was the Gentleman whom Douglas in his Book of the Peerage calls Patrick Ballenden of Stenhouse, Sheriff of Orkney, Brother of Sir John Ballenden of Auchin-vale.

Adam, Bishop first of Dunblane & next of Aberdeen, nephew to the above Patrick, & son of Sir John Ballenden, is called by Keith Adam Ballenden, by Calderwood Adam Bannatine, & in the Acts of the General Assembly 1638 Adam Ballantyne.

Sir James Ballenden, who was slain at Dundee in the year 1603, was on the 12th of July that year 'buried in the Kirk of Perth by the East of the Counsellor's Door under a blue stone of the Ryne.<sup>1</sup> The Kirk Session had directed that his Burial Place should be at 'the North East Nook of the Kirk, where Umquhill James Earl of Gowrie was buried before.' This Sir James was Father of the first Lord Ballenden.

May 2, 1563.

Thomas Bell &amp; Janet Conqueror.

May 9, 1563.

Mr. William Rynd &amp; Beatrix Pitcairn.

Note.  
Mr. William  
Rynd.

(*N.B.*—Mr. William Rynd was recommended to the General Assembly, December 20, 1560, as a Person who was fit to be employed in preaching the Gospel. He had been educated at the University of St. Andrews, but I apprehend that Perth was his Native Place. He was the first Protestant Minister at Kinnoul, but being also Rector of the Grammar School of Perth, he resided at Perth. At that Early Period of the Reformation Church Persons fit for the Ministry & for educating youth were rarely to be met with. It was therefore no unusual thing for the same man to have the charge both of a Parish & of a School. Mr. Rynds Predecessor in the School of Perth, Mr. Andrew Simson, went at the Reformation to be Rector of the Grammar School of Dunbar, & at the same time to be Minister of the Town & Parish of Dunbar. In the Manuscript History written by Mr. John Row, Minister of Carnock about <sup>14</sup>/ the year 1640, I have met with a pretty curious occurrence in which Mr. Andrew Simson, while Rector of the School of Perth was partly concerned, & which is

<sup>1</sup> There is a note on the margin in pencil: 'This is a mistake, the L. of Ballenden slain at Dundee was William Ruthven of Ballenden.'

worthy of being transcribed into the Registers of Perth ; especially as Rows History never yet has been printed, & I know of no other copy than the one belonging to the Divinity Library at Edinburgh.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Row in the beginning of his History takes notice of the various means by which, towards the latter times of the Popish Darkness, some knowledge of the Truth began to be acquired. He mentions several Books which were then published, such as Sir David Lindsay of the Mount his Poem on the four Monarchies ; Wedderburns Psalms & Godly Ballads, in which many of the old Pope's songs were changed into Godly purposes ; a Complaint by the halt blind, & Poor of England against the Prelates, Priests, Friars & other such Kirkmen, who prodigally wasted all the Tithes & Kirk Livings upon their whores & other unlawful Pleasures, so that they could get no Sustenance nor Relief as God had ordained, an Edition of which Satyrical Performance was printed in Scotland.

Mr. Row also mentions that there were some Theatrical Plays, Comedies & other notable Histories acted in Public. Particularly that a Satyrical Comedy, written by Sir David Lindsay, was acted in the Amphitheatre of Perth, from morning till night, before King James v., & a great number of the Nobility & Gentry. These Books and public Exhibitions shewed to the People the wickedness of the Churchmen, & that Gods church should be governed otherwise than it was.

Mr. Row proceeding to speak for fully of Sir David Lindsays Poem on the four Monarchies, says, ' that, being printed, it came privately into sundry mens Hands ; which, when they had read & considered, it made them to know the Ignorance <sup>15</sup>/ the Wickedness & Prophaneness that was among the Clergy.

' A Craftsman in St. Johnston ' (viz. in Perth), ' reading in it diligently, taught his Bairns to know the matter therein contained ; and they taught their con-disciples in the School, whereby it came to pass that a Friar preaching in their Kirk on a Sabbath Day in the Time of Lentron, as the Use was then, he began in the End of his Sermon to relate some Miracles, & to inveigh against the new Hugonot Preachers, as he called them ; who were then beginning to teach God's Truth in the Fields because they got not Liberty to speak in the Kirk ; & People went out to them, & delighted much to hear Gods Truth spoken plainly.

' But when the Friar was most vehement upon his Invection, all the Scholars of the Grammar School, to the number of three hundred & above, gave out such a Hissing and Crieing against the Friar, that he in great Fear ran out of the Pulpit & went away.

' Before the next Sabbath, when another Friar came to teach in that Kirk, he hearing tell what was done to his Brother, complained to the Magistrates that he was so used.

' Whereupon the Master of the School, Mr. Andrew Simson (Father to Umquhill Mr. Patrick, minister of Stirling) was desired to try diligently who were the Authors of that Hissing, that they might be severely punished.

' The Master, being at that time a zealous Papist, used all diligent Tryal ; & found that one of the scholars had that Book penned by Sir David Lindsay ; which was a Dittay great enough then to have condemned him.

' But the youth, being of a quick spirit, replied to the Master, when he

<sup>1</sup> Note in pencil margin : ' There is one in the Advocates L. also. '

was going to punish him, that it was no Heretical Book, which he should let him see; then after he had read it, if he found it an Heretical Book, he should be content to be punished at his pleasure.

<sup>16/</sup> 'This made the Master desirous to read the Book. But he, by the reading & understanding thereof, was fully persuaded that all therein contained was true, which made him declare to the Council of the Town, & to the Friar who was to teach, that he could not get knowledge who made that Hissing first in the Kirk: yet he was persuaded that if they would leave off their Invectives against their new preachers, the Bairns would be quiet enough.

'Which Warning made the Friar who preached to say, when he was Concluding his Sermon, I will speak nothing against thir new Preachers but I will speak against ourselves. If we had done our Duty in our Calling faithfully, & made you Gods People to know the Truth, as we should have done, thir new Preachers had not done as they do. For what shall poor silly sheep do that are pinned in a Fold where there is no meat, but break the Dyke, & go to their meat where they may have it. So we cannot find fault with you, that are Gods People when ye rom & hear Gods word taught you wherever ye may get it.

'Which speeches made the People glad, and confirmed the Master of the School & all those that had any Knowledge of the Truth.

'By thir means & the like, under the Blessing of God Knowledge daily increased. The few godly Ministers that were in this Kingdom were well learned & they taught God's word sometimes in the Fields; & sometimes in Houses privately, & there also ministered the Sacraments, by Reason of the great Persecution that there was—whereby the Lord made his Gospel & Truth to be more & more known, until the Time of the Reformation which began in the Year of God 1558.'

I find among the Altarage Charters a Disposition by Sir Walter Bunch, Chaplain of Nomine Jesu Altar, of a Tenement of Land to a prudent man, Mr. Andrew <sup>17/</sup> Simson Master of the Grammar School of Perth ('Præceptor Ludi Grammaticalis de Perth') & to Violet Adamson his Spouse. The charter is dated at Perth, July 22, 1554. Mr. Row says, that Violet Adamson was a sister of Mr. Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews; and that the celebrated Mr. Patrick Simson, Minister of Stirling, son of Mr. Andrew Simson & Violet Adamson, was born in Perth in the year 1556. Also that Mr. Andrew Simson was about the Time of the Reformation transported to Dunbar, where he was both Minister & Schoolmaster, where he made & taught the Latin Rudiments which begin with the words, 'Quum Literarum Consideratio,' & which were therefore commonly called the Dunbar Rudiments.

Besides Mr. Patrick Simson, he had another son, viz. Mr. Archibald Simson, Minister of Dalkeith.

May 23, 1563.

Thomas Blair & Janet Elphinston.  
John Burry & Margaret Oliphant.

Penultimo (30) Maii, 1563.

Thomas Sim & Nanse Henderson.

June 13, 1563.

Peter Scott & Elizabeth Cuthbert.

Mr. Andrew  
Simson.  
Mr. Patrick  
Simson.

July 4, 1563.

John Broun & Isabell Wilson.

John Corsby & Helen Cock.

July 7, 1563.

Peter Cluny & Violet Dog.

David Finlayson & Margaret Scrimmour.

July 11, 1563.

David Billy & Isabell Mitchell.

John Jack & Margaret Whittat.

John Scott & Giles Gardener.

(To be continued).

[Note 57, pp. 72, 73.] Sir,—I find in Scot's Transcripts of Perth Registers a notice of Patrick Vaus and Elizabeth Kennedy's marriage, and in the subsequent remarks a series of false deductions therefrom. I venture to correct the observations.

In the correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch, Knight, published lately by his lineal descendant, R. Vans-Agnew, Esq., of Barnbarroch, and presented by him to his fellow-associates of the Ayr and Galloway Archæological Association, the contracts of marriage of Patrick Vaus are recorded.

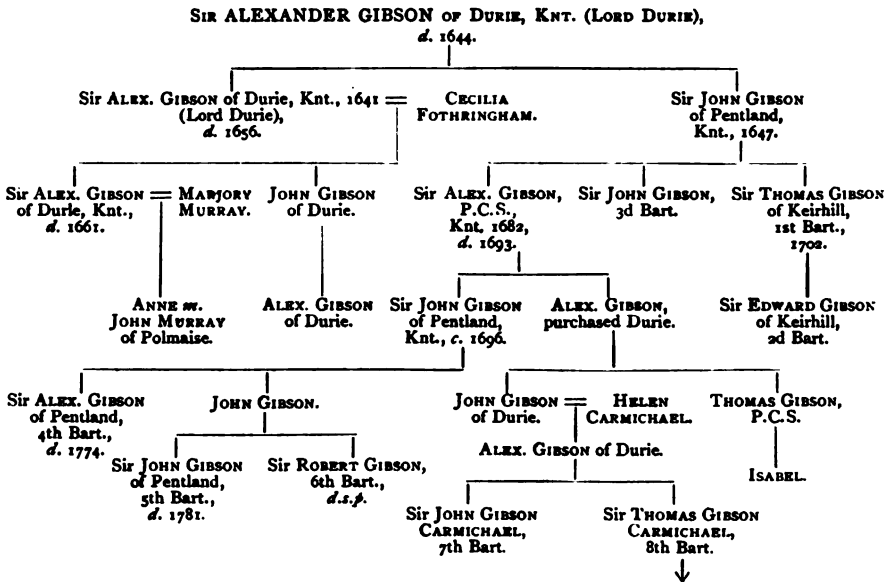
Page 23.—The Bond by Thomas (Hay), Abbot of Glenluce, for 600 merks, to Mr. Patrick Waus, as tocher with Ellspet, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvan Mains; and at page 86, his first wife having died 1572, there is a contract of marriage between Patrick Waus and Lady Katherine Kennedy.

The difficulty suggested at page 73 therefore vanishes, as Patrick Waus, Vaus, or Vans, was twice married—first to Elizabeth Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and secondly to Lady Katherine Kennedy.—Yours faithfully,

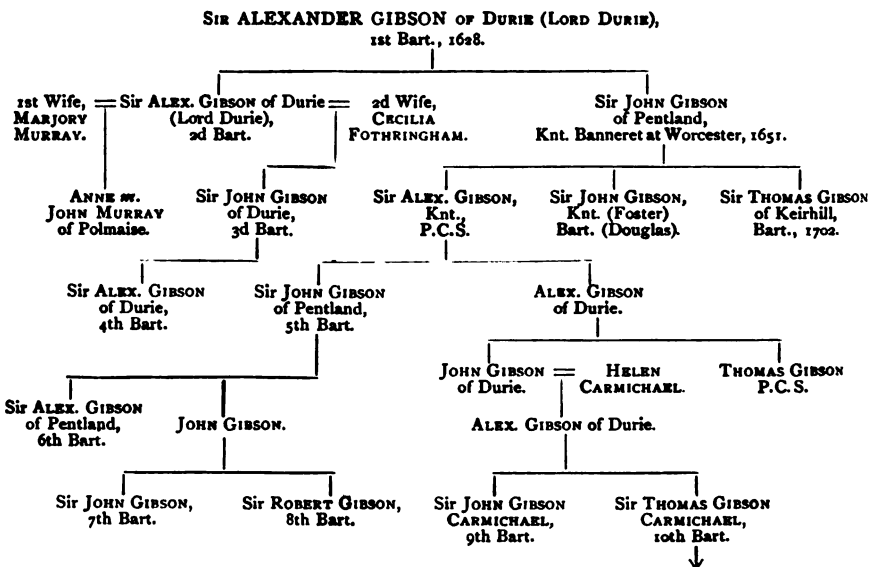
JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

71. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON?] PEDIGREE (Note 64).—Your contributor  $\Sigma$  would have deserved the thanks of genealogists had he confined himself to pointing out two misprints in Sir Bernard Burke's Gibson pedigree in his *Peerage and Baronetage* ('1787' for '1767,' and 'second' for 'fourth'), and calling attention to the oversight by which the heading of 'Gibson of Durie' has been retained from former editions, although the pedigree has been re-written in such a way as to show that heading to be inaccurate. The pedigree of 'Gibson of Durie' as given in *Douglas's Baronage*, and adopted in its integrity in *Foster's Baronetage*, differs indeed almost *totò calo* from the Gibson-Carmichael pedigree now to be found in Ulster's work. Your correspondent upholds the former as against the latter: but it seems to me that an examination of the two in the light of record evidence will lead most readers, as it has led me, to an opposite conclusion; namely, that the pedigree after Burke, besides being far the more complete of the two (though it may not name all the unmarried daughters of every cadet of the family), is as accurate as that after Douglas and Foster is the reverse. To render intelligible the crucial points to which your correspondent adverts, the portions of the two pedigrees containing the discrepancies commented on are here tabulated:—

## (1.) AFTER SIR B. BURKE.



## (2.) AFTER SIR R. DOUGLAS AND MR. FOSTER.



The following positions are taken up by  $\Sigma$  in accordance with the older pedigree, and in opposition to the newer :—

1. That a Baronetcy was actually conferred on the first Lord Durie in February 1628, and not merely 'inchoate steps taken,' as Ulster says, to confer it.

2. That the second Lord Durie was immediately succeeded in the estate of Durie and in the supposed Baronetcy by his son John : that the intermediate Sir Alexander Gibson, eldest son and successor (according to Burke) of the former, and elder brother of the latter, had no existence : and that Marjory Murray, daughter of Lord Balvaird—mother, according to both pedigrees, of the wife of John Murray of Polmaise—was first wife of the second Lord Durie, and not wife of his son.

3. That John Gibson, son of the second Lord Durie, and his son Alexander, who, according to Burke, were neither Knights nor Baronets, each inherited in turn the supposed Baronetcy of 1628.

These three positions may be thus confuted in detail :—

1. In evidence of the creation of 1628  $\Sigma$  appeals to two charters in the public archives, as indicated in a marginal note in the pedigree in Douglas. The archives in question have long been easily accessible to all comers, and had your correspondent gone to the General Register House and looked into the Record of the Great Seal, he would have found that the Charter of Clattie, of date 12th December 1628 (lib. 52, No. 138) is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, militi, uni senatorum supremi senatus,' and that the Charter of 12th July 1629 (*ibid.* No. 205) erecting Durie into a barony, is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, uni senatorum Collegii Justitiæ, in vitali redditu durante omnibus suæ vitæ diebus, et magistro Alexandro Gibsone, feodatario de Durie, ejus filio legitimo natu maximo et hæredi apparenti,' the designation Baronet occurring nowhere in either writ. Nor is either the first or the second Lord Durie called Baronet in any other Charter in the public records. As to the 'inchoate step' to make Lord Durie a Baronet, he had sasine on 21st February 1628 from Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) of the imaginary barony of Durie in Anticosti, Canada. Why this step was not followed, as in other cases, by a Patent of Baronetcy, may be legitimate matter of conjecture. Possibly Lord Durie, who was a man of great influence and acquirements, came to be of the mind that any additional lustre which he could derive from the dignity of Baronet would hardly be compensation enough for the heavy fees exacted on the bestowal of that honour. In the well-known volume of legal reports known as *Durie's Practicks*, edited by the grandson of this lawyer and published 1690, it may be noted that Lord Durie is not called Baronet, and that his portrait, forming the frontispiece, has a representation of his arms without the badge or any other indication of the style of a Baronet. Nor is he called Baronet in the Act of Privy Council authorising the publication of his *Decisions*.

2. The existence of Sir Alexander Gibson, Knight, eldest son and heir of the second Lord Durie, is proved by the service (to be found in the printed volumes of Retours) on 5th August 1662 of John Gibson of Durie as heir-general and of entail of his *brother*, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, *Knight*, in the baronies of Durie, Largo, etc. 'On 6th August 1661,' according to *Lamont's Diary*, 'Sir Alexander Gibson, the laird of Dury in Fife, departed this life at Dury about the 32 yeire of his age.

He dyed of a purpie feaver within 12 or 14 days, and was interred in Scony kirke the 16 of Agust being Fryday in the day tyme. He left no sonns behind him, but only two dawghters (the youngest dyed shortly after) and his lady with childe, which was a dawghter also. His brother Jhone did succeide to the estate in April in an. 1662. In July 1662 there-after his lady left Dury, and went to Nott-hill, her brother Stormont's house nere Fawckland. He was served aire to his brother at Cuper the 5 of Agust 1662: also Agust 6 1667 the deceased Sir Alexander G. his lady, surnamed Murray, departed out of this life at Perth, of a purpie feaver also.' Another quotation corroborative of Ulster occurs a little later in the same valuable repertory of information regarding Fife: '1669 Aug. 31. At Cwpar in Fyffe in the tolbuith there, Mistris Anne Gibson, Dury's nice (who was formerly conveyed away privatlie from Pearth to the Hylands by the deceassit Earl of Stormont his means and mutch busines anent it before the Lords of his Maj. Secret Cownsell at Edb. in 1668 or thereby) remaining at Dury for the tyme, did choose her cwratours, amonge whom was the Earl of Rothes, the Chancelour, Sir Androw Murray, and the Twtour of Stormont, her uncels on her mother syde, Dury and his brother George Gibson her uncels on her father side,' etc. The service referred to, and these extracts, it is submitted, sufficiently prove both the existence of the third Sir Alexander and the fact that Marjory Murray was his wife and not the second Sir Alexander's first wife.

3. That John Gibson the son, and Alexander the grandson of the second Lord Durie were not Baronets, is proved (a) By the service to his brother of 5 Aug. 1662 already alluded to; (b) By an Act of Parliament of 1672 in favour of John Gibson of Durie (not called 'Sir' or 'Baronet') appointing two yearly fairs to be held in the barony of Leven—*Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, VIII. 98. (c) By the record of the arms of 'John Gibsone of Durie' in the Lyon Register in 1673 without the prefix 'Sir' or designation or badge of Baronet. (d) By the service on 26 April 1698 of Alexander Gibson of Durie (the alleged 4th Bart.) as heir-general to his father (the alleged 3d Bart.), neither having the style of either Knight or Baronet.

The original Baronet was really Sir Thomas Gibson of Keirhill, who in April 1685 was served heir of the third marriage of his father, Sir John Gibson of Pentland, and whose diploma of Baronet, of date 31st December 1702, with remainder to heirs male, is duly recorded in the Register of the Great Seal. He was succeeded first by his son Edward, and then, in 1727, on Sir Edward's death without male issue or brothers, by his half-brother John, rightly called Baronet by Douglas, and wrongly called Knight by Foster. No printed pedigree gives issue to this Sir John; and he certainly had no sons, but he seems to have had not only the daughter Susan alluded to by Σ, but another daughter, wife of Major Thomas Dalziel.

A few words on a more minute criticism of your correspondent. In the older accounts of the family no issue is given to Thomas Gibson, P.C.S., younger brother of the John Gibson of Durie who married Helen Carmichael. Ulster gives her a daughter Isabel, in comment on which Σ says, 'I have a note, on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*, that her name was not Isabel but Agnes, and that she died at Fisher Row 23d August 1774.' I would refer in reply to the service on 25th May 1796 of John Gibson, now Carmichael, of Skirling, to his cousin Isabel Gibson,

In extenuation of some of the errors of the pedigree in *Douglas's Baronage* it may perhaps be said that it does not purport to be a history of the Baronetcy, but of the succession to the Estate of Durie, which had passed by sale from an elder branch of the family to a younger, and that the then laird of Durie, whose descent is in question, was avowedly neither representative of the founder of the family nor Baronet. That subsequent writers, with the printed Retours and the Maitland Club Edition of *Lamont's Diary* at their elbows, should have reproduced Douglas's manifold and easily detected blunders is a remarkable illustration of the persistency of any error that has once found its way into print. The history of the very talented Scottish legal family of Gibson is so interesting, and so full of incident, that it deserves to be written in a far different shape from that of a bare dry genealogy. For doing this there are ample materials, which it is to be hoped some properly qualified person may one day make use of.

**G. B.**

## CASTLEBAYNARDS WARDE

SCOTTES . . . { Henrye Walker, servante unto John Westley hatmaker  
of continuance vi yeares.

|             |                                                            |      |             |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|
|             | James Dowglas of contynuaunce v                            | } i. | } Denizons. |
|             | yeares dwelleth with Mr. Parker                            |      |             |
| SCOTTES . . | Drowmont Starlinge, of contynuaunce di yeare dwelleth with | } i. |             |
|             | Mr. Robinson                                               |      |             |

|             |                                     |                      |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| SCOTT       | John Brand                          | 8 yeres, no denizen. |
| SCOTTISHMEN | Robert Allyn                        | 9 yeres              |
|             | James White                         | 19 yeres             |
|             | John Tompson                        | 9 yeres              |
| SCOTTISHMEN | John Anderson                       | 6 yeres              |
|             | Thomas Tompson                      | 4 yeres              |
|             | James Hood                          | 16 yeres             |
|             | John Creckmar, with Roger Wilkinson | 17 yeres             |
|             |                                     |                      |



## PORTESOKENE [WARD]

|               |   |                         |            |   |                 |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|------------|---|-----------------|
| SCOTTES . . . | { | Elizabeth Watcome . . . | xii yeres  | { | not<br>Denizens |
|               |   | Bassingworth . . .      | iiij yeres |   |                 |
|               |   | John Fletcher . . .     | iiij yeres |   |                 |
|               |   | Thomas Estridge . . .   | iiij yeres |   |                 |

## VINTRY WARDE.

|             |                     |                          |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| SKOTT . . . | Andrew Rossed . . . | iiij yeres, not Denizon. |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------|

## BRIDGE WITHOUT [WARD].

|               |   |                                                          |       |   |                  |
|---------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|---|------------------|
| SCOTTES . . . | { | John Clark, Waterman . . .                               | xlvi  | { | Denizons.        |
|               |   | John Wilsonne, Marrener . . .                            | xxxij |   |                  |
|               |   | William Broune, bruer . . .                              | j     |   |                  |
|               |   | Thomas Richardson . . .                                  | xv    |   |                  |
|               |   | Christyan Robinsonne . . .                               | iiij  |   |                  |
| SCOTTES . . . | { | David Conighame and his wife                             | xl    | { | not<br>Denizons. |
|               |   | Ellen Bennett . . .                                      | iiij  |   |                  |
|               |   | Robert Coningham servaunte<br>with David Coningham . . . | iiij  |   |                  |

## LANGBORNE WARD.

|              |                              |   |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| SCOTTYSHEMAN | Peter Sterne, servante . . . | 2 |
|--------------|------------------------------|---|

## THE WARDE OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT

|                  |   |                                             |    |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|----|
| SCOTTESMEN . . . | { | Thomas Fare, servaunt . . .                 | 2  |
|                  |   | John Pettye . . .                           | 3  |
|                  |   | Andrew Blake . . .                          | 1  |
|                  |   | John Whytherspone . . .                     | 18 |
|                  |   | Alexander Alynshawe serv <sup>t</sup> . . . | 9  |
|                  |   | Thomas Awkenhode . . .                      | 3  |
|                  |   | John Thomson . . .                          | 8  |
|                  |   | Saunder Haume . . .                         | 4  |
|                  |   | William Kellaux . . .                       | 1  |
|                  |   | Davye Carlye                                | 20 |
|                  |   | Wylliam Hunter }                            |    |
|                  |   | John Tryvie . . .                           | 8  |
|                  |   | William Hunter . . .                        | 20 |
|                  |   | John Hewson . . .                           | 2  |

## TOTAL SCOTTES.

|                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| There are of them . . .     | xl.   |
| Wherof denisons . . .       | ix.   |
| Of two yeres and not above  | iiij. |
| Of one yere and under . . . | iiij. |

73. THE OATH OF PURGATION (Note 54).—In supplement to Note 54 it may be remarked that this oath was not unfrequently taken in former times in church before the Congregation, although it is difficult to see with our modern ideas how this could have been for edification. The following examples may be given :—

'Church of Fordyce July 17. 1667. Anent George B. and John S. alleged adulterers the minister declaires he had drawn up ane oath in most terrible termes he could, had read the samen to them, did declair to them they wer to purge themselves solemnlie according to all the words theroff befor the Congregation with ther hands upon the heads of the children alledged to be theirs, wherupon John S. being convinced & terrified by the oath confessed, the other viz George B. continewes yet obstinate but the minister is hopefull he may be brought to a Confessionne.'

'Church of Ordiquhill 1743. After forenoon's sermon Sinclair was called up to the pulpit foot & interrogate. He took God to witness that he was intirely innocent of what was laid to his charge. The minister read the oath to him & shewed the dreadfull consequences that attended his takeing of the oath if guilty. The said Sinclair still protested his being innocent. The minister then desired him to hold up his hand to Heaven & to putt the other on the child's head in order to receive the oath, whereupon the woman in the most hideous & lamentable manner cryed out in the face of the congregation not to take his oath for he was guilty & the father of her child. The minister thought it for edification to stop there.'

'Church of Cullen 1805. James Taylor took the oath of purgation before the congregation in a very solemn manner.'

The Oaths of Purgation used in the Presbytery of Ayr about 1687, and in Edinburgh in 1680, appear in Edgar's *Old Church Life in Scotland*.

The following are forms of the oath used in certain Southern Presbyteries (furnished to us by favour of Mr. Murray of the *Falkirk Express*):—

'*Copie of ane oath for such as are to purge themselves of accursed uncleanness as is used in Edinburgh Presbyterie.*

'... doe sweare by the great and eternall God, as I shall be judged at the last and most terrible day that I never had carnall copulatione with ... Wishing that all the plagues threatened and pronounced against the breakers of the law may be inflicted on me both in this life and the life to come if this be not the truth that I have sworn.'

'*Ane other as it is used in the Presbytery of Linlithgow.*

'After services and due consideratione of the majestie and justice of the most holy Lord God who will not let any sin be hidd much lesse the taking of his blissed name in vaine, I doe call that God witness of the truth and verritie of this my following depositione wherin I sweare by the God eternall maker of heaven and earth of the good angels and of the devills and of all things visible and invisible that I never had carnall dealling or copulatione with ... att any tyme or in any place, so mott God help me in the day of my sicknes, distresse, death and judgement.'

'*Ane other as is used in the Presbyterie of Stirling.*

'... swear by the terrible and dreadful name of the great God, the searcher of the secrets of the hearts that I never knew ... by having actually carnal dealling with her, and if this day I swear fallslie I doe here before the people in this congregation renounce my interest in Christ and my right to everlasting happiness in the life to come.'

W. CRAMOND.

74. GENEALOGY OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.—'1649. Adam and James Duffs, sones lauffull to umq<sup>n</sup> Adam Duff in Cluniebeg,' etc. These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. The present writer has previously proved in the *Genealogist* and elsewhere that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavit, as given in Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs* and in almost all the Peerage books, was untenable from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavit, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, 'beyond Adam it was impossible to go.' However, the above shows it is possible to go even beyond Adam. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons—(1) It carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step further back than has hitherto been done, and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavit, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

W. CRAMOND.

75. MILK (Note 60).—In reference to the remarks in Note 60 regarding the occurrence of the use of milk in old documents, the rarity of its occurrence is scarcely so great as there supposed, as a few examples will show:—Hollinshed, in speaking of the 'Wild Irish,' says that with them gentlemen's children were baptized in milk. In Monipennie's *Description of Scotland*, an edition of which appeared in 1671, it is said the inhabitants of the Western Isles 'love very well the drink made of whey, . . . drinking the same at feasts,' and in describing the wealth of the Orcadians we are told they have 'great plenty of milk.' In 1720 the minister of the parish of Rathven intimated from the pulpit to his congregation that he was obliged for the recovery of his health to go to the Highlands to the goat milk. In 1647 a person was brought up before the Kirk-session of Fenwick for selling milk on a Saturday night after ten o'clock.

Ray, in his *History of the Rebellion of 1745*, says:—'You might see the Highlandmen [about Inverness] coming over the hills with milk of several sorts, as sheep, goats, cows, &c., which they carry on their backs in a goat skin, with the hinder feet over each shoulder held in their hands, and a small wooden Piggen that floats in the milk with which they measure it out to their customers. The nicer of them has a more ingenious way of carrying the goat skin by the two fore-legs, and as there is naturally a hole at the other end, in which they affix a tap, and is followed by a Caudy, *i.e.* a Boy with his Piggen, who draws the milk off as occasion requires.'

What accounts for the less frequent occurrence of milk in documents than say ale or wine is that in former times milk was a commodity that almost all parties had within themselves; and this applies even to burghs, where the use of the town's commony made the keeping of cows an easy matter. On special occasions milk, however, had to be bought, as the following account (which may be given in full, as it is interesting for other reasons) shows. Account of the entertainment given by the burgh of Cullen when Rev. Mr. Irvine was installed minister of the parish in 1705:—'3 legs of beiff at 30s. the lege, £4, 10s.; 6 leggs of mutten at 10s. the lege, £3; ane lamb, £1; 20 henns at 3s. 4d. the hen, £3, 6s. 8d.; 4 pecks of flour at 12s. per peck, £2, 8s.; 5 dosson of eggs, 5s.; ane chapen of vinegar, 8s.; given the servants 3 pecks of meall bread, 18s.; payd for milk, £1; 10 gallans of eall at a merk per gallon, £6, 13s. 4d.; 4

pynts of claret £6; ane pynt mume, £1; 2 pynts and ane chapen brandie, £5; 4 pynts sack at 40s. the pynt, £8; 2 lib. ryce, 16s.; 3 lib. raisins, £1, 10s.; 6 lib. suggar at 18s. the lib., £5, 8s.; 1 wnce cinamon, 12s.; half ane wnce meace, 13s. 4d.; 2 lib. pruns at 5s. the lib., 10s.; 1 wnce nuttmegs, 10s.; 4 wnce ginger, 5s.; 6 sheit of gray peaper, 2s.; 1 wnce anisi seeds, 8d.; 3 wnce tubaco and 6 pyps, 4s.; to the minister's horse 6 sheaves of geen bear, 6s.; 3 quarters of butter, £2; given James Walker, £2, 3s. 6d.; payed for a dosson of murfoulls, £1, 4s. Extent, £59, 13s. 6d. Scots.'

Other instances of the use of milk are found in old songs and ballads, and in trials for witchcraft, *e.g.* where the party was accused of taking away the milk of cows.

W. CRAMOND.

76. BANFF LANDS AND SALMON FISHINGS.—The following, culled from the records of the Burgh of Banff, is taken from a ms. book written in the commencement of the present century and now in my possession:—

'At the time of Robert de Bruce the whole patrimony of the Town consisted of the Burrow Roods, the Newlands, the Braeside, Goosehaugh and Tillacap which exclusive of the Carmalites' property extends to Ten Score Sixteen Bolls one firloft of Biars Sowing and their Salmon fishings, were the King's Water on the Town's day, half of that denominated Shott, the Middle Shot, the Over Rack, the Scura (?) below the Raws, the Rack near the Raws and the Rack Bachla rented 54 Barrels of Salmon.

'This property was again confirmed by Robert II. by his Charter dated the 7 Octr: 1372, the words are, "Apud Stirling septemo die mensis Octobris anno regni nostri secundo." He began to reign in 1371.

'The Newlands were first feued out in 1500.

'In 1544 the Fisher lands lying within the liberties of the Burgh were composed of 'Terras piscatorias vocat. vulgariter Fishers lands ex Boreali ex Occidentali partibus montis castri de Banff,' on the Lands and fishings commonly called the fishers lands lying towards the North and West of the Castle hill of Banff. These were 350 years possessed by the fishers, therein named "et alias piscatores et nautas."

'In 1552 certain Burgesses met leaders of the Town among whom were John Currier Senr: and Junr: of Inchdrewar and others who acted as Commissioners for the Town and who with consent of James Currier, "Cappellani sancte crucis de Banff," feued out to perpetuity the said Fisher Lands to Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas then Provost and Elison Hume his spouse for payment to the Chaplain of 40 shillings yearly. These lands continued in the family for a number of years, down to 1630 when a descendant of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, Sir George Ogilvie, a grandson, of Banff, sold them to James Lord Ogilvie and that family again conveyed them to the Laird of Bracco and who again excambed them with the Town for Lands near Duff House about 40 or 50 years ago.

'In 1567 George Ogilvie of Dunlugas son of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas succeeded as Provost and determined to Feu out the Town's property first in the above year while King James was a minor obtained a new charter with authority to Feu and as soon as King James attained majority in 1592 obtained a confirmation of this charter which is the east charter the Town has and upon the authority of these two charters which are the same in substance, the Provost and people then in power proceeded to put this Feuing plan into execution and John Baird Provost and others were

appointed Commissioners for that purpose. They accordingly Feued out to George Ogilvie of Dunlugas four Netts of Over Rack for a small feu duty, to Walter Currier and James Currier who were then Baillies (1595) the Nether Rack, to Walter Ogilvie fiar of Dunlugas the King's Water, next to which was the two Thanes' Netts acquired by Dunlugas from Boyn and Buchan.

'The Syze Lax below also pertained to the Earl of Buchan and by a Deed signed at Down 15 March 1554 he dispoined it to John Gordon and it was again purchased by the Earl of Airly in 1630. The middle fishing was the Towns and a part of the above alienation made in 1595 to George Ogilvie of Banff along with this middle part contained the whole of the Town's property and terminated it in the Sea.' J. CHRISTIE.

77. NATURE HELPING JUSTICE.—In discoursing with some friends recently on the habits of animals, and especially how prone they are to return to their native haunts, the following incident was told by one who was cognisant of the circumstances. At a ford across the river in the upper part of Glenlyon, the tenant of the neighbouring lands had a mare on which he often rode across the ford when going on a journey, that he might do so dry-shod. On reaching the other side he merely threw the bridle across the mare's neck, and the faithful animal at once returned to its stall or pasture. Like another St. Christopher, the good man often lent his mare to carry wayfarers across the river. Many had been so favoured, and all of them saw the faithful animal return. But one evening a stranger who besought the same favour proved faithless among the many faithful. The mare did not come home, and no tidings or trace of it could be got. The stranger had made off with her, repaying the good Samaritan with ingratitude and injury. But nature will have its way and justice its course. Upwards of three years after the mare had been taken away she was found early in a morning at the door of her old stable with a three-year-old and a two-year-old colt tied to her tail (a mode by which young colts are occasionally taken to the market yet in the Highlands). The thief had been taking them to a market for sale, and resting them for the night in some pasture place, the mare escaped and found her way with her progeny over moss and moor to her old home. It is needless to say that the thief made no inquiry, and he was never discovered. The Ettrick Shepherd has told us of sheep returning hundred of miles to the place where they were yeaned. Horses have been known to have returned upwards of thirty miles, and even greater distances, to regain their native fields. The foregoing is an instance of this, as the thief must necessarily have removed his prey to a great distance to escape detection.

A. L.

78. FOREST KIRK *alias* CARLOWK.—Sir William Wallace was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk in 1297, immediately after the battle of Biggar. Where was Forest Kirk? There is a modern tendency to associate it with Ettrick Forest and Selkirk. Dr. D. R. Rankin, in his *History of Carluke* privately circulated amongst his friends, has the following regarding the Parish Church of Carluke :—

'The Kirk was named variously in the Charters of Kelso, Eglismalesock or Eglismalescok, Inglismalholks, Cerneluk or Cameluke, etc., of old popularly called "Forest Kirk," from being situated in the Forest of Mauldslie,

a demesne of our early kings. The site of Forest Kirk was on the south-west corner of Mauldslie garden, at the base of Ha'hill, a spot formerly known as "the Abbeysteads." The position of the ancient kirk is laid down by the Ordnance Survey, and marked on the plan "St. Luke's Church and Cistercian Abbey;" but in fixing one important point the officers of the Survey have introduced a new element of error and sustained another of doubt. It is doubtful if the Church was dedicated to St. Luke; but it is certain that it had no connection with the religious order of the Cistercians, as stated in the plan and book of reference of the Survey; because the Monks of Kelso, to whom the Church belonged, were of the order of the Tyronensis. The principal historical event in connection with the church is that Wallace, in 1297—after his success at Biggar against the southern foe—was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk. The story is thus told by Blind Harry:—

"Syne Couth to Braidwoode fayr,  
At a Counceill thre dayes soiornyt thar  
At Forest Kirk a metyng ordeend he,  
Thar choset Wallace Scottis Wardend to be."

'And by Hamilton of Gilbertfield the tale is thus amplified:—

"Soon wedded was the lovely blooming she  
To Malcolm Wallace, then of Ellerslie;  
Which am'rous pair transported with delight,  
Begot young Malcolm that same joyful night;  
Then William, who, by true consent of all,  
Was honoured to be Scottish General;  
And to the Nation's universal joy,  
At Forest Kirk made Baliol's viceroy."

'In ecclesiastical notices, the old popular title of the church was retained till 1571, and in 1574 it was written, "Forest Kirk, alias Carlowck."

Carluke is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Lanark, and Braidwood, mentioned by Blind Harry, lies a mile from Carluke, but a long distance from Selkirk. The site of the old Forest Kirk of Wallace's time is three miles from the village and present church, near Mauldslie Castle, in as beautiful a locality as there is in Scotland. The present Parish Church was built 1799-1800; but the old church at Abbeystead was superseded before the Reformation by a church remains of which still stand in Carluke churchyard.

D. R. STEUART.

79. AILSA CRAIG.—A very interesting narrative, derived from unpublished manuscripts, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* on the 2d of July, is introduced as follows: 'Although in possession of the historic family of Kennedy, to the head of which it gives the modern title, superseding the old name of Cassilis, Ailsa Craig figures neither in the general annals of the country nor in the special records of the district to which it belongs.' The contributor to the *Herald* is mistaken. If he turns to Archbishop Spottiswoode's *History of the Church and State of Scotland* he will find the incident which he narrates in full chronicled as follows: 'And at the same time was discovered a practice of fortifying the Isle of Elsay in the West seas, for receiving certain forces that the Spanish king had promised to send thither. The contriver of this plot was one Hugh Barclay of Ladyland, who being committed the year before in the Castle of Glasgow,

had made an escape and gone to Spain. This year returning to make good what he had undertaken, with some few assisters, he entered into the Isle (a huge rock it is, four miles in compass, wherein an old ruinous tower built on the ascent of the rock of difficult access), meaning to have victualled the same. Mr. John (Andrew) Knox (the same who took Mr. George Kerr with the blanks some five years before) getting intelligence of the purpose came upon him unlooked, and landing on the Isle did encounter him on the very shore, for the most of his company being gone to seek their sport he had stayed to see who those were that he espied coming to the Isle, not thinking that his purpose was known, or that any would pursue him: but when he perceived them to be unfriends, and to be set for his apprehension, he ran into the sea and drowned himself.' There is a discrepancy here between Spottiswoode and the contributor to the *Herald*, the former alleging that Barclay was in possession of the 'Craig' when Knox landed, the latter that Knox anticipated Barclay. Tytler, who also narrates the incident, supports Spottiswoode, following him, perhaps, though he refers to manuscripts. The contributor to the *Herald* also states that 'the only scrap of information to be gathered regarding the solitary rock can be traced no further back than Campbell's *Political Survey of Britain*.' I possess *A Tour through Britain* much older than Campbell's *Survey*, which gives the following account of the Craig: 'Ailsa, or Islesay, in the mouth of the Clyde, is a steep rock, something resembling the Bass, in the mouth of the Forth, being inaccessible in all places but only by one pass, and not inhabited except at one time of the year, when a great fleet of vessels go thither to fish for cod. It abounds with variety of sea-fowl, especially solan geese, and has multitudes of rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of Cassils, who receives by the produce of hogs, fowl, down, and fish, about 100 merks Scots yearly from hence.'—I am, etc.

A. CUTHEL.

## QUERIES.

- LI. THE CARNATION FLOWER.—What authority is there for ascribing the crimson carnation flower to the Stuart Kings? J. H.
- LII. GIBSON FAMILY.—Can any correspondent inform me (a) Who was the father of Margaret Hay of the family of Kinmont, who married Sir John Gibson of Pentland, Kt. Banneret? (b) Who were the wives of Sir John Gibson, 3d Bart. of Durie? (c) Who were the wives of his son, Sir Alexander Gibson, 4th Bart. of Durie. [See Note, 74.—Ed.]
- LIII. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR.—I am presently very much interested in the history of a Fife Family of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries—the Scrymgeours of Bowhill, parish of Auchterderran. I wish to learn the history of a David Scrymgeour who was laird about 1680, and was in some way, apparently by unfair dealing, deprived of his means or estate. He has left a reference to his wrongs in an inscription which he has caused to be put on four silver communion cups which he presented to the Church of Auchterderran. This inscription had, for some purpose, been erased from the cups, but so imperfectly that I have managed, at

the expense of much time and patient piecing together of letter by letter, to unravel. I am the more anxious to discover what the particular persecution was to which the donor of the cups referred.

The inscription is pretty unique, being written in English, Latin, and Greek, and his persecutor is referred to cautiously under metaphorical allusions, which without the key which a knowledge of the circumstances would supply must, I am afraid, remain unexplained.

Perhaps some of the readers of your valuable journal may be able to throw light on the subject, and for that I should be grateful.

A. H.

- LIV. ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG.—Was James I.'s jester 'Archie' descended from his namesake mentioned in Statute 4, Hen. VIII., c. 20, who 'with other xl. outlawes by the supportacion of the same John [Tayler of Sulport] came by nyght to a place called Penreth Cotes and there brent a house and ij. children and xxiiij. kye and oxon theryn of one John Clerk and hym caried into Scotland'?

Q. V.

- LV. BOOKING.—Can any of your readers inform me where any information is to be obtained as to the history of the peculiar system of land tenure called 'Booking' in the Burgh of Paisley?

A. M.

- LVI. FERGUSSON.—I want information as to the descent of Charles Fergusson, of the city of Cork, from the family of that name of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire. He was father by his wife Ann . . . , of the late Gen. Sir James Fergusson, Colonel of the 43d Regiment, who died at Bath 1864. Charles Fergusson was born in 1752, I think in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries.

E. SALMON.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- I. AND XXXII. GRAHAM FAMILY.—Questions were asked in Nos. 1 and 4 of *N. N. & Q.* which have not received the notice which Border genealogists might have been expected to give to them. Perhaps the following remarks will induce some one fully acquainted with the history of the Grahams not only to correct errors but to supply some information about this family.

Burke in his *Vicissitudes of Families* writes more for the boudoir than the study, yet perhaps it may be well to make his article on the Grahams of Leisk the basis of this note. As he does not attempt, however, an elaborate history of this strong and well-known Border family, it may be well also to refer the reader to the Calendar of State Papers (Scotland), Record Office, and to the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., 1885.

It will be seen that the Grahams at an early date were troublesome inhabitants of the Borders. Nothing is said to show whether they were descended from the Scottish family of the



name, or whether—which seems just as likely—the Scottish house was of Border origin: on this we trust light may be thrown. It is certain that during the sixteenth century the Grahams were both numerous and warlike. They were, like other such families, exceedingly clannish, and their frequent use of favourite family names led to the adoption of aliases, or, as they are called in the north-east of Scotland, ‘to-names’; many of these will be found in the MSS. at the Record Office, and some specimens are given in the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. (App.). The branch of the family to which attention will, however, be chiefly drawn in these notes is that of Mote. The first Graham of Mote we have been able to trace is Fergus, to whom a grant of arms was made in 1583. We print it in full, as from the expressions contained in it Burke surmises that Fergus Greme did good service to the English crown at Flodden; but that requires consideration.

‘**To all and Singular**, as well Kinges Herraundes and Officers of Armes as Noblemen, Gentlemen and others which these presents shall see or heare: William Harvey, Esq<sup>re</sup>. otherwise called Norrey principal Herrauld and King of Armes of the North, East and West partes of England from the River of Trent northwards, sendeth due commendations and greeting: **forasmuch** as aunciently and from the beginning all valient and vertuous Acts of excellent persons should be notoriously commended to the world with sundrie monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst y<sup>e</sup> which one of the chieftest and most usuall hath beene the bearing of signes and tokens in shieldes called Armes, the which are none other things than evidences and demonstrations of prowes and valure diversely distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the persons that such signes and tokens of the dilligent, faithful and courageous might appeare before the negligent coward and ignorant, and be an effectual cause to move stirr and kindle the hearts of men to imitation of vertue and noblenesse: Even soe hath the same beene and yet is continually observed to the intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Countrie either in warr or peace may both receive due honour in their lives and devise the same successively to their posteritie after them: **And hereupon**, being credible informed of the true and faithfull services of **Fergus Greyme**, of the Mote of Lydysdale in the Countie of Cumberland, Gentleman, done in the time of the most famous Prince King Henry the Eight as also in the time of King Edward the Sixt, whereby he hath well merited to be rewarded with signes and tokens of shield called Armes: **In consideration whereof**, I, the said Norrey King of Armes as aforesaid, have assigned and sett forth unto and for the said **Fergus Greyme** and his posteritie these signes and tokens in shield called Armes: **As followeth**: That is to say, Barry of six peeces Argent and Gules, over all in Bend a branch of an Oke Roote and branched within a border engrailed Sable on the first, Gules a Borres Head cope Argent, the Crest upon the heaulme, an

Arme bend in four peeces Gules and Azure, holding in the hand charnell a branch of the bend on a wreath Argent and Gules manteled on the same, as more plainly appeareth Depicted in the Margent with Armes and Crest: *I*, the said Norrey King of Arms in manner and forme abovesaid by Authoritie of mine office annexed and granted by the ~~Queenes Majesties Letters Patent~~ under Her Great Seale, have Given, Granted, Ratified, and Confirmed unto the said *Fergus Greyme* of the Mote of Lydysdale and to his posterite to use beare and shew for ever in Shield Cote Armure or otherwise and therein to be Revested at his libertie or pleasure without any impediment, lett or interruption of any person.

'*In Witness whereof*, I, the said Norrey, have signed these presents with my hande and sett thereunto the Seale of mine Office and the Seale of mine Armes.

'*Given* the Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord God One thousand five hundred fifty and three and in the first year of our most dread Souveraigne Lady Queen Mary, by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in each of the Churches of England and Ireland Supream Head.

'The true coppie of the originall.

This I have recorded in my office,  
the 20th of June, 1648.

WM. ROBERTS,  
Ulster.'

It will be seen that the arms bear no resemblance whatever to the arms of the Grahams of Scotland, or to those borne at present by the Border families of the name. It has been suggested that they may rather point to some marriage with a Border family, and that the arms were modelled after the wife's bearings. It may simplify matters to proceed with the pedigree as given by Burke, with such remarks as our reading enables us to make.

Fergus was alive in 1583. When he died we have not discovered. We find, however (Rep. Hist. mss.), that in 1605 there was a William Graham of Mote who had a brother Arthur, who, not being so designated, may be assumed to have been younger. Burke only mentions Arthur, and styles him the owner of Mote. It is quite possible that William died childless, and that he in consequence succeeded. The name Arthur is of frequent occurrence in the family, and we have not been able to distinguish this particular one amongst several whose names frequently occur in the mss. we have referred to. He can scarcely be the Arthur Graham whom Stow tells us had his house burnt, being a 'notable thief,' for his 'to-name' was 'Carleile.' Two other Arthurs are also sufficiently distinguished by their 'to-names.' It may be that he tried to keep the scutcheon so lately granted to his father safe from all risk of abatement or forfeiture. But here we are met with a serious difficulty.

Burke states that Fergus of Mote had a great grandson Richard who went to Ireland, where he was knighted as early as the year 1600, and that he had a brother George who was knighted in Dublin in 1603. If this descent is correct, Arthur G. of Mote, who was certainly a busy, and also to some extent a dangerous, man in 1606, and had then an elder brother living, must have been of a great age, being the grandfather of two men knighted at the very commencement of the century. A possible explanation of the difficulty this leads to is that William of Mote and Arthur his brother were sons of Arthur, son of Fergus of 1583, and brothers of Fergus whom Burke makes father of Sir Richard and Sir George. Can any further light be thrown on this? Is the history of the House of Mote with its peculiar coat of arms to be met with? It is pleasant to find that the two knightly members of the family were not forgetful of their kinsmen when many of the race were sent to exercise their powers of hard riding to Ireland, to the relief of more peaceful citizens at home. They were in fact banished, and arrived in Dublin in sorry plight and in great numbers. We read (Hist. MSS. Rep., Oct. 3, 1606), 'They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help' (p. 262). Here for the present we must leave the subject, but hope to recur to it in our next number.

- XIII. **SAMPSON FAMILY.**—In a list of twenty-seven Sampson families I find only one connected with Scotland, Lieut. Thomas Sampson of the 59th Regiment, killed at Java in 1811, married 1809 Martha, youngest daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. of Cousland, and sister of the 8th and 9th Earls of Stair. Martha is not mentioned among Sir John's children in *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. ii. page 523. Burke adds that she died in 1863. Σ.
- XLIII. **QUEEN MARY.**—This portrait is not in King's but in Marischal College, Aberdeen. According to Dr. Knight, who left a careful MS. history of the College, it is a copy made about 1785 (probably by Charles Whyt, who did a good deal of copying work about that period) from 'an older imaginary portrait belonging to Professor Stuart.' The Professor was a member of the Saithers family, and at Saithers, Banffshire, there is also a Queen Mary, probably the original of the Marischal College replica. I have it on very credible authority that this so-called original itself bears evidence of no great antiquity.
- JOHN BULLOCH.
- XLV. **GAELIC.**—W. M. C. will find his inquiry as to the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway satisfactorily answered by Mr. Skene. He quotes Buchanan, who (*Rerum Scotticarum Historia*, lib. ii. 27) writes, 'Sequitur in eodem latere, et littore occidentali, Gallovidia. . . . Ea magna ex parte patris sermone adhuc utitur.' He also quotes William Dunbar, a co-temporary of Buchanan, who in the "Flying" between him

and Kennedy, taunted his rival with his extraction from the natives of Galloway and Carrick, and styles him "Ersch Katheraine," "Ersch brybour baird," and his poetry as "sic eloquence as they in Erschery use." This word "Ersch" was the term applied at the time to Scotch Gaelic, as when Sir David Lyndesay says—

Had Sanct Jerome bene borne intil Argyle,  
Into Irische toung his bukis had done comyle.

And Kennedy retorts upon Dunbar—

Thow luvis nane Erische, elf I understand,  
But it sowld be all trew Scottismennis leid;  
It wes the gud langage of this land.

We find, therefore, that in this remote district, in which the Picts remained under their distinctive names as a separate people as late as the twelfth century, a language considered the ancient language of Galloway was still spoken as late as the sixteenth century, and that language was Gaelic.—*Celtic Scotland*, i. 203.

The evidence afforded by place-names in Galloway tends to the conclusion that, as might be expected, the ancient speech lingered longer in certain districts than others. From the 'magna pars' spoken of by Buchanan must have been excluded certain tracts where the Anglian speech obtained at an early date a footing which it has never since lost. The clerly influence of the Anglo-Saxon monastery at Whithorn seems to have spread Teutonic speech through the population in the neighbourhood of that ancient ecclesiastical site; for if we compare Sorby, the parish adjacent to Whithorn, with Stoneykirk, a parish at the opposite end of Wigtownshire, the land in each being of the same undulating, lowland character, we shall find a totally different prevailing type of place-name. In the former parish the majority of names are Teutonic, in the latter Celtic. Taking, for example, the typical word Knock (Celtic *cnoc*), which occurs as the prefix to nearly two hundred and fifty hill names in Galloway, not a single instance of its occurrence will be found in Sorby, while it occurs twenty-six times in Stoneykirk parish. The inference is that Anglian speech has prevailed in the Sorby district from a time anterior to the earliest land charters, while in the rest of Galloway Gaelic remained the speech of the country people; and although it does not survive in a written form, yet the place-names, being engrossed in a phonetic form in deeds and charters, remained attached to the lands on which they were originally conferred.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

George Buchanan says (I have not the reference) that the native language was used in a large part of Galloway in his day. His testimony, as he spoke Gaelic, cannot be disputed.

Dunbar, while carrying on a controversy with Kennedy of Galloway, implies that he cannot write proper English, and that his native speech is the same as that of Argyll, which of course was Gaelic. I have it on the authority of Professor Mackinnon, the Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University,

that he has it on the authority of two Presbyterian ministers that there died in 1867 a man over ninety who said that his grandfather had told him that people spoke Gaelic in Glenapp when he was a boy. From this we are to infer that Gaelic still existed in parts of the south-west of Scotland at the beginning of the 18th century.

I myself have been assured by a person still living that his grandfather, who lived in a remote part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and who died in 1811, could speak Gaelic. I think, however, that there must be some mistake here. G. H.

- XLVI. OWAY.—There is no doubt as to the etymology of the terminal ‘-way’ in, at any rate, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway. It is the Old Northern (Icelandic) *vágr*, a bay, Modern Norse *vaag* (pronounced, as it still is in Shetland, *vœ*). Accordingly, Scalloway is=*Skalavaag*, the bay of the Hall; Stornoway=*Störnavaag*, the bay of Star (a proper name?); Carloway=*Karlavaag*, the bay of Karli (?). This Norse derivation, clear and indubitable in the old Scandinavian regions of Shetland and the Lews, may probably also apply to some of the other places referred to by W. M. C. where these are situated on the coast. Hamnarvay=another form of the Shetland Hamnavoe (*Hamnavaag*, haven bay?). G. G.

The terminations *oway*, *oa*, *away*, etc., in the place-names enumerated by W. M. C., are not all of a similar origin. Galloway is a corruption of Galwethia, the country of the Gallgaidhel (pron. Gallgaël), the Welsh form of which is Galwyddel (pron. Gallwythel). The name, which signifies the foreign Gaels, or the Gaels under the foreigners, appears to have been given to the Picts of Galloway, ‘as a Gaelic race under the rule of “Galls” or foreigners; Galloway being for centuries a province of the Anglic kingdom of Northumbria, and the term “Gall” having been applied to the Saxons before it was almost exclusively appropriated to the Norwegian and Danish pirates.’—SKENE’S *Celtic Scotland*, i. 311. The origin of the other names could only be ascertained by tracing the earliest forms of spelling. In some of them, no doubt, the terminal syllable is the same as in Romsay, Ramsey, and Sheppey, viz. the Anglo-Saxon *ige*, an island or pasture.

Others contain the Scandinavian *vé*, a church or a house, akin to the Greek *oikos*, Latin *vicus*, a mansion, a house, a temple, which appears as a prefix in such place-names as Vébjörg=*Viborg*, in Denmark, Vé-ey, in Romsdal, in Norway, signifying the island of the house or church. The mediæval Scots form of Norway itself was Norroway, a corruption of Noregi by the ordinary interchange of *g* and *w*. Hence it will be seen that nothing can be gathered of the original form and meaning from the modern spelling of names ending in this manner.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

- XLVII. NORMAN.—I cannot explain to W. M. C. why William I.’s followers, who at first were called French, came afterwards to be known as Normans. I suppose, however, that the genuine

Normans were much more numerous at the battle of Hastings than W. M. C. supposes. But, to turn to a kindred subject, it is interesting to note how the word 'Norman,' as applied to the representatives of England, was gradually ousted from the position gained for it at the Conquest. In the *De Expugnatione Lyxbonensi*, written in 1147, and describing the exploits of a body of Crusaders consisting of Germans, Flemings, and English, the last named are spoken of as 'Nortmanni et Angli;' when addressed by Hervey de Glanville, they are reminded of the indomitable 'gens Nortmannorum,' are told that Normandy is 'mater generis noster:' but when we read the account of Richard I.'s expedition in 1189 by the Canon of Holy Trinity in London, the two nations seem to have become one, for they are spoken of as Angli.

G. H.

XLVIII. HORN.—The terminal syllable '-horn' in the names given by W. M. C. are not all of the same origin. Whithorn, Dreg-horn, Cleghorn, and others, are undoubtedly the Anglo-Saxon *ærn*, a house, in which the usual change from a narrow vowel to a wide one has taken place. The accent in compound place-names is almost invariably on the qualitative syllable, or on the first syllable of the qualitative when it consists of more than one syllable. Thus, in the names mentioned above, the accent is on the first syllable, because, being in Anglo-Saxon speech, the qualitative comes first. But Culhorn, being a Celtic word, has the qualitative last. The meaning is probably *cùil*, or *cul ébrna* [orna], corner or hill-back of the barley, like Coolnahorna in Wexford and Waterford. Ben Horn I do not know, but it sounds like Celtic, *beann chuirn* [hirn], the hill of the cairn; while Findhorn appears to be a Scandinavian name for a headland.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL.—There never was a Sir John or Sir Thomas Mitchell, Baronet, of Pitreavie, Captain in the Scots Greys; but Sir John Mitchell, 3d Baronet of Westshore, in Shetland, was for a time an officer in that regiment. He was baptized at Tingwall in Shetland, 1734, was Cornet, Scots Greys, 1755; Lieutenant, 1759; retired about 1769; married 1771. Died in Panton Street, Westminster, 5th December 1783 *s.p.* Will dated 4th December 1783. Proved in London, 23d February 1786. The attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie, 'of uncommon good appearance,' who begged in the Canongate in 1770, then about 100 years of age, must have been an impostor.

A Sir Francis Mitchell, an Englishman, was degraded from his Knighthood 16th June 1621, which may be the origin of the story that a Baronet named Mitchell was 'struck off the rolls.' What rolls?

ROTHESAY HERALD.

#### CORRECTIONS.

Query XLI. pp. 94, 95.—We have been asked to make the following corrections:—For 'Tranquelar' read 'Tranquebar'; for 'Cumlis' read 'Cumber'; for 'Brown-Morison' read 'Broun-Morison'; delete 'of Findeslie.'—ED.

Query XLIII. p. 95. for 'James I.' read 'Jamesone.'

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Annandale under the Bruces*, by George Neilson, Writer, Glasgow. A Lecture delivered in Rosemount School, Glasgow, on 24th January, 1887, under the auspices of the Glasgow Annandale Association. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1887.—We have given this title at length, because we think the example of the Glasgow Annandale Association eminently worthy of being followed. In addition to their weekly meeting for the reading of the local newspapers, and for friendly intercourse, they have occasional lectures in which literary and antiquarian subjects are discussed. If each provincial association would make a point of directing its attention to the antiquities of its own district, the result would be a diffusion of interest in antiquarian researches which would be productive of the best results. We venture to predict that the Annandale Association will take no second place in this most laudable pursuit, under the auspices of its energetic Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Neilson, whose lecture we have read with very great pleasure. It is written with great spirit, and shows an amount of research which is quite unusual.

*Some Church Relics in Aberdeen.* Aberdeen, J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark.—A short and well-written account of some interesting documents exhibited at the late Seabury Centenary meeting held in Aberdeen. It contains an interesting letter from the son of John Skinner, the author of *Tullochgorum*, concerning a meeting between Burns and the poet, who was his senior in years and a pious clergyman. He, on the appearance of Burns' works in 1787, wrote thus—

‘Ye’ve naething said that looks like blun’er  
To fowk o’ sense.’

A criticism which doubtless sounded strange at the time coming from a cleric's pen, but approved by the judgment of a hundred years.

*An ‘Accompt’ of Cumberland Estates and Families*, by John Denton of Cardew. Edited by B. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.—The Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society are doing a good work in issuing such works as these, and it is an indication of the revival of interest in local history and genealogy. Many valuable mss. have been brought to light by the report of Hist. mss. Com., and we trust that this, and other like Societies, will continue to give their members works edited by men who, like Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, give them an additional interest by the valuable notes they append.

*Scottish Notes and Queries.* Aberdeen, D. Wyllie & Son.—We have received the first four numbers of this spirited and promising magazine, to which we wish every success. It is satisfactory to find that so soon after the establishment of *N. N. & Q.* in the favour of North-countrymen, a second work of a very similar kind should also prove acceptable. We trust that side by side, in friendly rivalry, we may grow old and valued caterers to lovers of the past. We would add that Note 74 was in print before we saw it had been also sent to *S. N. & Q.* If at any time we should make use of matter that appears in its columns, it will only be after sanction obtained and with due acknowledgment.—ED. *N. N. & Q.*

# Hallen's London City Church Registers.

## ij. TRANSCRIPT OF THE REGISTERS

OF

ST. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE (1558-1753).

Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

*In Quarterly Parts. In March will be issued Part VI.*

---

The following Parts are already issued :—

1. (Dec. 1886) Marriages, 1558-1628 ; Baptisms, 1558-1585.
2. (March 1887) Baptisms, 1585-1621.
3. (June 1887) Baptisms, 1621-1628 ; Burials, 1558-1603.
4. (Sept. 1887) Burials, 1603-1628 ; Marriages, 1628-1631.
5. (Dec. 1887) Marriages, 1631-1736.

These Registers are edited for the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

*N.B.*—A full Index will be supplied.

---

### ISSUED 1885.

#### i. THE REGISTERS OF ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, and ST.

MARY WOOLCHURCH HAW, in the City of London, from their commencement in 1538 to 1760. Edited by J. M. S. BROOKE, M.A., F.R.G.S., Rector of the United Parishes, and A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. Royal octavo, 600 pp., full index. Cloth gilt, uncut. Present price 30s.

---

*These Transcripts are issued in Quarterly Parts of 112 pages—same size and style as the Harleian Society Transcripts. Part vi will be issued in March. Parts i, ij, iij, iv, and v can be supplied by the Editor, who also can supply the Registers of 'St. Mary Woolnoth.'*

*Very favourable notices of this series have appeared in the 'Times' (a leading article), 'Athenæum,' 'Genealogist,' 'City Press,' 'Notes and Queries,' 'New England Bibliopolist,' etc. etc.*

Subscriptions, 4s. Quarterly, or 16s. Yearly.

Payable to the EDITOR, *The Parsonage Alloa.*

---

### THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Adrian, Mrs., 34 Grange Park, Ealing Common.  
Ames, Reginald, 2 Albany Terrace, Regent Park, N.W.  
Anderson, R. Rowand, LL.D., Colinton, Midlothian.  
Antiquaries, Society of, London, Burlington House, W.  
Athill, Charles, Bluemantle Pursuivant, College of Arms, London, E.C.  
Attree, Miss F. M., Springfield House, Worthing.  
Baker, Brackstone, 8 Belmont Place, Lee, Kent.  
Barnes, G. S., Weybridge.



# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.

- Bayley, F., 66 Cambridge Terrace, London, W.  
 Berens, R., Sidecup Place, Sidecup.  
 Besant, Walter, 12 Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.  
 Bickers & Son, Leicester Square, W.  
 Blaydes, F. A., Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.  
 Bompas, Mr., Bookseller, High Holborn.  
 Bools, W. E., 7 Cornhill, E.C.  
 Boston Public Library, U.S.A.  
 Brace, Miss, 52 Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W.  
 Brigg, W., 3 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.  
 Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, per Secretary, Rev. W.  
     Bazely, Matson Rectory, Gloucester.  
 Brooke, Thomas, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.  
 Bullen, M. W. W., Bernard Castle.  
 Bulwer-, Col. W. E. G., Lytton, Quebec House, East Dereham.  
 Burleigh, G., 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 Canterbury, Archbishop of, Library, Lambeth.  
 Carington, R. Smith, St. Cloud, Worcester.  
 Chamberlain, W. H. C., Keevil, Trowbridge, Kent.  
 Chappell, F. C., 14 Paulett Road, London.  
 Clarke, G. T., care of H. Sotheron & Co., Piccadilly, London.  
 Clarke, N. Somers, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster.  
 Clay, C. J., West House, Cambridge.  
 Clode, C. M., 14 Ashley Place, Westminster.  
 Cokayne, G. E., Norroy King of Arms, College of Arms, London, E.C.  
 Coleman, E. H., Board of Trade, Custom House, E.C.  
 Cooper, Thomas, Castle Street, Dudley.  
 Crisp, F. A., Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.  
 Cullum, Sir G. Milner Gibson, Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmund's.  
 Cust, Lady Elizabeth, 13 Eccleston Square, London.  
 Delane, G., Gunners, Bagshot.  
 Dent, R., Streatlam Castle, Darlington.  
 Detroit Public Library, U.S.A.  
 Dismorr, J. S., Stewart House, Gravesend.  
 Eshelby, H. D., 24 Park Road South, Birkenhead.  
 Forster, Mr., Bookseller, Museum Street, Colchester (2 Copies).  
 Foster, J., 21 Boundary Road, Finchley, N.W.  
 Freshfield, E., 5 Bank Buildings, London, E.C.  
 Fry, E. A., Yarty, King's Norton.  
 Fry, G. S., Caedmon, Albert Road, Walthamstow.  
 Gibbs, H. H., St. Dunstons, Regent's Park, N.W.

**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.**

- Gough, H., Sandcroft, Redhill, Surrey.  
 Gould, Rev. S. Baring, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.  
 Gray, J. G., 5 Downing Place, Cambridge.  
 Grazebrooke, H. S., Middleton Villa, Chiswick.  
 Greenfield, B. W., 4 Cranbury Terrace, Southampton.  
 Hadden, Rev. R. H., Parsonage, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 Hall, Rev. H. F., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.  
 Hallen, J. C., 1 Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.  
 Hankey, H. R., 23 Park Crescent, Rutland Place, W.  
 Hannah, Ven. Archdeacon, Brighton.  
 Hardy, F. J., 31 Walbrook, E.C. (2 copies.)  
 Harrison, Rev. Alfred, 44 Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.  
 Harvey, W. J., 14 Vicarage Road, Camberwell, S.E.  
 Harvey, W. M., Goldington Hall, Bedford.  
 Hatton, A. J., Trafalgar Street, Brighton.  
 Herbert, Miss, 52 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.  
 Hibgame, F. T., Mill Quarter Estate, Ford Depot, Dinwiddie Co.,  
 Virginia.  
 Hill, J., Perry Barr, Birmingham.  
 Holthouse, Edwin, 85 Gower Street, London, W.C.  
 Hovenden, R., Heathcote, Parkhill, Croydon. (4 copies.)  
 Howard, J. Jackson, LL.D., 3 Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.  
 Hughes, H. R., of Kinnell, Kinnell Park, Abergele, North Wales.  
 Huguenot Society, London, per Secretary, R. S. Faber, 10 Oppidan's  
 Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.  
 Jessop, Rev. A., Scarning Rectory, East Dereham.  
 Kekewich, Mr. Justice, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.  
 Langley, A. F., Golding, Peterston Super-Ely, Cardiff.  
 Law, T. G., Signet Library, Edinburgh.  
 London, City of, Library, Guildhall.  
 Lovell, Miss, Fairlawn, Swanmore, Ryde, I.W.  
 Maclean, Sir John, Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol.  
 Maddison, Rev. A. R., Vicars' Court, Lincoln.  
 Marshall, G. W., LL.D., Holmbush, Putney.  
 Marsham, Honourable Robert, 5 Chesterfield Street, W.  
 May, S. P., Newton, Mass., U.S.A.  
 Metcalfe, W. C., 10 Lupus Street, London, S.W.  
 Mitchell, J., Rothesay Herald, Lyon Office, Edinburgh.  
 Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W.  
 Mocatta, F. D., 9 Connaught Place, W.  
 Moens, W. J. C., Tweed, Lymington, Hants.

# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.

Montagu, Col., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Mountford, F. G., 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 Murray, G., York Herald, College of Arms, London.  
 Norris, S. P., Burley Lodge, Bournemouth.  
 Oliver, V. L., Summer Grange, Sunninghill.  
 Owen, E. H., Ty Coch, Carnarvon.  
 Pigeon, Mrs., Furzedown Hythe, Southampton.  
 Portal, B. P., Daventry House, Upper Tooting, S.W.  
 Powditch, F., 53 New Street, Coventry.  
 Powell, E., Bisham, Marlow, Bucks.  
 Price, Cornell, Westward Ho ! North Devon.  
 Pryor, Mrs., The Park, Weston, Stevenage.  
 Rich, Sir Charles S., Bart., Levyls Dene, Marrow, Guildford.  
 Robinson, Brooke, M.P., Barford House, Warwick.  
 Robinson, W. W., 46 St. Giles Street, Oxford.  
 Rogers, Rev. W., Rectory House, Bishopsgate, E.  
 Roget, F. F., 5 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.  
 Round, J. H., 15 Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.  
 Roy, W. G., S.S.C., Dublin Street, Edinburgh.  
 St. Paul's, Cathedral Library, London.  
 Salmon, Cyrus, Treasury, London, S.W.  
 Salmon, Mrs., St. Paul's Road, London.  
 Schomberg, A., Seend, Melksham.  
 Selby, Walford D., Public Record Office, London.  
 Shakspeare House Library, per Librarian, R. Savage, Stratford-on-Avon.  
 Smith, J. Challoner, Probate Registry, Somerset House, W.C.  
 Smith, Rev. J. H., Alleyn's School, Dulwich.  
 Squire, J. S., Birdhurst Road, Wandsworth.  
 Sykes, J., M.D., Doncaster.  
 Tomlinson, G. W., F.S.A., The Elms, Huddersfield.  
 Treat, J. H., Laurence, U.S.A.  
 Turner, J. Horsfall, Idell, Bradford, Yorks.  
 Van Voorst, J., 1 Paternoster Row, E.C.  
 Wagner, H., 13 Half-Moon Street, London, W.  
 Webb, C. W., 22 Widyets Street, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 Welch, C., Guildhall, London.  
 White, Capt. E. A., Old Elvet, Durham.  
 Woods, Sir Albert W., Garter King of Arms, College of Arms, London.  
 Young, Lambton, 16 Harcourt Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W.  
 Younger, G., Alloa, N.B.

*The Names of additional Subscribers will be given with Part vi.*

**N.B.**—Subscribers are reminded that the second year's Subscription is now due.

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES. |                                               | PAGE  | QUERIES. |                            | PAGE  |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------------|-------|
| 80.    | Clocks and Clockmakers,                       | . 127 | LVII.    | Whyte of Leixlip,          | . 149 |
| 81.    | Ancient Name 'Carruthers,'                    | . 128 | LVIII.   | Communion Plate at Durris, | . 149 |
| 82.    | Inventory of Goods,                           | . 129 | LIX.     | William Ged, Jeweller,     | . 150 |
| 83.    | Parish Registers in Scotland,                 | . 130 | LX.      | Old Brooches,              | . 150 |
| 84.    | Carmichael [Gibson?] Pedigree,                | . 131 | LXI.     | Houston of that Ilk,       | . 150 |
| 85.    | Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers,         | . 132 | LVII.    | Kindlie Tenant,            | . 151 |
| 86.    | Ur,                                           | . 136 |          |                            |       |
| 87.    | Almanacks or Prognostications,                | . 136 |          |                            |       |
| 88.    | Milk,                                         | . 138 |          |                            |       |
| 89.    | Scottish History Society,                     | . 140 |          |                            |       |
| 90.    | Old Customs,                                  | . 141 |          |                            |       |
| 91.    | The First Monument erected to<br>Lord Nelson, | . 141 |          |                            |       |
| 92.    | Study of Archæology,                          | . 141 |          |                            |       |
| 93.    | Scandinavian Slaves in Scotland,              | . 143 |          |                            |       |
| 94.    | Aberdeen Treasure Trove,                      | . 144 |          |                            |       |
| 95.    | Mons Meg,                                     | . 148 |          |                            |       |
| 96.    | Education,                                    | . 148 |          |                            |       |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

80. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS.—‘*Burntisland*.—The new town clock, with chiming bells, which was ordered, but not completed, for the Jubilee time, was set agoing on Tuesday night. It was supplied by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Edinburgh, and bears that it was erected “To commemorate the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. David Crawford, Provost. 1887.” The works of the old clock which it super-sedes are of great antiquity, and the old bell, which is in a state of excellent preservation, seems to have been cast in Holland. It bears the burgh arms and the following puzzling inscription, which no local *savant* has been able to interpret:—“1677 . BEN . YCK . WER - HER - GOETEN . DOR . G . H . S . I . EN . LAN . 1595 SOVPLIF . SONSIFF . PARLES . HABITANS . DE . CLASTRE.”

From the *North British Advertiser* of 26th July I extracted the above, and will be glad to learn what is known of the age and maker of the old clock, and what it cost and what is now to be done with it. It is a great pity that the Society of Antiquaries and the Committee of the Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, take so little interest in Scottish Horology. A little space allocated for objects of this kind would be much appreciated by lovers of this art.

From the *Dundee Weekly News* of July 30th I culled the following, written by a gentleman belonging to Arbroath, of date 12th November, 1776, and signed P. R., and put into the case of his watch :—

' Could but our tempers move like this machine,  
Not urged by passion, nor delayed by spleen,  
But, true to Nature's regulating power,  
By virtuous acts distinguished every hour,  
Then health and joy would follow, as they ought,  
The laws of motion and the laws of thought ;  
Sweet health to pass the present moments o'er,  
And everlasting joy when time shall be no more.'

During my early years in the watch-making business I came across in old verge watches several of these quaint and curious pieces. Possibly some of the readers of the *N. N. & Q.* might be able to furnish others, and thus save them from being entirely lost, as they are now almost things of the past.

In Chambers's *Walks in Edinburgh*, page 86, reprint edition, it is stated that in 1585 the clock belonging to the parish of Lindores was bought for the sum of £55 Scots and hung up in the steeple of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh. I would be glad to learn if there is any record of where this clock was made, and, by whom, and, if still in existence, where to be seen.

I have an old lantern clock similar to the two shown by Bryson & Sons, Jewellers, in the Edinburgh Exhibition of last year. It is dated 1606, and bears to have been made by 'Humphry Mills, Edenbrough, Fecit.' Is anything known of this old maker?

81. MEMORANDA AS TO THE DERIVATION OF THE ANCIENT NAME 'CARRUTHERS.'—This venerable Bordername, from the initial syllable, seems to be clearly referable to Celtic times, and I am disposed from the following facts to think it may with good reason mean 'Caer-Rydderch' (the Fort of Rydderch). The district in which the family is first found in history now forms part of the Parish of Middlebie, county of Dumfries, but at one time was a separate parish called *Carruthers*, and the earlier references to the family designate them as 'Carruthers of Carruthers,' a baronial possession subsequently called 'Mouswald,' when the principal seat came to be removed to that place and parish.

Now, if we turn to ancient annals, we find (Adamnan, *Life of St. Columba*, Bk. 1. cap. viii.) that in the year 573 A.D. a great battle was fought at *Arderryd*, most distinctly identified with *Arthuret*, near Carlisle, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Carruthers. The two great chieftains or kings who were opposed to one another were Rydderch Hael, son of Tudwal, king of Cumbria (there styled Roderch) and Gwendoleu. The former represented, as we gather, the cause of Christianity, the latter that of Paganism. Skene (*Celtic Scotland*) refers to this great battle, which ended in the complete victory of Rydderch and death of Gwendoleu ; and it must be remembered that Adamnan was born in 624, only fifty years after its occurrence.

Gwendoleu had as his chief stronghold Caer-Gwendoleu, now Carwinlow, near Carlisle, and it is no great stretch of imagination to invest the victor also with his Caer-Rydderch near by. (See also Rhys' *Celtic Britain*.)

The old spelling 'Carrudderis' lends itself to my supposition strongly, for 'u' and 'y' are interchangeable, and a common corruption of a terminal 'ch' is 'is'; thus 'Caer-Rydderch' at once becomes 'Car-Rudderis.'

In the parish of Lochwinnoch, Ayrshire, which formed part of the kingdom of Cumbria, is a farm called 'Clorydderch,' on which is a large standing stone, undoubtedly the 'Clo.' (Cf. *Chartulary of Paisley*.) The name probably was a not uncommon one. JOHN J. REID, F.S.A. Scot.

82. INVENTORY OF GOODS.—'Inventory of the Clothes and Effects of the late Jean Lady Ardchattan who died Oct. 28. 1704.' Endorsement of later date.

'The last and exact Inventar of the gear and abuliments whin the Chests of Jean Campbell late ladie of Ardchattan who died at Ardchattan the twentie eight October 1704 written by me Ro<sup>th</sup> M<sup>g</sup>gruther schooll-master at Ardchattan before severall wittnesses (and delivered to you the s<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Ro<sup>th</sup> Campbell in Ardchattan) as Charles M<sup>l</sup>lawhlen of Kriagan, lawhlane Campbell in Inveresrigan and

Imp a paire lining sheetts bearing her name once belonging to the familie inde

Mor Ane old father bead a bolster and three quods w<sup>t</sup> tuo Codwears inde

Mor tuo pair blankatts w<sup>t</sup> a paire and ane half pair plaids w<sup>t</sup> a colering inde

Mor ane old stand hingings about her bead inde

Mor ane table cloath off damise belonging to the familie consisting of four elnes though divided in tuo. inde

Mor four Dornick servet belonging to the familie. inde.

Mor tuo hand towells w<sup>t</sup> a lining hand towelle belonging to the familie inde

Mor. Ane table cloath of lining of tuo elnes lenght w<sup>t</sup> tuo towells of lining inde.

Mor. a white plaiding pettecott of four elnes

Mor a plaiding wescott w<sup>t</sup> a broune Cloath wescoatt

Mor a plaid gowne and petticott.

Mor a black seisse petticott

Mor four smoaks

Mor Ane faun bought be her housband Ardchattan w<sup>t</sup> a paire gloves

Mor. a bible w<sup>t</sup> a psalme book bought be Ardchattan her housband when mairid.

Mor. A christning cloak belonging to the familie off old

Mor. Ane old black hood.

Mor of lining night cloaths three suits

Mor ane old box and ane old little waffer w<sup>t</sup> a muffle

Mor. ane old maske, w<sup>t</sup> tuo little boxes

Mor tuo firr kists w<sup>t</sup> a wand [? walnut] chistes w<sup>t</sup> a scucheon and ane old oak kist

Mor ane old Cruisted looking glasse

Mor ane necklace of yellow lamor belonging to the daughter in law

Mor. a lame coin off three happnies

Mor. a chappine and a Muskine boatels

Mor. ane shooting gun w<sup>t</sup> a shooting yron brought to her be her son

Mor ane broken candlestick w<sup>t</sup> 2 paire cairds w<sup>t</sup> a round Feackle

Mor ane paire snuffers

Mor 6 Elnes of Highland brokan

Mor fyve sheep w<sup>t</sup> a hoge in Jon M<sup>e</sup> intyres hands in Craige

The aboavnd pariares are delivered be Christeine Campbell oyes and servant to the sd deceast Jean Campbell to John Campbell in Ardchattan her cousine befor thes witnesses forsd Charles M<sup>e</sup>lawhlan lawhlan Campbell in Inveresergan and the s<sup>d</sup> me R<sup>ob</sup> M<sup>e</sup> gruther

R. MGRUTHER Witness

CHARLES M<sup>e</sup> LAUCLANE Winess

LAUCLAN CAMPBELL Witness

83. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—*Continued* (see Note 66, page 89). Second List, A.D. 1611-1650.

In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* burial):—

|                                    |                 |                 |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Abbotshall, Fife, . . . . .        | <i>b.</i> 1650, | <i>m.</i> 1650, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Abdie, Fife, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1620, | <i>m.</i> 1720, | <i>d.</i> 1784. |
| Aberdalgie, Perth, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1615, | <i>m.</i> 1613, | <i>d.</i> 1696. |
| Aberlady, Haddington, . . . . .    | <i>b.</i> 1632, | <i>m.</i> 1634, | <i>d.</i> 1697. |
| Alves, Elgin, . . . . .            | <i>b.</i> 1648, | <i>m.</i> 1648, | <i>d.</i> 1663. |
| Alyth, Perth, . . . . .            | <i>b.</i> 1623, | <i>m.</i> 1623, | <i>d.</i> 1624. |
| Anstruther Easter, Fife, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1641, | <i>m.</i> 1641, | <i>d.</i> 1746. |
| Arbirlot, Forfar, . . . . .        | <i>b.</i> 1632, | <i>m.</i> 1652, | <i>d.</i> 1633. |
| Arbuthnot, Kincardine, . . . . .   | <i>b.</i> 1631, | <i>m.</i> 1631, | <i>d.</i> 1691. |
| Ardclach, Nairn, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1652, | <i>m.</i> 1642, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Ashkirk, Roxburgh, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1630, | <i>m.</i> 1630, | <i>d.</i> 1630. |
| Auchterhouse, Forfar, . . . . .    | <i>b.</i> 1645, | <i>m.</i> 1645, | <i>d.</i> 1783. |
| Auchtermuchty, Fife, . . . . .     | <i>b.</i> 1649, | <i>m.</i> 1649, | <i>d.</i> 1649. |
| Baldernock, Stirling, . . . . .    | <i>b.</i> 1624, | <i>m.</i> 1624, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Balmerino, Fife, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1632, | <i>m.</i> 1632, | <i>d.</i> 1747. |
| Banff, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1620, | <i>m.</i> 1664, | <i>d.</i> 1718. |
| Beath, Fife, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1643, | <i>m.</i> 1643, | <i>d.</i> 1643. |
| Belhelvie, Aberdeen, . . . . .     | <i>b.</i> 1624, | <i>m.</i> 1624, | <i>d.</i> 1608. |
| Bendochy, Perth, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1642, | <i>m.</i> 1701, | <i>d.</i> 1692. |
| Birsay, Orkney, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1645, | <i>m.</i> 1654, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Blairgowrie, Perth, . . . . .      | <i>b.</i> 1647, | <i>m.</i> 1647, | <i>d.</i> 1737. |
| Boharm, Elgin, . . . . .           | <i>b.</i> 1634, | <i>m.</i> 1634, | <i>d.</i> 1701. |
| Brechin, Forfar, . . . . .         | <i>b.</i> 1612, | <i>m.</i> 1700, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Buchanan, Stirling, . . . . .      | <i>b.</i> 1646, | <i>m.</i> 1646, | <i>d.</i> 1760. |
| Cambusnethan, Lanark, . . . . .    | <i>b.</i> 1634, | <i>m.</i> 1634, | <i>d.</i> 1649. |
| Campsie, Stirling, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1646, | <i>m.</i> 1663, | <i>d.</i> 1732. |
| Carnbee, Fife, . . . . .           | <i>b.</i> 1646, | <i>m.</i> 1646, | <i>d.</i> 1784. |
| Ceres, Fife, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1620, | <i>m.</i> 1620, | <i>d.</i> 1620. |
| Cockburnspath, Berwick, . . . . .  | <i>b.</i> 1642, | <i>m.</i> 1642, | <i>d.</i> None. |
| Corstorphine, Edinburgh, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1634, | <i>m.</i> 1665, | <i>d.</i> 1710. |
| Cullen, Banff, . . . . .           | <i>b.</i> 1668, | <i>m.</i> 1642, | <i>d.</i> 1639. |
| Culross, Perth, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1641, | <i>m.</i> 1640, | <i>d.</i> 1640. |
| Currie, Edinburgh, . . . . .       | <i>b.</i> 1638, | <i>m.</i> 1649, | <i>d.</i> 1662. |
| Dairsie, Fife, . . . . .           | <i>b.</i> 1645, | <i>m.</i> 1666, | <i>d.</i> 1727. |
| Dalgetty, Fife, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1644, | <i>m.</i> 1644, | <i>d.</i> 1697. |
| Dalmellington, Ayr, . . . . .      | <i>b.</i> 1641, | <i>m.</i> 1641, | <i>d.</i> None. |

|                                      |          |          |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Dalziel, Lanark, . . . . .           | b. 1648, | m. 1654, | d. 1697. |
| Drainie, Elgin (formerly Kinneddar), | b. 1631, | m. 1666, | d. 1703. |
| Drumelzier, Peebles, . . . . .       | b. 1649. | m. 1649, | d. 1649. |
| Duddingston, Edinburgh, . . . . .    | b. 1631, | m. 1653, | d. 1631. |
| Duffus, Elgin, . . . . .             | b. 1629, | m. 1662, | d. 1662. |
| Dundee, Forfar, . . . . .            | b. 1645, | m. 1645, | d. None. |
| Dunino, Fife, . . . . .              | b. 1643, | m. 1643, | d. 1750. |
| Duns, Berwick, . . . . .             | b. 1615, | m. 1797, | d. 1798. |
| Dyce, Aberdeen, . . . . .            | b. 1646, | m. 1646, | d. 1648. |
| Dyke, Elgin, . . . . .               | b. 1635, | m. 1635, | d. 1635. |

84. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON] PEDIGREE (Notes 64, 71).—In the interesting notice about the Gibson family contributed to the last number of *N. & Q.* by 'G. B.' there occur two errors, which I venture to point out.

The death of Sir Edward Gibson, second Baronet, is stated by him to have occurred in 1727, a date which I cannot at present verify. If it be correct, Colonel Sir John Gibson, *Knt.*, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, could not have become third Baronet on the death of his half-nephew Sir Edward in 1727, as he died 24th October 1717, æt. 80. (*Musg. Ob. Hist. Reg. Chron.*, 42.) In *Political State*, vol. xiv. p. 484, November 1717, it is stated: 'About this time the king was pleased to appoint Colonel Hawker, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Sir John Gibson, lately deceased.' 'G. B.' also says that Sir John had no sons: but besides the two daughters named by him, he had two sons, Francis and James.

In the *Calendar of State Papers* there are many notices about Colonel Gibson, from the time of his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth previous to 1687. In 1697 he was Commander-in-Chief of the forces 'designed to gain Newfoundland,' and was ordered to purchase the necessary stores in New England. The sailing of the expedition was delayed for some time by contrary winds, and by waiting for the Governor of New York, Lord Bellamont, who gained so much notoriety by fitting out the *Adventure* galley for Captain Kidd. On Colonel Gibson's return to England he had great difficulty in obtaining payment of moneys he had advanced for the Government in Newfoundland. There is a letter from him, dated 2d May 1700, to the Lords of the Treasury in respect to bills drawn by him, praying them to pay speedily, as an action had been commenced against him. These money difficulties continued up to the time of his death.

In 1695 he had been elected one of the members for the borough of Portsmouth, and in March 1702, with the other member, Sir George Rooke, presented an address to Queen Anne from his constituents. In June of the same year he received Prince George of Denmark at the gate, and presented to him the keys of the garrison. In July 1702 he was not re-elected, being succeeded by Major-General Thomas Earl, Governor of Portsmouth. It was on October 22d of the same year that 'several men-of-war and transport ships, having on board Colonel Gibson's regiment of foot, sailed from Portsmouth to Ireland.' In the *Gazette* of 1705 there is the following notice: 'Winchester, September 7.—Yesterday Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon John Gibson, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.' His will is dated 26th November 1710, and was proved in London, January 1718, by his daughter and executrix, Susanah. It is very short: 'I, Sir John Gibson,



Knight, Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's garrison of Portsmouth, . . . give to my son and to my daughter Dalizell, and to my sons Francis and James, the sum of ten pounds each for mourning. Then all the rest . . . of my goods, chattels, and estate I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanah, and do make her executrix of this my will.' F. N. R.

Your correspondent G. B. has misapprehended the position I wished to assume on this question. I never meant 'to uphold the former (*i.e.* Douglas and Foster) against the latter (*i.e.* Burke),' and the three points enumerated on page 109 were not 'taken up' by me. My note was inserted with the object of suggesting 'that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record,' and that the 'new version required revision, and ought to be received with caution.' My purpose has been amply attained by the authoritative reply that has now appeared. No one can doubt the propriety of asking that the authority for such a change of position may be stated. For fifty years or more *Burke's Peerage* had followed Douglas in regard to the Gibson Baronetcy and lineage. Suddenly the old pedigree was erased, and a new one substituted, without any indication of the authority on which it rested. Your correspondent suggests that I might have 'gone to the General Register Office and looked at the record of the Great Seal'; but I don't see why I should have taken a journey of several hundred miles, when by inserting a note in your valuable paper I have obtained for myself and others such useful information as is now given, and for which the best thanks of all interested in Scotch family history are due to him.

I am at present separated from my books, but so far as I can judge, I can detect no flaw in your correspondent's statement of the authority for the three points enumerated on page 109.

Your correspondent will have noticed that in *Notes and Queries* of the 27th August 1887 some doubt is thrown on the new account of Sir Edward Gibson the 2d Baronet, and information is asked for as to his and his uncle's marriage. If he can answer the queries of F. N. R. as fully as he has answered mine, the new Gibson pedigree may be regarded as complete. Σ

The following appeared in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 19 [ED.] :—

'GIBSON (7th S. iv. 167, 274).—Sir John Gibson, lieutenant-governor (not governor) of Portsmouth, died Oct. 24, 1717, leaving a son Francis Gibson, Esq., who was elected a Burgess of Portsmouth in 1711. He died about the year 1727.

'Quarr I. W.

JAMES HORSEY.'

#### 85. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page 107*].

August 8, 1563.

William M'baith & Isabell Sibbald.

Henry Sim & Christian Brison.

18/ Robert Lamb & Christian Oliphant.

August 15, 1563.

Alexander Paterson & Isabell Moncrieff.

August 22, 1563.

James Gardener & Janet Meik.

September 26, 1563.

William Small & Eupheme Drone.

October 3, 1563.

David Mar & Janet Jack.

Richard Steidman & Janet Cock.

October 11, 1563.

William Mackie & Helen Lindsay.

November 7, 1563.

Robert Duthie & Margaret Prior.

John Myln & Catherine Cock.

November 14, 1563.

Nicol Donaldson & Janet Cock.

December 12, 1563.

John Prior & Catherine Bell.

December 19, 1563.

William Tyrie & Isabell Guthry.

December 26, 1563.

John Broun & Bessie Scrimgeour.

John Boutter & Marian Duncan.

January 2, 1563.

Gilbert Blair & Agnes Anderson.

Andrew Rogie & James Ruthven.

January 23, 1563.

Duncan M'Grieger & Isabell Dundie.

February 6, 1563.

James Davidson & Elizabeth Burnet.

John Williamson & Janet Ferguson.

<sup>19/</sup> James Gray & Margaret Williamson.

February 13, 1563.

Robert Cathro & Janet Patillo.

David Clerk & Isabel Alexander.

June 11, 1564.

John Lawson & Agnes Orly.

May 28, 1564.

John Hogstein & Alison Christison.

(*N.B.*—There are evident marks of inaccuracy. The keeper of the Note Register probably has neglected to sett down several marriages about this Period.)

July 16, 1564.

Thomas Kenzeocht & Giles Gaty.

Andrew Malcolm & Beatrix Paterson.

Marcus Mackie & Elspith Souttar.

July 23, 1564.

James Clerk & Janet Boyd.

August 20, 1564.

Andrew Dog & Marion Scott.

John Merton & Bessie Dowat.

August 30, 1564.

Walter Saidler &amp; Janet Moir.

October 1, 1564.

Thomas Clerk &amp; Catherine Lessly.

October 8, 1564.

Oliver Pebles &amp; Jean Thornton.

John Murdo &amp; Janet Paterson.

Note.  
Oliver Pebles.

(*N.B.*—Oliver Pebles was long a member of the Kirk Session, & was much employed in the general affairs of the Church. He was also frequently in the Magistracy. He bore an excellent character, & was much respected. But concerning Jean Thornton his wife, the Session minutes may be consulted, she & Dean of Guild Henry Adamson made the honest man her husband for a long time very unhappy.

Oliver Pebles was Proprietor of the Lands of Chappelhill, in the Parish of Scone, & he & his Descendants for Several Generations, tho' they followed trade in Perth, took their Designation as Lairds of these Lands. His Father, or rather his Uncle or Brother, Alexander Pebles, had these Lands in tack before the Reformation. But after the Reformation when the Bishop of Murray, Commendator of the Abbey, was for sums of money disposing of the Abbey Lands in feudatory Property, Alexander Pebles embraced the favourable occasion, & purchased the Property of the Lands of Chappelhill. In the Chartulary of Scone Folio 284, is a Charter dated at the Monastery of Scone, June 23, 1561, in which the Bishop & Convent for the sum of two hundred Pounds of the usual money of Scotland which they had received for the Reparation of their Monastery Houses & Church, now for the most Part burnt & desolated, sell & alienate the Lands of Chappel field, otherwise called Chappelhill, lieing near their monastery within the Parish of Scone & Sheriffdom of Perth, to a prudent man Alexander Pebles Burgess of Perth, & to his Heirs Male to be procreated of his Body, & whom failing to his assigneys whatever. The yearly Feu-Duty was to be forty-six shillings eight Pennies, money of Scotland, to the Archbishops of St. Andrews; & ten pennies, money foresaid, to the Abbey of Scone.

Alexander Pebles is said in the Charter to be Tenant of the Lands; but it would seem that he had no Children at the Time, otherwise their names would have been mentioned.)

October 22, 1564.

George Carron &amp; Catherine Randall.

Alexander Henderson &amp; Margaret Saidler.

Andrew Snell &amp; Alison Auchinleck.

<sup>21/</sup> October 29, 1564.

James Campbell &amp; Elizabeth Campbell.

Note.  
Campbell.

(*N.B.*—Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Elizabeth Daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy was married to Sir John Campbell of Ardkinlas. Perhaps he should have said Sir James Campbell of Ardkinlas. There were, however, several considerable Families of the Name of Campbell; & as Designations are so rarely to be met with in the Register, it may sometimes be impossible to know with any Degree of Certainty the Families to which the Persons named did belong.)

October 29, 1564.

Andrew Anderson & Margaret Waterston.  
David Anderson & Agnes Galloway.  
Andrew Robertson & Catherine Robertson.

November 19, 1564.

Henry Randy & Isabell Gibson.

November 26, 1564.

Duncan Marshall & Isabell Cock.  
William Brown & Catherine Fiffe.

Marshall.

December 17, 1564.

George Maxton & Janet Fleming.  
Patrick Blair & Janet Anderson.  
John Kinnier & Elizabeth Smith.  
David Boswall & Catherine Bowey.

January 7, 1564.

John Saidler & Margaret Glass.  
Andrew Young & Margaret Mertyn.

January 14, 1564.

William Cragy & Violat Broun.

February 4, 1564.

William Gardener & Helen Mogle  
Robert Whyte & Janet Furde.

<sup>22</sup>/ February 18, 1564.

Walter Gray & Giles Jack.  
Walter Blossom & Agnes Car.  
Alexander Adam & Helen Aitkin.  
David Aitkin & Christian Adam.

May 13, 1565.

William Scott (his wives named not marked).

May 29, 1565.

Alan Robertson & Elspith Roy.

June 17, 1565.

Patrick Jack & Christian Whitehead.

July 22, 1565.

Robert Whyttock & Violet Anderson.

July 29, 1565.

James Hardy & Margaret Butter.  
David Duncan & Alison Ross.

August 19, 1565.

John Davidson & Jean Fentoun.

Davidson.

August 26, 1565.

Thomas Blythe & Marion Adam.

September 2, 1565.

William Ross & Agnes Gall.

September 9, 1565.

James Pitlandy & Janet Finlayson.

Silvester Gibson & Christian Cowsland.

September 16, 1565.

Peter Newman & Marion Mursion.

Penultimo (29) Septembris, 1565.

David Mackie & Violet Lawson.

October 14, 1565.

James Ross & Catherine Makgey.

Note.  
Queen  
Margaret to Ld.  
Darnley July 29  
1565. Keith.

\*\*/ (*N.B.*—July 29, 1565, between the Hours of five & six in the Morning, in the Chapel of Holy-rood-house at Edinburgh was married Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots & Dowager Queen of France, to her first Cousin Henry Stewart Lord Darnly, eldest Son to Mathew Earl of Lenox, by the Lady Margaret Douglas Daughter of the late Queen Margaret by her Second Husband Archibald Earl of Angus, Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, being uterine Sister to King James v. was Aunt to Queen Mary.

Queen Mary at the Time of her Marriage in Scotland was in the 23d year of her age. Lord Darnly was in the 19th year of his age.

The Marriage Ceremony was performed in the Popish manner, by John Sinclair Dean of Restalrig & Bishop of Brechin. The Queen immediately after the Ceremony went to Mass.

At Dinner the Queen was served by the Earl of Atholl as Server; by the Earl of Morton as Carver; & by the Earl of Crawford as Cup-bearer. Lord Darnly was served by the Earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, & Glencairn.

The next Day after the Marriage, the Queens Husband was proclaimed King with Sound of Trumpet at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh.

Queen Mary was at that Time reckoned the most beautiful & accomplished Princess in Europe. Lord Darnly was reckoned one of the tallest & handsomest young men in the kingdom.)

86. UR.—Among reasons that are given for believing that Basques preceded Celts in these islands is the existence of streams bearing the name Ur (or something like it)=water.

I have not referred to a Basque Dictionary, but surely we need not go to the Vascongados to trace the word. Ur, being the Gaelic for *fresh*, is naturally applied to streams and hills.

W. M. C.

87. ALMANACKS OR PROGNOSTICATIONS.—The utility of Almanacks will be apparent when it is remembered that many of the engagements of public and private life were ruled by the dates of Festivals which shifted year by year to agree with Easter, which was regulated by the Paschal Moon; and the very dependence of the chief Festival of the Church on this heavenly body doubtless led to the introduction of much fantastical matter which went by the name of Astrology. Almanacks existed before printing was discovered, but as manuscripts they must have been rare; with printing, however, they took their place amongst the most popular literature of every country. It is said that the first printed one was published in Buda in 1472, and the first in England in 1497. Dr. John Dee, celebrated as a mathematician, and in his own day stigmatised as a sorcerer, died in

1608, aged 81; he left behind him a diary written chiefly on the margin of old Almanacks.

Later on we find a very celebrated Almanack in use on the Continent, the author of which is said to have been a certain Mathew Laensberg, Canon at Liège at the close of the 16th century; the name was, however, probably assumed. The earliest of these Almanacks known to exist is for the year 1636, the first four pages of it are occupied by a piece entitled 'The Twelve Celestial signs governing the Human Body.'

Coming to our own land we find them printed both at Aberdeen and Edinburgh in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These were called Almanacks, or Prognostications.

A description of some old Scottish 'Prognostications' may interest our readers: we therefore give an account of some that are now preserved in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. The date of the earliest of these is 1681, the latest 1692. The Aberdeen issue for 1683 is 'By a painfull Astronomer and well wisher to his Country,' who in 1685 describes himself as 'an old painfull Astronomer and real well-wisher to his Country.' The word 'painfull' must be taken as meaning careful or painstaking. The Editor of the 'Edinburgh True Almanack, or a New Prognostication for 1685,' makes the following statement:—

'*Advertisement.*—There is a Counterfeit Edinburgh Almanack, wherein the Lat. and Long. are made equal, the flood of *Noah*, and tyde table copied off my Last years Almanack, the moveable feasts are all a week wrong, the rising and setting of the Sun agreeth some to that Lat. of 52 d. others to Lat. 56 d. 57 d. and 58 d. and making the Sun to set in *October* at 7 h. 35 min. which will answer to no Lat. within 6480 miles of *Edinburgh*. Also it is 42 fairs deficient.

'As also the Aberdeens Almanack for 1685 erreth a whole week in Pasch and Whitsunday, whereby Lent is made a week longer than ever it was before, which is a very grosse error in Mr. *Duncan Lidel*, Author thereof; who is so impudent as to affirm that the errors in mine are ane hundred score more than in his, and yet can finde none save a turned 9 figure in the flood of *Noah*.'

Our readers may be interested in seeing the full title-page of one of these curious productions; we give one, together with a summary of contents:—'Vox Uraniaë, / or, Aberdeen's true Astral Gazei, / and new / Prognostication for the year of our Lord, 1690 / Being the second after Bissextile or Leap Year / Exactly calculated according to Art, for the Mer-/idian of the famous City of Aberdeen, / whose Latitude is 57 deg. 10 min. serving in/ general for the use of this Ancient King-/dom of Scotland.

'As the Old year ends the New begins,  
Renew your Lives, shake off your sins.  
Consider well, my Countrey dear,  
And let us on Gods Word rely;  
For God now speaks, then Counsell take,  
Or look for Vengeance speedily.  
O Lord amend, all what in us amiss,  
And after Toylsome Days bring us to Bliss.

'Printed in Aberdeen by Iohn Forbes / Printer to the City and University.'

Page 2 commences with an 'exact & true Note of Movable Fairs and Terms in Scotland for the year 1690 according to our English Account

(Old Style).’ In this are given Fastern-Even on Tuesday, March 4, Easter or Pasch Sunday, April 20.

The rest of the page is occupied with eclipses, with foot-note, ‘On November the 20 day, being Thursday this year, there will be Celebrated a famous conjunction of Saturn & Mars, in 23 degrees of Scorpio. Such a Conjunction preceeded the sweating sickness, in the Year of our Lord 1485.’

Pages 3 and 4 contain a list of memorable events connected with Scotland, and in it ‘The Inventioning of Printing’ is stated to be 250 years old, or in the year 1440. ‘Evill windie Barthoe Day. occurred 1592.’

Page 4 contains also a list of ‘the Dismaell Dayes,’ being Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17, 19; Feb. 8, 10, 17; March 15, 16, 19; April 5 [or 15], 21; May 7, 15, 20; June 4, 7; July 15, 20; Aug. 19, 20; Sept. 6, 7; Oct. 16; Nov. 6, 19; Dec. 6, 7, 11. ‘Let any one believe them who will.’

Page 5 is chiefly taken up with prognostications about the coming Seasons.

Page 6, ‘Tyde tables.’

Pages 7-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , ages of the moon in the several months, with weather forecasts and lists of Fairs.

Pages 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 contain notices of New Fairs to be held.

Page 16 and last contains 30 lines of doggerel verses, being short predictions. The prophecies are pretty safe, as the following, which is a fair sample, will show :—

‘For beggars and Travellers, Tinckers and Spyes,  
Shall tell many strange newes, some truths, and some lyes.’

Another ‘Prognostication’ very similar in size and general appearance to the above, and styled ‘The New Almanack or New Prognostication,’ was issued in Aberdeen the same year. An examination of it accounts for the strong likeness it bears to its Edinburgh brother. The same ‘forms’ have been used with hardly any alteration, the calculations said in this case to be made specially for Aberdeen are the same as in the Edinburgh issue. The Aberdeen copy gives a list of the ‘Dismall Dayes,’ which is omitted in the Edinburgh one, their space being filled with two ‘Litanies,’ or ‘Common Prayer Book for all those that fain would have one, but dare not use it (borrow this).’ These contain political allusions of no particular interest, save that an explanation is needed for the meaning of a prayer for deliverance from ‘those in Athol that wear Trews.’

It may be a matter of surprise to us that men who managed to digest the lengthy and dry treatises then in favour should spend their money on such trash as these ‘Prognostications’ are. On the principle of the greater the strain the greater the rebound, they may have thought such reading very pleasant fooling. For us they are of interest from their allusions to current events, and their use of words now uncommon, and in some cases requiring explanation. We shall be glad to know the history of ‘Dismall Days’; we have not before met with them.

88. MILK (Notes 60, 75).—I find my note on the rarity of all mention of milk in old days borne out by observations made by Professor Masson in his Rhind Lectures for 1886, in the summary of his Third Lecture in the

*Scotsman* (Oct. 26): 'They might assume, he supposed, that milk existed in the sixteenth century, and pretty much in the same quantity proportionally as at present; but the documentary mentions of it were surprisingly rare. The reason doubtless was, that it was so common as to be regarded as one of the elements, next after air and water.' And again in his Fourth Lecture (*Scotsman*, Oct. 30), 'Milk was noticeably not mentioned' in the list of 'drinkables.' Mr. Cramond has, it is true, given some instances in which milk is mentioned as sold; but they are few, and their number may be lessened if, as seems probable, the milk purchased for a banquet was for the cook's use. But even taking these into account the fact remains a remarkable one. There is no lack of fifteenth and sixteenth century 'Bills of Fare' now in print, both English and Scottish. I have spent some hours perusing these, and only found two instances where milk was mentioned—all the more interesting because in one of these it is given amongst the articles purchased for a royal banquet at Greenwich in 1526. In State Papers, Henry VIII., occurs '32 gallons of cream @ 8d. and 15 gallons of milk @ 1½d.' But in this case it was apparently for the cook's use in making 'confections,' as it was also, as appears from an entry in the churchwardens' books, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1486, 'Fifty-two Gallons of Milk for furmente, i.e. Furmety, 3s. 4d.' Stow, the chronicler, who was born 1526, says, 'Near adjoining this abbey (the Minories, London), on the south side thereof, was some time a farm belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a half-penny worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a half-penny in the summer, nor less than one ale quart for a half-penny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail.' But it may be noted that he is speaking of a thing of the past, for when he wrote he describes the farm as let out for market gardens. We therefore still have the question to answer, How did the inhabitants of cities get a supply of milk? This is not sufficiently explained even by the little we know of farm life. John Norden (1592), in his description of Middlesex (see Norden's *Desc. of Essex*, Cam. Soc., Introd., p. xi.), writing of 'the meanes most usuall how the people of Myddlesex doe live,' says: 'Such as live in the cuntrye as in the body or hart of the shire, and also in the borders of the same, for the most part are men of husbandry. . . . Theis commonly are so furnished with kyne, that the wyfe or twice or thrice a weeke conveyeth to London mylke, butter, cheese, apples, peares, frumentye. . . .' This is the nearest approach to a regular traffic in milk that I can find. But such a supply was intermittent, and does not indicate the existence of any 'middleman,' or resident retailer of milk. With such a large population as London then had, milk thus supplied would have been dearer than it was if it had been largely used as a beverage in an uncooked state. There evidently could not have been a sufficient number of cows kept within easy distance of London. We find no mention of milk-sellers then or later on. 'Water-bearers' there were who brought round water; inns there were, with active tapsters, to carry out ale and wine when required; but amongst the early cries of London 'milk' is not to be found, and what is true of London seems to be equally true of other towns, both in England and Scotland. Milk certainly was not a popular beverage if its popularity is to be judged by its notoriety, for really next to nothing is



known of it. While so little is known about milk in our own country, we have proof that it was in daily use in the East in the middle ages, as it had been in the days of the patriarchs and is now. In the Public Record Office are the computuses of the Embassy sent by King Edward I. about A.D. 1287 to Tartary, and amongst them are the fragments of a roll containing the expenditure of the party on food. As a daily entry occurs, 'Item in lacte ij aspera.' The value of the asper is not certain; this was, however, the price of a cheese and half the price of a lamb. *Apropos* to Cockney consumption of milk, I ask permission to relate one true and rather amusing story. A little Londoner was lately sent for a holiday to a country farmhouse. All was delightful save the milk! His complaint ran thus: 'At home mother gets it at a nice clean dairy (*i.e.* milk-shop), but here they get it from a dirty cow.' Can it be possible that some prejudice existed long ago against it in its uncooked state, and that instinct saved our forefathers from the risks we run from fever-contaminated milk?

89. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, October 25, the Scottish History Society held its first Annual Meeting, Lord Rosebery in the Chair. The publications already issued by the Society are noticed elsewhere. The promises of future work are satisfactory, and cover a large field. Scotland, it must be admitted, is not rich in collections of historical MSS., and the work of the Society will lie, as is neatly suggested by the elegant device on the title-page, in gathering-up of the fragments. The scarcity of the fragments only adds to their value, and every scrap illustrating the history of the Scottish people should be preserved—as they only can safely and profitably be preserved—in print. It is when the fragments come to be pieced together that the real historic value of the collection will be seen. This applies especially to personal narratives, diaries, and account-books. Two brief memoirs are announced as shortly to appear, the adventures of Mr. James Nimmo, a Covenanter, to be edited by Mr. Scott Moncrieff, and the Diary of the Rev. Mr. John Mill, a minister in Shetland in the latter half of the last century, which is in the able hands of Mr. Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A. The editor of the *N. N. & Q.* offers to edit the diaries and account-books of Sir James Foulis of Ravelston, Principal Clerk of the Sasines, who moved in the best society of Edinburgh in his time, 1679-1707. This will form an interesting companion to the diary of Cunningham of Craigends already published. The student of ecclesiastic history will value the Register of the Kirk Session of St. Andrews, now being put through the press by Mr. Hay Fleming, and the Records of the Commission of the General Assembly at the time when the General Assembly itself was suppressed by Cromwell. These records, now under the care of Dr. Christie, were pronounced by Professor Masson at the meeting of the Society to be quite new, and almost vital to the elucidation of that period when the history of Scotland is nearly an entire blank. A volume of miscellaneous pieces regarding the Rebellion of 1745 is also in contemplation. Especially welcome to students of the more remote past will be Mr. Archibald Constable's promised translation of what was described by an excellent judge as the 'capital stuff' but 'execrable Latin' of the shrewd and somewhat eccentric historian John Mair. The *Gramiad*, a Latin poem on the exploits of Claverhouse, which is to appear next year, is a literary production of quite another character. Much gratitude is due to Canon Murdoch for the English version and notes he is adding to the

text. The financial position of the Society was reported to be good, and as a proof of this the Honorary Secretary held out promise in future of volumes of a large bulk.

90. OLD CUSTOMS.—A few years ago, when I was on my way to a schoolroom in Alva where I held Sunday afternoon service, I met a young married couple taking their infant to the Parish Church to be baptized. I was not acquainted with them, but they stopped me and put a piece of scone (plain flour cake) and some cheese in my hand. Suspecting it was a custom, I thanked them, and was going on my way, but they requested me to turn back and walk a few steps with them, which I did, taking my leave with expressions of good wishes for their child. On after inquiry I found that this custom had been very general in the district; it is now, however, fast dying out. It has existed with variations in England as well as Scotland, and has been frequently referred to. ED.

91. THE FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO NELSON.—When the news of Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory at Trafalgar was received in the Highlands, Mr. Kelly the lessee of the Bonaw Iron Works, on the shores of Loch Etive, had a magnificent granite monolith. This was erected without delay at Taynuilt as a monument to Great Britain's hero, and it is without doubt the first ever erected to his memory after he fell at the moment of victory. From the quality of the granite it is presumed it was taken from near the site of the present granite quarries on the north side of the Loch. F. C.

92. STUDY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—It is a matter of regret with many archæologists that our National Society (Soc. of Ant. Scot.) has of late years given such scant encouragement to the study of mediæval remains. The annual volumes contain many papers on prehistoric times, and but little room is left for subjects which are more liberally treated by other Societies established on the same broad basis. No doubt this neglect of our Scottish mediæval life has done much to discourage the study of it. It surely is time that Scotsmen made some attempt to keep pace with their neighbours; Belgium, Germany, France, America, as well as England, are getting far ahead of us in their enthusiastic pursuit of all that can throw light on old manners and customs, domestic life, and family history. That the spirit is not extinct amongst us is shown by the success which has attended the establishment of the S. H. S. and the New Spalding Club, and by the recent publications of municipal records. But the department of family history is left in the hands of a very few, and it at present deals only with our governing houses, in a style which, though most exhaustive, is far too expensive to serve as a model to men of humble means. We look in vain for such family histories as abound in England and America. We wonder why they do not flourish here, for in no land is a 'lang pedigree' more prized—we wonder till we remember how little encouragement our people receive, and how little information they obtain about mediæval life. Old booksellers are good indicators of the state of public taste. We are glad to find that here in Scotland their book lists show a growing crop of works connected with these subjects. We trust that others will note this, and that our chief archæologists will not wait to be led, but will march in the van. With the talent and

material at its disposal, the Society of Antiquaries might do for later times that which it has so ably done for times too far back for most men to feel enthusiastic about.

A little turning over piles of records on which the dust of late years has been suffered to accumulate would bring to light facts which would soon kindle the flame of popular interest. Our local newspapers and our provincial Societies would, we feel sure, take up the subject heartily; and our young men instead of voting archæology a hobby fit only for old fogies, would do as young men are doing elsewhere, secure for themselves a means of much intellectual enjoyment and improvement. It is, however, unprofitable to deal with generalities, and we propose to particularise, as opportunity offers, some of the branches of archæology which are now recognised as interesting and useful, such as Parochial and County Histories, Folk-Lore, Ancient Songs and Ballads, etc. In our present number we will say a few words on

*Family Histories.*—Book catalogues of antiquarian proclivities show the growth of a taste for family histories. Not only are histories of the more illustrious families offered for sale at prices which show the value book-collectors set on such works, but the histories of families little known to fame also command good prices. It is remarkable how much the fashion for writing family history is spreading. Taking up a book catalogue at random, we find thirteen such works advertised, of which eleven have been printed since 1870, and nine of these since 1880. Turning to America, the crop of family histories is prodigious, and numerous genealogical magazines are actively employed in collecting materials for such works. The pages of *N. & Q.* (London), and of her numerous children, are largely made use of to procure information about families whose histories are now being written, in many cases with a view to printing. The following English periodicals also take up the work, *The Genealogist*, *Howard's Mis. Gen. and Her.*, and we would specially mention Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family*, not only as a sign how popular this style of chronicle is becoming, but because it is a most valuable guide-book. Some old-fashioned people cannot understand this taste, they fail utterly to see the drift of it; either modesty is shocked at what seems an attempt to give a presumptuous prominence to the annals of a humble family, or 'the pride that apes humility' disdains the chronicle of small things which gives the lie to the boasts that often accompany a sudden uprise in Society. May it not be well to consider what the appearance of so many family histories means, and whether there may not be some good effected by them.

Patriotism is but home love widened out. A man cannot be a true lover of his country who cares nothing for his own kith and kin, and it must ever be a pleasure to a good citizen to trace the work of his own people in the land of their birth. That that work may have been humble offers no objection. The value of small things is now recognised. Our great writers on political economy have shown us this, and the biographies of men who have attained distinction by skill and industry bring out the fact still more clearly. Every family history contains matter that throws some light on the affairs of the nation, and therefore has a distinct value; but doubtless the chief reason why family histories are now so frequently, not only written but printed, is that our people are scattering themselves all over the world, and those who are widely separated

naturally value the annals of a time when all were able to assemble under the common roof-tree. Experience has taught us that the difficulty of collecting the more modern materials for such histories is daily increasing. It will soon be easier to trace the events of past centuries than to hunt up the fortunes of relatives who have left our shores, and are passing out of ken. A cynic may say let them be forgotten; but can we as a nation safely allow the new nations that are growing out of us to forget old home ties? They do not wish to forget us—they appeal to us for information, and it should be our pleasure, as surely it is our interest, to respond to that appeal. There are many men and women who spend a portion of their time in keeping a diary; might they not do something more, and compile an account of their family? It would be a work full of interest; collecting such stray notices as might fall in their way, recording traditions, describing relics, copying entries in old books and registers, and inscriptions on tombstones, preserving ancient letters and account-books. To do this does not require an 'Old Mortality.' Many merchants in London and elsewhere find such work a pleasant relief from the strain of modern life, nor does it make them 'old fogies.' One thing must be borne in mind, false pride must be put aside—no man must be ashamed of the 'butcher and baker and candlestick-maker' who may have been a worthy ancestor. *Non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum*, it is not in the power of every one to boast of an ancestor who was chief of a Highland clan or a companion of William the Conqueror. Fifty years ago the ambition of every *novus homo* was to purchase a good pedigree, which could be made to order on short notice. Wiser counsels now prevail, and the truest pedigree is found to be the best. One honestly and carefully constructed, no matter how brief it may be, will form the framework for a family history which will be of great interest to all members of the family, and not without its value to others also. Printing now is cheap, facilities for collecting information are ever increasing, and we find that as a natural result the compilation of family histories is being undertaken in a sensible and modest manner, and to a daily increasing extent. Ed.

93. SCANDINAVIAN SLAVES IN SCOTLAND.—In various works which treat of the Scottish Borders reference is made to the occurrence in old records of Scandinavian personal names as proving the existence in that part of the country of ancient Norse settlements, of which there is no historical records and no other apparent trace. It might be enough to say that names of men occasionally found in a district in the twelfth and following centuries do not form conclusive evidence of settlements having been made several centuries earlier. There are, however, other ways of accounting for the presence of such names in accordance with known history. Thus, for example, the well-known trading enterprise of the Northmen may have carried some of them to Southern Scotland, as well as to many other places; or the bearers of these names may have been descended from some late immigrants from known Norse colonies. Our present purpose is to call attention to one source of these Scandinavian names, which the authors of the works referred to have overlooked, namely, the fact of Norse bondmen having been held in slavery in this country.

The industry of slave-holding countries is largely dependant upon there being a constant supply of captives to take the places of slaves who, from time to time, are set free, as well as of the smaller class

who obtain their freedom by running away. Thus slave-holding implies slave-trading.

In our own day the demand for such slaves among Mohammedan nations is met by means of captives taken from Pagan races. It is sinful to enslave a believer, even if only a Christian or a Jew, but a Pagan lies without the pale of brotherhood. Very similar was the view taken by mediæval Europe. Christian prisoners might not be reduced to slavery, but the obtaining of bondmen for the market was a great motive to war with the heathen. Even down to a late period, the wars levied by their Christian neighbours, and by the Teutonic Knights, upon the Vends and Letts of Prussia and Lithuania, continued to offer a supply of bondmen to Western Europe. The effect of these and other Slavonian wars upon the servile population is attested by the use of the German word *sclave*=Slavonian, and its English and French equivalents, *slave* and *esclave*. In like manner the Romans in Imperial times used Geta=Goth as a cant term for a bondman.

But Slavonians were not the only Pagan captives sold in European slave-markets. All prisoners taken from the heathen were liable to the same fate. Irish authorities record that, in the days of Brien Boiroidmhe, at the beginning of the eleventh century, there were great numbers of Danish slaves, both men and women, in Ireland. There is every reason to believe that in Scotland also the invading Northmen were liable on capture to be kept in bondage. It is remarkable that, in quite late times, we occasionally meet with Norse names among those borne by bondmen of whose sale or other transference there is a record. The prevailing names among these are the common Gaelic, Norman-French, and Anglo-Saxon ones which distinguish other classes of the people at the time, but such occasional names as Bonde, Thor, Ranald, and the like, point to a Northern origin. In a Deed of Gift by Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, to the Abbey of Kelso in 1170, occur the names of two slaves, Haldane and his brother William. Another Deed of about the same date sets forth that Bertram of Lesser Reston sold to the Prior of Coldingham Torquil Hog and his family. Again, nearly a century later, the Prior of Coldingham buys from Eustace of Newbigging four thralls, one of whom is a woman named Brunhilda. Are not Haldane and Brunhilda Danish names? and was not Torquil Hog of Norse descent? It seems to us that we have here the slave descendants of some of the old heathen vikings whose raids were so long the curse of our shores, and who, whenever they were captured, would fall to be enslaved. Of course, we do not exclude the view that these Norse and Danish slaves may have been imported from Ireland or elsewhere. What we would point out is that the occurrence of such Scandinavian names in those times seems to indicate that the persons who bore them were of viking descent, and still retained in their bondage a few names that had come down from their old free forefathers. Are not the Quashies, Cudjos, Sambos, and Dreds of American slavery similar survivals?

W. T. D.

94. ABERDEEN TREASURE TROVE.—By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Scotsman* we are able to give our readers a full and valuable account of one of the most interesting 'finds' of modern times:—'On the 31st of May 1886 some workmen, while making an excavation about four feet below the pavement of a lane called Ross's Court, in the Kirkgate of

Aberdeen, unearthed the most extensive collection of ancient coins that has ever become available for scientific investigation in Scotland. The find was, as usual, taken possession of on behalf of the Crown as Treasure Trove, and forwarded to the Queen's Remembrancer, at whose request the late Mr. George Sim, F.S.A.S.Sc., kindly undertook the laborious task of minutely examining this very important hoard. We are now enabled to publish the list of the coins which Mr. Sim prepared, from which it will be seen that 12,267 coins were recovered, as compared with 9615 in the Montraive find, the next largest Scottish hoard ever discovered. As in the Fifeshire case, the Aberdeen coins were enclosed in a metal pot, which measures 11 inches in height and 32 inches in widest circumference. This is an ordinary three-legged cooking-pot of the period, with two "lugs" by which the ancient Briton of the Bruce and Baliol days might hang his dinner over his fire, just as so many of us have seen the West Highlander do in his hut in these present years of advanced civilisation. Unlike the Montraive hoard, where there were groats and half-groats as well as pennies or sterlings, this find consists entirely of sterlings for the most part of the reigns of Edwards I., II., and III. of England.

'As numismatists differ so much in opinion as to the attribution of these pennies to the respective Kings, Edwards I., II., and III., Mr. Sim did not attempt to separate them, as such a particular examination would occupy a very long time, and the result might not after all be worth the trouble. There are, however, in the find, pennies which could positively be assigned to each of the Edwards.

'There are only 132 Scottish coins in the hoard, and these are for the most part much more corroded than the English pennies with which they were mixed.

'The sterlings of the Episcopal Mint of Durham seem to have been longer in circulation than most of the others, and were probably struck by the Bishops Beck and Beaumont in the reigns of Edward I. and II. There are a few well-preserved coins of the Durham Mint which must belong to the reign of Edward III.

'Among the Edwards struck at the Mint of Dublin are three with the King's head in "the English style"—that is, without the triangle which is usual in these Irish Coins. These have hitherto been considered of the highest degree of rarity—Lindsay only knew of four in existence—three in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick, and one in that of the Dean of Lismore. One or two have since been found, as in the big Carlisle trove, but though there were 142 Dublin and Waterford sterlings in the Montraive hoard all had the triangle. Neither in the Montraive pot nor in this one were there any Cork sterlings.

'Of the 21 Waterford pennies in this find two have the King's head without this triangle. These are the gems of the trove. Mr. Sim was not aware that any pennies of this type have hitherto been discovered, so that most probably these two coins, which differ, are unique. They have, of course, been included in the 405 coins retained for the National Collection in the Antiquarian Museum.

'The four deniers of Edward III. as Duke of Asquitaine are also, like most of the Anglo-Gaelic coins, rare.

'England, in the days of the Edwards, suffered—as it did quite lately in the case of the French "pennies"—from the circulation of Continental coins of value inferior to the home coinage it was made to pass for, so, as

usual in finds of English sterlings, there are among them a proportion of sterlings made in the Low Countries, which were in reality forgeries of the English current coins. Nor were the counterfeiters of Luxembourg and the rest the only birds that preyed on the Royal Mints. Home enterprise was alive, as some of the fragments prove. Among them may be found cores of coarse metal with two coats of silver.

'The comparative rarity of forgeries in this find, however, as compared with the 500 in the smaller Montraive hoard, may lend some colour to the suggestion that the pot held part of an English military chest, which was buried either by its proper custodiers or its captors.

'In the middle of the 14th century the spot where the pot was buried was the rough shore of the great loch that stretched away to the northward from the outer ditch of the city defences. Who buried it in these troublous times of the Wars of Independence cannot, of course, be known; but conjecture has been rife.

'The granite citizens would fain find it proven that it was after the "Herrying of Buchan," when the good burghers who fought so doughtily for Bruce at Inverury drove the English from their own castle and got from King Robert as their city's motto their watchword of the night, "Bon-Accord." Dates forbid this, as many of the coins are much later than 1308, when these doughty deeds were done. Nor is it more likely to have been the spoil of some canny Aberdonian in one of the many raids across the Border of the next forty years, when, as Shakespeare puts it, the Scot

Came pouring like the tide into a breach,  
With ample brim and fulness of his force,  
Galling the gleanéd land with hot essays.

The most probable suggestion is that the pot was buried during the wars of Edward Baliol and "the disinherited Barons" after 1332, or in his ravages and reprisals that during the next few years flowed from Edward, III.'s invasion of the North.

*Aberdeen Treasure Trove.*—List of coins of the find in Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen, on 31st May 1886—recovered by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

'Total Number.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.:—Berwick 220; Bristol, 275; Bury St. Edmunds, 408; Canterbury, 3179; Chester, 21; Durham, 1115; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5883; Newcastle, 153; York, 272; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4; *Scottish*—Alexander III., 113; Robert Bruce, 8; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 11. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 12; Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at "Gandes" (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 3; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 2; Edward, Count of Bar, 3; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 7; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 55; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 7; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 8; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle. "Moneta Aquensis," 5; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 3; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambrai, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 6; not yet deciphered, some of

which are illegible, 27. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,267.

'Number given up by Finders.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.:—Berwick, 217; Bristol, 273; Bury St. Edmunds, 405; Canterbury, 3158; Chester, 21; Durham, 1112; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5853; Newcastle, 153; York, 272; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 108; Robert Bruce, 6; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 10. *Foreign Sterlings*—140. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 204. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,193.

'Number recovered from Individuals.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 3; Bristol, 2; Bury St. Edmunds, 3; Canterbury, 21; Durham, 3; London, 30. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 5; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 1. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 4—total 74.

'Number purchased by the Queen.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 10; Bristol, 12; Chester, 4; Durham, 12; Exeter, 3; Waterford (2 without triangle), 4; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 2—total, 62.

'Number retained for National Collection.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.: Berwick, 24; Bristol, 24; Bury St. Edmunds, 24; Canterbury, 50; Chester, 6; Durham, 24; Exeter, 4; Kingston (Hull), 4; Lincoln, 12; London, 100; Newcastle, 12; York, 24; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 8; Dublin (3 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 10 with triangle; Waterford (2 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 6 with triangle; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 3. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 3; Robert de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at "Gandes" (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 1; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 1; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 2; Gaucher II. de Chattillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 6; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 2; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 2; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, "Moneta Aquensis," 1; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 1; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambray, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 2; not yet deciphered, some of which are illegible, 27—total, 405.

'Balance in Exchequer.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 186; Bristol, 239; Bury St. Edmunds, 384; Canterbury, 3129; Chester, 11; Durham, 1079; Exeter, 8; Kingston (Hull), 12; Lincoln, 94; London, 5783; Newcastle, 141; York, 248; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 12; Dublin (3 without triangle), 47; Waterford (2 without triangle), 9; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 2. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 89; Robert Bruce, 4; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scoto-



rum," 6. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 9; Arnold Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 2; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 2; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 5; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 49; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 5; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 6; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, "Moneta Aquensis," 4; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 2; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 4. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 11,800.

95. 'RELICS OF MONS MEG IN BERWICKSHIRE.—In the course of draining operations on the farm of Swinton Mill, and near to the river Leet, in Berwickshire, the drainers have turned up a stone ball similar in size to half a dozen other stone balls found in the bed of the Leet in 1865. A thorough investigation of these balls was made by Mr. Milne Home of Milne Graden about eight years ago, with the result that they were believed to have been part of the ammunition of Mons Meg when she was used against Norham Castle in the summer of 1479. The balls are of granite, or limestone, 57 or 58 inches in circumference, and the calibre of Mons Meg is 20 inches across the mouth, though a little smaller towards the breech. In the State accounts kept by the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland are the following entries of payments in 1479: "July 8, one hundred workmen and 5 carpenters to pass with *Mons* to Norham; July 9, To seven wrights for 2½ days to make cradill for *Mons*; August 5, For six carriage horses, to *Norem* fra Edinburgh with gun stanes that were new maid." It is believed that in returning to Edinburgh, the stone balls were lost in the difficult passage of the marshy banks of the Leet, about four miles north of Norham.'—*Scotsman*.

96. EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.—It is not unusual to hear speakers while praising the system of education which was established in Scotland after the Reformation, assume that little or nothing had been done in England for the same object. This is hardly just, for it must be known that free Grammar-Schools became plentiful in England. They were supported either by grants from alienated church lands, or by the munificence of private benefactors. But besides these there is evidence that the formation of parish schools was not neglected. Churchwardens' accounts show payments for the upkeep of the school or the payment of the teachers—or make reference to the school-house.

In an inventory of church goods belonging to St. Mary Woolnoth, London 1553: 'Item a long chest old in the school house.'

In the Churchwardens' accounts: '1616 To the Schole mistres vs.'

'Buried 1605. Aug 5. Richard Dolman, Scolemaster'

'Buried 1612 May 17 Elizabeth Blunt, Scholemistress'

'Buried 162½ March 1 James Turner Schoolemistress'—*Registers*.

Nor was this the case only in the Metropolis. We find that in Suffolk the officials of County Parishes occupied themselves in making provision for teaching the young. In the *East Anglian* a most interesting series of

lists of church goods taken about the year 1547 is being published. We give a specimen—

[103]

‘Laxfield—

The certyfcate of John Taylor & John Heyward  
Churchwardens there

ffyrst we p’sent that John Dowsing, Johes Smyth of pakefield, Wylffry  
Dowsing & John Taylor hath sold ij peyer of shalys, a peyer of Sensors ij  
paxs, a crosse the p’ce of all these xxxix<sup>ii</sup> xiijs. iij<sup>d</sup>

Whereof

We haue payd upon the Cherche in ledyng      iij<sup>ii</sup>

It for cou’ryng of the Chapell to be a scolehouse      iij<sup>ii</sup>

And the rest of the money we entende to ffynd w<sup>t</sup> all a Scole.

by me John Heyward’

And again at Stratforde the same year—

‘Where of we haue bestowed and p<sup>d</sup> for a }  
house to mainteyne a ffree scoole } xvi<sup>ii</sup>’

We must of course admit that the machinery, however well devised, soon got out of working order; but in an able article in the *Scotsman* evidence was produced to show that this was also the case in a great portion of Scotland. Village schools were to be found in both countries, but in English towns Grammar-Schools in many cases maintained a high character for efficiency, and by means of exhibitions were able to send their more promising scholars to Oxford or Cambridge.

## QUERIES.

LVII. **WHYTE OF LEIXLIP.**—The Irish family of Whyte of Leixlip, County Kildare, have as motto ‘Echel y coryc.’ Is this Irish or Welsh, and what does it mean?

The family are descended from Ethelbert the Wyt or Wise, who was Chief Justice of the Province of South Wales, and whose son Walter was related to Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and passed over to Ireland with the first English expedition, where he received large grants of land. Most of these have been lost, but the family still own land in county Down, and Rear-Admiral Whyte, who was in command in the Channel Fleet a few years ago, is a descendant.

Any information regarding this family would be acceptable.

J. S.

LVIII. The Parish Church of Durris, Aberdeenshire, possesses two Silver Communion Cups and a large Silver Salver, which were evidently specially made in London for presentation to the parish, the date-mark corresponding with the one engraved. During the early part of the present century the Church Records were unfortunately destroyed by fire, so that nothing is now known in the parish of the person whose name is on them, or the reason for the gift. The inscription is ‘Giuen to the Church of Durris by M<sup>r</sup> Tho: ffraiser Chapline & Judge-Advocat. Aboard the English Admirall

obit. in the Straits of Gibraltarr. y<sup>e</sup> 19 of feb<sup>r</sup> 1694.' Shall be glad if any of your correspondents can give what little information is known regarding Mr. Fraser's connection with the parish, and the reason for this valuable remembrance of him.

J. A. Abd.

- LIX. Attached to an exhibit in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, is a short notice stating that William Ged, Jeweller, Edinburgh, invented the Stereotype about 1725. Referring to the index in Grant's popular work, two notices are said to be of him, but I can only find one simply stating that he was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard. Where can I find information regarding him? or if some of your correspondents can supply any I shall be glad.

J. A. Abd.

- LX. BROOCHES.—What is the origin of the small heart-shape brooches sometimes called 'Witch' and 'Fairy' hearts, stated by aged people to have been in their younger days fixed to the binders of babies to protect them from the witches and fairies? Flint arrow-heads have been called 'elf-arrows.' Possibly the shape and idea may in some way have been borrowed from them. Some of the brooches have a peculiar curved termination at the bottom, to which I have an impression some significance is attached.

The silver fancy heart and crown-shape brooches, sometimes called 'Queen Mary Brooches,' have, I believe, been called by Dr. Anderson and the late Mr. Drummond, R.S.A., 'Luckenbooth Brooches.' Why so, and what is the origin of them? I know they are, from the inscriptions on them, 'Love,' 'Bless God and love the Giver,' etc., called love-tokens. The idea must have been derived from something. An English gentleman has, I understand, written a private paper on them. Where can it be got?

Should be glad if the readers of *N. N. & Q.* could make it a medium for preserving the mottoes.

J. A. Abd.

- LXI. HOUSTOUN OF THAT ILK.—Any information that throws light on the history of this family in any of the three directions that follow will be gratefully accepted.

1. Any reference to rare or local works where anecdotes are given of persons of the name.

2. Finlay de Houstoun signed Ragman Roll in 1296, and Patrick Houstoun was named in the Duke of Albany's Commission of 1423 to treat for the release of King James I. Is any information procurable to bridge over this gap of 127 years in the pedigree?

3. After the death of the 4th Baronet in 1751 the title was assumed by several members of the family, e.g. Sir Patrick H., who died in 1785 and is buried at Bath. Precise information is wished as to the position and pedigree of these later Baronets, and as to the evidence on which their claim to the title rested.

Σ.

**LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.**—What is the origin of this phrase? It occurs in many old documents, and is not unknown in modern legal questions. There is an interesting instance of its use on a tombstone. It lies in Hawick Churchyard—a plain flat slab, tapered towards the foot, as common in early tombstones, with the inscription in raised letters running all round the outer margin of the upper surface of the stone. The centre of the slab has been utilised in modern times for what seems to have been intended for a reproduction in modern sunk lettering of the original inscription, an attempt having been made to retain the old phraseology and spelling. The modern inscription, however, differs in several important respects from the original. This is the more to be wondered at, for although much worn the old inscription is still, to a practised eye, fairly legible, and must have been even more distinct when the modern inscription was put on the stone.

Another erroneous, and, strange to say, a different version is given in the *Annals of Hawick* by the late Mr. Wilson, Town-Clerk of Hawick. As the inscription is a most interesting one, not only on account of its age, but referring as it does to a mode of tenure now obsolete, and to one of those frequent quarrels or forays for which the Borders were noted in olden times, and as I am not aware that a correct version of it has ever been printed, it may interest your readers to have it. On a visit to Hawick this summer, I carefully copied the inscription; but as I had not time to make a rubbing from the stone, a process which frequently brings out obscure features, at my request Mr. Walter P. Kennedy of Hawick most obligingly sent me an excellent rubbing, from which and my notes the original inscription is now given entire. I only wish it had been possible to give your readers a fac-simile of the beautiful and characteristic lettering. It is as follows :—

HEIR · LYIS · ANE · HONEST · MAN · IOHNE ·  
DEINIS · QVHA · VAS · TENENT · KYNDLIE ·  
OF · HAVIK · MILN · AND · SLAN · IN DEBAIT ·  
OF · HIS · NICHTBOVRIS · GEIR · THE ·  
ZEIR · OF · GOD · M · D · XL · VI ·

‘Iohne Deinis’ is doubtless the old spelling for Deans—a name common in the district at that period, and having representatives there to the present day. The name of ‘John Deins’ occurs as possessor of ‘two particates of land’ in a charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal in favour of the Town of Hawick dated 12th May, 1545, a translation of which is given in the Appendix to the *Annals of Hawick*. This may have been the ‘Iohne Deinis’ commemorated on the tombstone. The mill is not referred to in the charter. The ‘Milne of Havick’ is mentioned in subsequent deeds, but it may or may not have been the town’s property at the earlier date, and this question may have a bearing on the mode of tenure described as ‘Kyndlie.’

Jamieson gives various examples of the phrase ‘Kindlie

tenant,' none of which cast any light on the question of its origin. 'Kindlie' or 'Kyndlie' tenants are said to be those tenants whose ancestors had long resided on the same land; their tenure was from year to year, and was designated 'Kyndnes'; and their lands were described as 'Kyndlie rowme,' 'steiding,' or 'possession.' Perhaps some of your readers can clear up the question of the original significance of the term.

A. HUTCHESON.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- I. & XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE.—We have consulted Mr. W. Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddisdale*, Mr. Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*, 10th Rep. of Hist. MS. Com., and such volumes of the *Calendars of State Papers* as are likely to throw any light on the history of the Grahams of Mote. Nothing can be learned of the Grahams of the Border prior to 1527; Mr. Stoddart's conjecture is that they came from the Dryfe in Dumfriesshire. In 1528 they were amongst the most troublesome of the Liddisdale Borderers. William Graham of Stuble, called 'Lang Willie,' was most probably from Arthuret. (*Hist. Lid.*, p. 247, n.) Stuble seems to have been in the Armstrong country; but with most of the Armstrongs the Grahams were at constant strife. Richard Graham of Esk, eldest son of 'Lang Willie,' however, married an Armstrong, and was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle on a charge of giving information to the family of an attack on them planned by Lord Dacre, Warden of the West Marches. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charge, and proving it against a member of the family of Storie of Netherby and Mote. On his release from Carlisle Castle, he, with Fergus, his brother next in age, and five younger ones (all, however, then old enough to bear arms), expelled the Stories from their lands, which they shared amongst themselves.

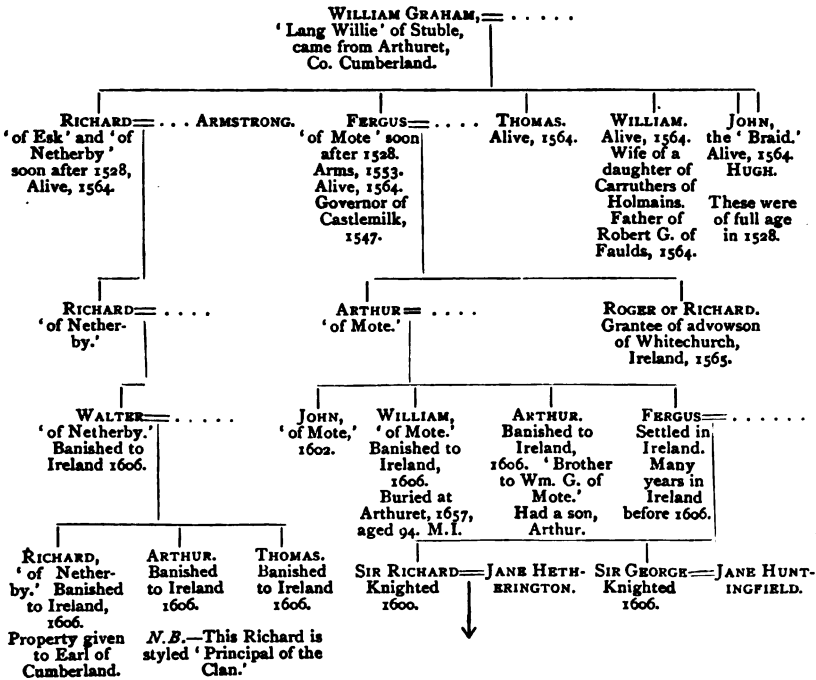
Hollinshed writes (autumn of 1547): 'The Capteine of this Castell (Castlemilk) was one John Steward, brother to the lard thereof, who upon the approch of the earle of Lennox, yeelded the house to him, without anie shew of resistance. Whereupon, Fergus Graham, brother to Richie Graham of Eske, was appointed with a garrison of souldiors to keepe that castell to the use of the young king of England, and was afterwards confirmed capteine there with fiftie light horsemen, by appointment of the duke of Summerset & the counsell; so that during the wars, he remained there to the great annoiance of the Scots, enemies to England, and preservation of the countrie thereabouts to the king of England's use.' (*Hist. Scot.* p. 344, fol.)

This service may account for his receiving a grant of arms, and the presence of the uprooted oak (the Armstrong bearing) may be partly accounted for by the close alliance which evidently existed between this branch of the family and a branch of the Armstrongs. It is quite possible that Fergus or his father may have married

an Armstrong, for the marriage of Richard was hardly in itself sufficient to account for the arms.

In 1606 the descendants of Richard of Netherby were banished to Ireland. Their land was forfeited, and was sold in 1629 to Richard Graham, second son of Fergus Graham of Plomp, son of Mathew Graham of Springhill, beyond which it is impossible to trace the present family of Graham of Esk and Netherby. Stoddart rejects as untenable the tradition that this Border family was descended from John Graham 'of the bright sword,' grandson of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, for it has been clearly proved that he died without legitimate male issue.<sup>1</sup> Returning to the

THE FIRST GRAHAMS OF NETHERBY.



family of Mote, Fergus had at least two sons. Roger or Richard, who went to Ireland, where in 1565 he had a grant of the advowson of Whitechurch, County Kildare, which was in 1633 in the possession of William Graham, a son of his nephew, Sir Richard, and Arthur Graham of Mote, probably the elder brother, who had several children. Of these, Fergus went to Ireland before the general break-up of the houses of Netherby and Mote. In 1602 he was in receipt of a yearly pension of £30, being described as 'an old servitor' of the crown. His two sons, Richard and

<sup>1</sup> See also *The Debateable Land*, by T. J. Carlyle, 1868.

George, had by this time distinguished themselves as valiant soldiers, and the eldest had already received knighthood (10th March 1600), an honour which was soon after (25th July 1603) conferred on the younger brother. In 1606 (*Carew Papers*) we find a list of Grahams arrived in Dublin, part of the great body of the clan removed by James VI. to Ireland and settled in various parts of the country. A comparison of this list with an incomplete one of those sent from Cumberland given (Hist. MS. Rep. 1885) enables me to present a tentative pedigree, brought down to A.D. 1606, of the descendants of the two elder sons of 'Lang Willie' Graham of Stuble.

From the *History of Liddisdale* it is evident that the Grahams of Netherby and Mote were regarded as chief men in the clan, and the removal of all the members of these two houses in 1606 doubtless proved a most effectual cure for the troubles that had existed. The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland had brought the Borders into a closer grip of the law than they had ever felt. On north and south their neighbours were no longer subjects of two kings, often at war with each other, but of one who most wisely determined to root out a state of things intolerable in the middle of his kingdom, however convenient it might at times have proved when on the borders of it.

ED.

In addition to the authorities named at p. 119 *sq.*, see Richard Bell's MS. *History of the Borders*, the contents of which are already partially accessible in print (see Note 35, *ante*, p. 36). It appears that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's original record of the proceedings of the Border Commission of 1605 (of which he was Convener) is not to be sought at Brayton (as was suggested in Note 35). It has been fully described by Dr. John Stuart for the Historical MSS. Commission (Second Report, App. pp. 181-2) among the MSS. of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunecht, and contains valuable information as to the deportation of the Grahams, in addition to other valuable Border history.

Q. V.

- XIX. A 'cruisie' was a simple sort of lamp, formerly extensively used in farm-houses and cottages; it is not very easy to describe, but we will do our best.

The lamp proper consisted of a pear-shaped saucer, which contained whale oil, or, when that failed, melted tallow. In this oil a cotton wick was immersed, one end being brought just outside the taper spout. This projecting part, when lit, gave a steady though not a brilliant light. As the oil in the saucer became gradually exhausted the bowl was elevated and the spout proportionately depressed. To effect this the oil-saucer was hung on a small toothed rack, and could be tilted up about an eighth of an inch at a time. This rack projected from an iron rod about 15 inches long, with a ring at the top to hang on a nail against the wall. At the bottom of the rod, immediately under the oil-saucer, was another saucer similar in size and shape

to the upper one *fixed* at right angles to the rod. Its use was to catch any oil that might drip from the lamp. These lamps were made of thin iron. They are rarely to be met with now, having been sold as old metal when their place was taken by more modern inventions. A good specimen was lately presented to the Alloa Museum, and if G. G. is sufficiently interested in the matter we could supply him with a drawing of it. ED.

XLII. 'Jettons' are engraved medals. The derivation of the word is unknown to me, but it is often met with in works on numismatics; it is probably French. Conder is the best authority on Provincial Tokens. If J. H. wishes, I can send him the address of an enthusiastic collector of Tokens, who will, I am sure, be glad to assist him. ED.

XLVI. OWAY.—It is chiefly because the derivation assigned for Galloway seems so questionable that one seeks parallel cases. The first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of 'servant-gal,' while the Gaelic word for foreign is pronounced 'gawl,' like the first syllable of 'Galway,' where seven foreign tribes are said to have settled.

The termination 'ia,' to indicate a district, being Latin, Galwethia would be a remarkable *compte*. Mr. Skene's maps give 'Gallgaidel,' 'Gadgeddli,' and 'Gallowedia.'

The word Galwegian, corresponding to Norwegian, seems to support the analogy of Norrøway. One is at a loss to know whether the latter part of that word means a kingdom, or corresponds to the German *meinige*, *unsrige*, etc. *Gallego*, the Castilian for a Galician, suggests itself. Gall-gael seems to imply a mixed race, but not that either element was uppermost.

Mr. Freeman (who is usually ready to accept anything that the Angles and Saxons said in their own favour) quotes Bæda to the effect that Edwine ruled over some Welsh (probably of Strathclyde), and infers that any further advance would be made by Oswald Oswiu and Ecgrith, 635-685; after which, Mr. Freeman thinks Northumbria 'sank into utter insignificance.' The Bishopric founded by the Angles seems to have ended in 796, having lasted about 69 years, of which the latter ones were precarious. About that time, the Scandinavian invasions begin; so that close relations between Northumbria and Galloway can hardly have lasted 'for centuries.' An Anglian mission-station in Galloway, though rather a reversal of the state of things in Aidan's day, does not necessarily imply any political sovereignty. In our own days we see that the missionary usually precedes the soldier.

W. M. C.

#### ERRATA.

Replies to Queries, page 122, Reply XIII., 'Sampson Family,' line 1, for 'families' read 'marriages.' Also Note 71, page 111, line 8 from top, for 'whost' read 'whose.' Also Query LII. page 118, for 'see Note 74' read 'see Note 71.'



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Tours in Scotland, 1747, 1750, 1760*, by Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, from the original ms. and drawings in the British Museum, edited, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by Daniel William Kemp. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—This is the first publication of the Scottish History Society. The text forms the Scottish portion of a manuscript in four vols. 4to, entitled, 'A Journey round Scotland to the Orkneys, and through part of England and Wales, by Dr. Richard Pococke, Lord Bishop of Ossory, 1760.' This manuscript, written in the form of letters to his sister, was bequeathed by Dr. Pococke in 1766 to the British Museum, but, strange to say, remained in private hands until 1843, when it was purchased by the Museum at an auction sale at Sotheby's. To Mr. Kemp belongs the merit of bringing it to light. Pococke, whose 'Description of the East' was better known a hundred years ago than it is now, was a dry and careful observer of external objects. He was a collector of coins and antiquities in general, had a taste for geology, and for architecture, especially for the remains of ecclesiastical buildings. He had little eye for scenery, and takes but scant notice of the social conditions of the people through whom he passed. But his journal is valuable and interesting on account of the date at which he wrote, and curious from the very foreign way in which he viewed the country. Mr. Kemp has done his work well. His annotations of the text, drawn from a wide correspondence as well as books, bear evidence of great painstaking and industry. Many of the facts relating to the author's life have been brought to light, and put together for the first time in the Introduction. The Index is, as it should be in such works, very full. Occasionally, indeed, it may appear to err, on the right side, as when we have 'Hut, General Wade's' although all the references which concern that officer are sufficiently indicated under his name. The volume is well bound, and beautifully printed by Messrs. Constable, though a careful reader may find a small cluster of misprints in a page of the Introduction.

*The Diary and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craigends*, Commissioner to the Convention of Estates, and Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire: kept chiefly from 1673 to 1680. Edited from the original Manuscript by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—The first part of this volume is described by the writer as a 'Note of all things I do in reference to my Civill businesse, such as, Landsetting, Victual selling, any bargane making, or engaging my self any way. In brief, all my civill adoes that are worth the marking,' etc. The second part is headed 'Discharge and Depursements,' and contains apparently every item of the writer's personal expenditure. The book throws some interesting side-lights on the manners and customs of our ancestors.

The diarist gives full details of his arrangements with his tenants. He makes sharp bargains with his servants, gives explanations of his wife's outlays for dress, and shows incidentally the part taken by 'the lady' in an old Scottish household. He has no coach—not even a cart on his farm—for the roads in the neighbourhood will not admit of their use. When he makes what he calls his 'voyages,' five horses serve for his party of nine. He knows nothing of potatoes, but enjoys his 'neeps.' He

sends to Glasgow for 'a pound of sweet hair powder,' and tips his 'cussings' at Renfrew school. He was evidently tormented with beggars whenever he set foot out of doors. Cunningham was a regular attendant at Kirk, and duly records his contributions to the 'Kirk brod,' as well as his fees for the use of his stool or chair. He was not a large buyer of books, but was one of the 20,000 purchasers of Allein's *Alarm to the Unconverted*, and he could not well do without Pool's *Nullity of the Roman Faith*, and a few pieces of a similar character. Dr. Dodds suggests that he was not above dealing with fortune-tellers; but the 'Prognostications' for which payment is occasionally made are more probably almanacks, which were often printed under that title. When in Edinburgh he frequented the play, the tennis-court, and bowling-green. He went to see the rope-dancers, 'the bear and the ape,' and had a sight of the first elephant which was introduced into Scotland. On his visit to his relative Lady Ruthven he paid some fee to 'the fool.' Was this some poor 'village innocent,' or, as the Editor thinks more probable, the family jester, an institution which apparently lingered on in Scottish households even to that date. Dr. Dodds has furnished the volume with a valuable Introduction. A number of such diaries and household books, well prefaced and well indexed, would form a very important aid to the study of the social and domestic history of past generations.

*Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, by the Duke of Argyle. Edinburgh, David Douglas.—The Duke has much to tell, and he imparts spirit to a subject that in less able hands would have offered few attractions. He deals not so much with the domestic manners and customs of Scotland, past and present, as with the tenure of land; and as the owner of vast estates which have descended to him from a line of landlords—many of them land improvers, he is an undoubted authority. The Duke is a keen archæologist as well as naturalist, and is careful that his readers should learn the history of the Western part of Scotland. It would be well if tourists would study this work as a preparation for their summer holiday; it would add much to their enjoyment of it. With the political aspects of the work we have nothing to do, we simply regard it as a book full of information useful to those who would know the condition of Scotland past and present.

One habit is mentioned which helps to explain a fact that often puzzled us, viz. the rarity of Highland names in the Lowlands and in England, even after the accession of the Stuarts. In London Parochial Registers they are exceedingly rare, in spite of the well-known fact that many Scotsmen followed James. 'A curious habit of the Highland people serves to conceal sometimes the part they have played in the highest walks of human enterprise. This is the habit of changing their name, dropping one and assuming another. . . . This habit has always been very general when Highlanders leave the hills and settle in the Low Country. The native Celtic name is dropped, and some Lowland form is adopted which is supposed to be a translation or an equivalent' (pp. 480, 481). One notable instance is given: David Livingstone, the traveller, whose grandfather was a MacLeay of the Islet of Ulva, who settled at Blantyre, W. Glasgow, and changed his name. It is not generally known that Mallet the poet changed his name from Mallock or Maylock, which was the name of his father, a native of Muthill near Crieff, Perthshire. This

habit accounts for the frequent cases of men with Lowland and English names claiming Highland origin being able only to offer tradition that at some far-away day an ancestor coming south changed his name. The habit may also account for the rapidity with which foreigners, French and Flemish, lost themselves amongst the inhabitants of the East of Scotland, where they certainly settled in great numbers, but where their names in their original forms are rarely met with.

The remarks on the pernicious influence exercised by the travelling Bards will, we feel sure, be read with interest; it takes away most of the glamour that has so long surrounded them. 'It was the very business of the Bards to carry these [animosities] on from generation to generation, and by all the incitement of voice and of stringed instruments to keep every offence from being forgotten, and every deed of barbarous revenge from being repented of' (p. 173). It was indeed wise policy 'that the Bards . . . were threatened first with the stocks and then with banishment' (p. 174).

We wish we had space for more extracts. Such books as this, Professor Masson's *Rhind Lectures* for 1886, and the late Professor Cosmo Innes's *Lectures* will make Scotland better known and valued 'as it was and as it is.'

*How to Write the History of a Family*, by W. P. W. Phillimore. London, Elliot Stock, 1887.—This is a book we can most heartily recommend. Its appearance is a proof of the existence of a taste for genealogy which is sure to grow. By the perusal of this work any intelligent man or woman will be encouraged to enter upon a pursuit which is sure to afford them satisfactory results. While collecting information about their family affairs they will be led to understand English life in a thorough way quite unattainable by the reader of ordinary histories. We are sorry that Mr. Phillimore does not guide Scotsmen to sources of information, and we trust that he will, at no distant date, add to the usefulness of his work by doing this. If any of our readers are hesitating how best to place on record for public or private perusal the facts connected with their own forefathers, they will find in this book instructions how to commence and to continue a work which will increase in interest as they proceed.

# Northern Notes and Queries

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                                       |      | QUERIES.                                                |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
|                                                              | PAGE |                                                         | PAGE |
| 97. Scottish Notes on the Armada, . . .                      | 159  | LXIII. 'Lady' of an Old Scottish Household, . . .       | 182  |
| 98. The Bells in St. Giles's, . . .                          | 164  | LXIV. Rev. James Murray, . . .                          | 182  |
| 99. The Kinglassie Bell, . . .                               | 164  | LXV. Colonel John Erskine, . . .                        | 182  |
| 100. Inscriptions on English Early Pottery, . . .            | 165  | LXVI. Marriage of Viscount Garnock, . . .               | 184  |
| 101. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . .             | 165  | LXVII. Inscription in Monzievaird Old Churchyard, . . . | 185  |
| 102. Clocks and Clockmakers, . . .                           | 170  | LXVIII. William Duff, M.A., . . .                       | 186  |
| 103. Parish Registers in Scotland, . . .                     | 172  | LXIX. Blasonberry, . . .                                | 186  |
| 104. Middleton Family, . . .                                 | 173  | LXX. Surname of Frater, . . .                           | 186  |
| 105. A Man with a White Hat, . . .                           | 174  | LXXI. Strath Hooper, . . .                              | 186  |
| 106. Old Customs, . . .                                      | 174  | LXXII. Russell, . . .                                   | 186  |
| 107. The Asloan MS. and Sir James Stewart of Ardgowan, . . . | 175  | LXXIII. Reid, Read, Reed and Reade, . . .               | 186  |
| 108. 'New Church at Shisken,' . . .                          | 176  | LXXIV. Montserrat or Montferrat, . . .                  | 187  |
| 109. Housekeeping Accounts, 17th Century, . . .              | 176  | LXXV. John Macfarlane of Arrochar, . . .                | 187  |
| 110. Dutch or Germans in Glasgow, . . .                      | 180  | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                                     |      |
| 111. The Original of Thackeray's Colonel Newcome, . . .      | 180  | XIX. Cruise, . . .                                      | 187  |
| 112. Bill of Fare, . . .                                     | 181  | XXII. Robertson of Muirtown, . . .                      | 187  |
| 113. Scottish History Society, . . .                         | 182  | XL. Hawkshaw, Peebles, . . .                            | 188  |
|                                                              |      | XLVI. Galloway, . . .                                   | 188  |
|                                                              |      | XLVIII. Horn, . . .                                     | 189  |
|                                                              |      | LXII. Kindlie Tenant, . . .                             | 189  |
|                                                              |      | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . .                                 | 190  |

---

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

---

97. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA.—England, just 300 years ago, was menaced by a foe to whom she may well have appeared as insignificant as did David to Goliath. Three hundred years ago she struck, as it were, the keynote of her great national song 'Britannia Rules the Waves,' for she had swept the Armada from her coasts, had scattered it so completely that the celebrated Pasquinade appeared in Rome, the satire of which lay in its covert allusion to the benediction bestowed on the expedition by the Pope: 'Pontificem mille annorum Indulgentias largitum esse, de plenitudine potestatis suae; si quis certo sibi indicavit, quid sit factum de Classe Hispanica: quo abierit; in coelumne sublata, an ad Tartarum detrusa; vel in aere alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari fluctuet.'

Scotland points with pride to Bannockburn, and can well understand how England is stirred when the glories of her old sea fight are spoken of. The Tercentenary of the destruction of the Armada is to be held at Plymouth this summer. The assistance of archæologists has been invited to erect

what may be termed a literary cairn, and we have been honoured with a place on the Committee. We must therefore add our offering, though it be but a pebble.

Scotland was only indirectly threatened by the danger which England rose as one man to meet. It is true that had Spain become the master of the southern part of the island, Scotsmen would soon have been called on to show that the spirit which had stirred them against an invader was still alive. King James VI. must have remembered that he was the heir to the English throne, and he offered Elizabeth the support of his army. He seems, however, to have been just at that time more occupied 'in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermotes thairupon against the Papists and Spainyarts.' England would have been more grateful had he sent out some casks of gunpowder to the English ships when they had to leave the chase of the flying enemy 'about opposite Edinburgh' through lack of ammunition. But if James appears to have been apathetic, one at least of his subjects was on the alert. After the English admiral had inflicted some damage on the enemy he retired to Plymouth, leaving certain 'advice boats' to bring him news; one of these was commanded by Captain Thomas Fleming, a Scotsman. We must let Macaulay sing his exploit, which took place July 19, 1588—

'It was about the lovely close of a warm summer's day,  
There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth Bay;  
Her crew had seen Castile's black fleet beyond Auvigny's isle,  
At earliest twilight, on the wave, lie heaving many a mile;  
At sunrise she escaped their van, by God's especial grace,  
And the tall *Pinta* till the noon had held her close in chase.'

What occurred after is a matter of history well known to all. The shattered Armada sought safety in the northern seas, and, when the English fleet had to give up pursuit, 'the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.' The huge vessels were driven hither and thither by a tempest; most of them had lost their anchors, and were forced to keep out at sea. As they neared the Hebrides their danger became greater, and the wrecks are believed to have been numerous. Traditions exist on the west coast of Spanish guns being brought up from the sea, and of Spaniards having found a home on the islands; but these and other traditions have not been investigated much as yet. We hope to find opportunity for hunting up facts that may throw light on a tradition that the wreckage of the Armada supplied timber for making the frames on which the bells of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, now hang. Wreckage so far south would indicate that the storm inflicted heavy damage before the Armada reached the Hebrides. There is, however, proof that one vessel was wrecked on the Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, and good reason to think that on the Meeth Shoal, near Reawick Head, another came to grief, for the number of Spaniards who came to Anstruther, as will presently be mentioned, exceeded in number the survivors of the crew of the vessel wrecked on Fair Isle, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that they were joined by the crew of another vessel, probably the one said to have been wrecked on the Meeth Shoal; be that as it may, we know something of the Fair Isle wreck. John R. Tudor, in his valuable work *The Orkneys and Shetland*, pages 431-439, gives some interesting information which he has collected with much pains. The shipwrecked Spaniards, on landing, purchased food from the islanders; but

the supply running short, they were forced to fall back on such of their ship stores as had been saved. The natives, fearing a famine, began to make things generally uncomfortable for their unwelcome guests, some of whom got thrown over the rocks, while on others rocks fell with equally fatal effect. On this Don Gomez, the captain, sought the assistance of Andrew Umphray of Berry, tacksman of the island, who had them conveyed to Dunrossness. Mr. Umphray treated them hospitably till a vessel was procured to convey them to Dunkirk. A chair said to have belonged to the captain remained at Dunrossness till it was presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, by the late Mr. Edmonston of Burness; a silver cup, also, with heraldic shields, was given by Don Gomez to Malcolm Sinclair, and is now in the possession of Col. Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie. Such, we believe, are the only actual relics of the wreck at Fair Isle. In 1593 William Irrewing of Sabay undertook, by all possible means, to 'winn ye ordinance that was tint [lost] yair (at Fair Isle) in the Spangzest Schip,' but we are not told of the success of the enterprise. It has been held by some that the present Fair Islanders show some signs of Spanish blood in their veins, but this seems improbable. More credible is it that the peculiar patterns in which the women of the island knit the stockings of home-dyed wool are to be traced to Spanish influence, as they closely resemble those still worn by the fishermen in Spain, and are Moorish in design, and brilliant in colour. The after-history of Don Gomez is to be found in the Diary of the well-known divine, James Melville, who was at the time minister of Anstruther, a port in the Firth of Forth. This work has been printed by the Wodrow Society. It is, however, rather scarce even in Scotland, and I am sure that many readers of *N. N. & Q.* will be glad to possess the whole passage. I therefore will not apologise for giving it.

' M.D.LXXXVIII.

'That wintar the King was occupied in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermontes thairupon against the Papists and Spainyarts: and yit, by a piece of grait owersight, the Papists practeised never mair bissellie in this land, and maid grait preparation for receaving of the Spainyarts nor<sup>1</sup> that yeir. For a lang tyme the newes of a Spanishe navie and armie<sup>2</sup> haid bein blasit abrode; and about the Lambes tyde of the 1588, this Yland haid fund a feirfull effect thairof, to the utter subversion bathe of Kirk and Polecie, gif God haid nocht wonderfullie watched over the sam, and mightelie fauchten and defeat that armie be his souldiours, the elements, quhilk he maid all four maist fercelie to afflict tham till almost utter consumption. Terrible was the feir persing war<sup>3</sup> the pretchings, earnest, zealus, and fervent war the prayers, sounding war the siches and sobbes, and abounding was the teares at that Fast and Generall Assemblie keipit at Edinbruche, when the newes war crediblie tauld, sum tymes of thair landing at Dunbar, sum tymes at St. Androis, and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdein and Cromertie first: and in verie deid, as we knew certeanlie soone efter, the Lord of Armies, wha ryddes upon the winges of the wounds,<sup>4</sup> the keipar of his awin Israell, was in the mean tyme convoying that monstruus navie about our costes, and

<sup>1</sup> Than.

<sup>2</sup> The 'Invincible Armada,' which, through the merciful Providence of God, was wonderfully dispersed and destroyed so shortly afterwards.

<sup>3</sup> Piercing were.

<sup>4</sup> Winds.

directing thair hulkes and galiates to the ylands, rokkes, and sandes, wharupon he haid destinat thair wrak and destruction. For within twa or thrie monethe thairefter, earlie in the morning, be brak of day, ane of our bailies cam to my bedsyde, saying, (but nocht with fray,<sup>1</sup>) "I haiff to tell yow newes, Sir. Ther is arryvit within our herbrie this morning a schipe full of Spainyarts, bot nocht to giff mercie bot to ask!" And sa schawes me that the Commanders haid landit, and he haid commandit tham to thair schipe againe till the Magistrates of the town haid advysit, and the Spainyarts had humble obeyit: Therfor desyrit me to ryse and heir thair petition with tham. Upe I got with diligence, and assembling the honest men of the town, cam to the Tolbuthe; and efter consultation taken to heir tham, and what answer to mak, ther presentes us a verie reverend man of big stature, and grave and stout countenance, grey-heared, and verie humble lyk, wha, efter mikle and very law courtesie, bowing down with his face neir the ground, and twitching my scho<sup>2</sup> with his hand, began his harang in the Spanise tounge, wharof I understud the substance; and being about to answer in Latine, he haiffing onlie a young man with him to be his interpreter, began and tauld ower againe to us in guid Englis. The sum was, that King Philipe, his maister, haid riget out a navie and armie to land in Eingland for just causes to be advengt of manie intolerable wrangs quhilk he haid receavit of that nation; but God for ther sinnes haid bein against thame, and be storme of wather haid dryven the navie by the cost<sup>3</sup> of Eingland, and him with a certean of Capteanes, being the Generall of twentie hulks, upon an yll of Scotland, called the Fear Yll,<sup>4</sup> wher they maid schipewrak, and whar sa monie as haid eschapit the merciles sies and rokes, haid mair nor sax or sevin ouks suffred grait hunger and cauld, till conducing that bark out of Orkney, they war com hither as to thair speciall frinds and confederats to kiss the King's Majestie's hands of Scotland, (and thairwith bekkit<sup>5</sup> even to the yeard,) and to find releiff and comfort thairby to him selff, these gentilmen Capteanes, and the poore souldarts, whase condition was for the present maist miserable and pitifull.

'I answerit this mikle, in soun: <sup>6</sup> That whowbeit nather our frindschipe, quhilk could nocht be grait, seing ther King and they war frinds to the graitest enemie of Chryst, the Pape of Rome, and our King and we defyed him, nor yit thair cause against our nibours and speciall frinds of Eingland could procure anie benefit at our hands for thair releiff and comfort; nevertheles, they sould knaw be experience, that we war men, and sa moved be human compassion, and Christiannes of better religion nor they, quhilk sould kythe,<sup>7</sup> in the fruicts and effect, plan contrar to thars. For wheras our peiple resorting amangs tham in peacable and lawfull effeares of merchandise, war violentlie takin and cast in prisone, thair guids and gear confiscat, and thair bodies committed to the crewall flaming fyre for the cause of Relligion, they sould find na thing amangs us bot Christian pitie and warks of mercie and almes, leaving to God to work in thair harts concerning Relligion as it pleased him. This being trewlie reported again to him be his trunshman,<sup>8</sup> with grait reverence he gaiff thanks, and said he could nocht mak answer for thair Kirk and the lawes and ordour thair of, onlie for him selff, that ther war divers Scotsmen wha knew him, and to whome he haid schawin courtesie and favour at Calles,<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Affright, terror.<sup>2</sup> Touching my shoe.<sup>3</sup> Past the coast.<sup>4</sup> Fair Isle.<sup>5</sup> Made obeisance.<sup>6</sup> In brief.<sup>7</sup> Manifest.<sup>8</sup> Interpreter.<sup>9</sup> Calais.

and as he supposit, sum of this sam town of Anstruther. Sa schew him that the Bailies granted him licence with the Capteanes, to go to thair ludging for thair refreschment, bot to nane of thair men to land, till the ower-lord<sup>1</sup> of the town war advertised, and understand the King's Majestie's mynd anent thame. Thus with grait courtessie he departed.

'That night, the Lard<sup>2</sup> being advertised, cam, and on the morn, accompanied with a guid number of the gentilmen of the countrey round about, gaiff the said Generall and the Capteanes presence, and efter the speitches, in effect, as befor, receavit tham in his hous, and interteined tham humeanlie, and sufferit the souldiours to com a-land, and ly all togidder, to the number of threttin score, for the maist part young berdles men, sillie, trauchled,<sup>3</sup> and houngered, to the quhilk a day or twa, keall, pottage, and fische was giffen; for my advyse was conforme to the Prophet Elizeus his to the King of Israel, in Samaria, "Giff tham bread and water," etc. The names of the commanders war Jan Gomes de Medina, Generall of twentie houlkes, Capitan Patricio, Capitan de Legoretto, Capitan de Luffera, Capitan Mauritio, and Seingour Serrano.

'Bot verelie all the whyll my hart melted within me for desyre of thankfulness to God, when I rememberit the prydfull and crewall naturall of they<sup>4</sup> peiple, and whow they wald haiff usit us in ceas they haid landit with thair forces amangs us; and saw the wounderfull wark of God's mercie and justice in making us sie tham, the cheiff commanders of tham to mak sic dewgard<sup>5</sup> and curtessie to pure simen, and thair souldarts<sup>6</sup> so abjectlie to beg almes at our duers<sup>7</sup> and in our streites.

'In the mean tyme, they knew nocht of the wrak of the rest, but supposed that the rest of the armie was saiffie returned, till a<sup>8</sup> day I gat in St. Androis in print\* the wrak of the Galliates<sup>9</sup> in particular, with the names of the principall men, and whow they war usit in Yrland and our Hilands, in Walles, and uther partes of Eingland; the quhilk when I recordit to Jan Gomes, be particular and speciall names, O then he cryed out for greiff, bursted and grat.<sup>10</sup> This Jan Gomes schew grait kyndnes to a schipe of our town, quhilk he fund arrested at Calles at his hamcoming, red to court for hir, and maid grait rus<sup>11</sup> of Scotland to his King,

<sup>1</sup> Feudal superior.

<sup>2</sup> The Laird of Anstruther.

<sup>3</sup> Feeble.

<sup>4</sup> These.

<sup>5</sup> Salutation, God save you. Dieu garde.

<sup>6</sup> Soldiers.

<sup>7</sup> Doors.

<sup>8</sup> One.

<sup>9</sup> Galleons.

<sup>10</sup> Sobbed and wept.

<sup>11</sup> Praise.

\* In the *Catalogue of Early Printed Books in the British Museum*, we find the only work on the Armada entered as printed in 1588, is the following :—

'ASKE (*JAMES*) Elizabetha triumphans. Conteyning The Damned practizes, that the divelish Popes of Rome have used ever sithence her Highnesse first comming to the Crowne, by moving her wicked and traitorous subjects to Rebellion and conspiracies. . . . With a declaration of the manner how her excellency was entertained by her Souldyers into her Campe Royall at Tilbery, . . . and of the overthrow had against the Spanish Fleete et. *g.* Printed by T. Orwin, for T. Gubbin, and T. Newman, London. 1588. 4to. [Press ref.] G. 11241.'

Since writing the above I have met with a reprint of a work which seems to be probably the one which Melville procured. It is to be found in vol. ii. of the *Harleian Miscellanies*, and is entitled 'Certain Advertisements out of Ireland, concerning the Losses and Distresses happened to the Spanish Navy, upon the West Coast of Ireland, in their Voyage intended from the Northern Isles beyond Scotland, toward Spain. Imprinted at London, by J. Vautrollier, for Richard Field, 1588.' Vautrollier's known connection with Scotland makes it likely that copies of this work would be sent to St. Andrews, the seat of a University.

See also 'A Packe of Spanish Lyes,' in the same volume; in this reference is made to Scotland's conduct in supporting England.



tuk the honest men to his hous, and inquiryt for the Lard of Anstruther, for the Minister, and his host, and send hame manie commendationes. Bot we thanked God with our hartes, that we haid sein tham amangs us in that forme.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

'SPANISH WRECKS OFF ABERDEENSHIRE.—There is a tradition among the people of the north-eastern coast of Aberdeenshire that two ships belonging to the Spanish Armada—the *St. Catherine* and the *St. Michael*—were wrecked on that coast in 1588. Is there any authentic record of such having occurred? D. A.—*N. and Q.*, London, Feb. 18.

98. THE BELLS IN ST. GILES'S.—The large bell, which is rung for public worship, is a recast of an old bell of date 1460, which, according to Dr. Laing, bore a Latin inscription terminating in those words, 'Defunctus plango; vivos voco; fulmina frango;' signifying, 'I mourn the dead,' which refers to the solemn sounds of the passing bell on the occasion of a death; 'I summon the living,' which means the call to church or to arms; 'I disperse the thunder,' which refers to the old superstitious belief that thunder could be dispersed by making loud noises with bells, and which belief is, strange to say, not quite abandoned, for as lately as 1852 the Bishop of Malta ordered the church bells to be rung for an hour to allay a thunderstorm!

The only bell in St. Giles's that has survived the pre-Reformation times is that small bell, without rope or clapper, which hangs dismally in a dark corner of the steeple. It bears an invocation to the Virgin Mary, in Latin, with the date 1504. According to tradition it was the Vesper bell of St. Giles's; but also most probably it was employed as the Ave or preparatory bell, tolled to call worshippers to a preparatory prayer before the larger bell rang for public worship. The ringing of what is now called the 'warning bell' on Sunday mornings may be traced to this ancient practice.

I. H.

99. THE KINGLASSIE BELL.—The Bell of Kinglassie Parish Church bears the following inscription:—

× SR TREAVOR KNIGHT TREVALLIN GAVE THESE THRE BELLS 1636.

The bell, which measures 2 feet 1 inch in diameter across the lip, and 1 foot 6 inches high, hangs in the belfry at the west end of the church.

I have set down the date at 1636. It is, however, proper to mention that there is what seems to be a default in the casting at the first 6 in the date, which makes that figure look somewhat like a 5; but it is improbable that the inscription can be so early as 1536.

It does not seem likely that Kinglassie can have been the original destination of the bell. A gift of three bells to a parish church in Scotland at that date would have been a very unusual circumstance. Then the names 'Treavor' and 'Trevallin' suggest an English origin. If this surmise is correct, it would be interesting to know the first destination of the bell, and under what circumstances it subsequently came to be located at Kinglassie. The Church of Kinglassie is of great antiquity, it being one of those founded by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews in 1243; but although the present structure, particularly at the eastern end, offers evidence of considerable age, it has been much altered, and it is questionable if any part of the original building now remains. The kirk-

session records, which go back to 1694, do not throw any light on the origin of the bell. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to aid in this inquiry.

A. HUTCHESON.

100. INSCRIPTIONS ON ENGLISH EARLY POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions, occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be of those in private hands, and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my list are the following :—

Slip Ware, including Toft ; Marbled Ware ; Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool delft ; Salt-glazed ware ; Jackfield, Nottingham, Fulham, and Lambeth Stone Ware.

*Porcelain*, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgewood, are outside the scope of my inquiries.

Replies, stating size of specimens, and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully received by yours obediently,

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.  
Childwall, Richmond, S.W.

101. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page 136*].

November 11, 1565.

John Peter & Catherine Rutherford.

Robert M'ill & Margaret Wilson.

December 9, 1565.

John Finlayson alias Panton & Christian Colt.

December 16, 1565.

William Glass & Christian Mason.

November 25, 1595 [*sic*].

George Jackson & Janet Clerk.

<sup>24</sup>/ December 23, 1565.

Andrew Hude & Agnes Martyne.

George Christy & Margaret Watson.

January 20, 1565.

Alexander Balneaves alias Pyper & Janet Glook.

(*N.B.*—Anciently the name Pyper was very frequent in Perth, & very considerable Persons are called by that name in the Charters of the Religious Houses. About the Time of the Reformation the principal Families of that name changed it for Balneaves. A Branch of one of the Families of Balneaves were for near a hundred years Ministers of Tibbermuir, & acquired great Property, particularly the Estate of Carberry in Perthshire.)

Note.  
Pyper alias  
Balneaves.

January 13, 1565.

William Nicolson & Agnes Colyng.

Alexander Rayt & Margaret Scott.

February 3, 1565.

Thomas Wilson & Agnes Dog.

Walter Peter & Helen Lorne.

Finlay Reid & Janet Wilkie.

William Edward & Catherine Randy.

February 24, 1565.

George Low & Isabell Anderson.

Thomas Robertson & Isabell Gill.

James Broun & Christian Maxwell.

May 19, 1566.

William Adamson & Helen Donaldson.

June 16, 1566.

William Wilson & Elizabeth Martyne.

July 7, 1566.

Hugo Mowat & Elizabeth Chalmer.

George Ranaldson & Christian Stewart.

Gilbert Walker & Christian Moir.

<sup>25/</sup> James Williamson & Christian Swan.

July 14, 1566.

Thomas Robertson & Isabell Grimmont.

John Neving & Agnes Bowar.

July 21, 1566.

John Tendall & Helen Johnston.

September 8, 1566.

John Bog & Christian Anderson.

October 30, 1566.

John Rannald & Elspith Fisher.

November 17, 1566.

David Murray & Elisabeth Rattray.

Laurence Steil & Margeret Peblis.

November 24, 1566.

John Eldar & Bessie Paterson.

John Martyne & Marion Stevenson.

December 12, 1566.

John Eldar & Christian Braidlow.

December 15, 1566.

James Simpson and Janet Millar.

Thomas Lammerkin and Janet Eldar.

Note.  
The year 1567  
blank in the  
Register.  
Keith.  
The Queen,  
married to Earl  
of Bothwell  
Duke of  
Orkney.

(*N.B.*—None of the Marriages which happened at Perth in the year 1567 are marked in the Register. Some blank Leaves intervene between Decem<sup>r</sup> 15, 1566 & January 4, 1567-8.

The Queen, being now a widow, was met in her way from Stirling, April 24 1567, by James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell at Almond Bridge near to Linlithgow; who took Hold of the Queens Horse, and led her Captive, seemingly not much against her inclination, to his Castle of Dunbar where he detained her ten days.

April 27, 1597.—A Sentence of Divorce was passed between him & his Countess the Lady Jean Gordon Sister to the Earl of Huntly, to whom he had been married about six months. <sup>20/</sup> Many of the Nobility, among whom was the Earl of Murray, had subscribed a Bond signifying their opinion that the Queen should marry the Earl of Bothwell, he having been acquitted of the Charge of the Kings Murder. The Queen on the Evening of May 14, approved of the Bond. And Thursday May 15, 1567 was married at Holyroodhouse to the Earl of Bothwell, by Adam Bothwell Bishop of Orkney. The Queen a short time before Marriage created the Earl Duke of Orkney.

June 16, 1567.—The Queen was committed a Prisoner in the Castle of Lochlevin. She was conveyed to the Place of her Confinement by William Ruthven, now Lord Ruthven, who was along with his Father at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, & is said to have held a Pistol to the Queens Breast the time while the Murder was going on. Her other Conductor to the Castle of Lochlevin was Lord Lindsay. Bishop Lessly says, she was conveyed thither in the night, & with Haste, in disguised apparel: and that after a few days, she was stripped & spoiled of all her Princely Attirement, & Clothed with a coarse brown Cassoke.

Her son James VI. (who had been [*sic*] in the Castle of Edinburgh on Wednesday June 19, 1566, betwixt the hours of nine & ten in the forenoon) was Crowned at Stirling, July 29, 1567.

Severable venerable writers have of late years employed themselves in vindicating the Character of Queen Mary. Her being a Papist seems to have been the Chief Cause of all her troubles.

In an old Manuscript Chronicle of memorable occurrences, it is said, <sup>Cat Harrow in Perth.</sup> 'The Cat Harrow in Perth the 22d Day of May 1667 years.' Whether the Cat Harrow means a disease, or a Strict Judicial Enquiry, I have not been able to discover.

Also in the said Chronicle is mentioned 'the Down falling of the <sup>Bridge of Almond falls.</sup> Bridge of Almond, the 23d Day of November 1567 years.'

January 4, 1567.

Alexander Neving & Margaret Methven.  
David Simson & Elspith Martine.  
Andrew Adam & Marion Adam.

<sup>27/</sup> January 11, 1567.

Thomas Cous-schank & Alison Oliphant.  
Robert White & Christian Ray.

January 16, 1567.

Patrick Galloway & Agnes Donaldson.

January 18, 1567.

George Muline & Margaret Cuthbert.

February 1, 1567.

John Gibson & Christian Ireland.  
George Maline & Margaret Mowat.

February 8, 1567.

William Bruce & Violet Fergusson.  
Walter Sowttar & Helen Galloway.

February 15, 1567.

Patrick Fleming & Margaret Anderson.  
Patrick Richardson & Elspith Stennis.  
Gillespy M'grieger & Christian Broun.  
Alexander Tod & Nanse Bane.

February 22, 1567.

Patrick Bruce & Marion Rollok.

February 29, 1567.

Duncan Bow & Marion Erskine.

Note.  
Keith.  
Queen attempts  
to escape.

(*N.B.*—March 25, 1568, Queen Mary made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from her Prison in Lochleven. The manner of it was, she was accustomed to lie long in Bed in the morning, by which means the Day was always pretty far advanced before any Notice was taken of her in the Castle. Early in the Morning of March 25, her Landress came to her Chamber, being accessory to the Queens Design. The Queen dressed herself in the Cloathes of the Landress, & taking a Bundle of Linen in her Lap, and putting her Muffler upon her Face, she passed without Hindrance out of the Castle, & entered the Boat which had waited to convey the Landress over the Loch. After the Boatman had rowed for some time, one of them said merrily 'Let us see what manner of Dame this is' and then offered to pull down her Muffler, she put up her hands to hold her Muffler, and they observed that her hands were very fine and white. They immediately suspected whom she was, & began to express their wonder at her Enterprize. She, without being dismayed, charged them in their Lives to proceed with her to the Shore. They did not however regard her Commands, but rowed back again only promising that they would give no information of what had happened to her severe Keepers the Laird of Lochleven & his mother.

The Queen  
escapes.

Sunday May 2, 1568 about seven oclock in the Evening, while the old Lady and her eldest son William were at Supper, George Douglas another of her Sons effected the Queens escape from the Castle.

Battle of Lang-  
side.

May 13, 1568.—The Battle of Langside was fought, in which the Queen's Party was defeated. She viewed the Battle from an Eminence, & seeing her Parts defeated, she fled toward England, from whence she never returned.)

June 13, 1568.

Robert Lyell & Janet Low.

July 4, 1568.

Andrew Wilson & Janet Lamb.  
Andrew Robertson & Christian Fell.  
Slevin Halkerstone & Isabell Weddell.

July 6, 1568.

David Young & Sybilla Rynd.  
Andrew Broun & Marjorie Scott.

July 18, 1568.

William Campbell & Bessie Blair.

August 1, 1568.

David Tham & Agnes Anderson.

August 13, 1568.

Nicol Rannaldson & Elspith Bowie.

September 5, 1568.

Patrick Inglis & Janet Robertson.

Andrew Robertson & Isabell Anderson.

September 7, 1568.

William Monorgan & Janet Prior.

<sup>29/</sup> September 19, 1568.

James Thomson & Bessie Lufferand.

William Smith & Janet Ireland.

David Simpson & Elspith Mertyne.

September 27, 1568.

James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

October 3, 1568.

James Richardson & Marjorie Neving.

(*N.B.*—From some Memorandums of Contracts at the End of the Register, it appears that James Richardson & Marjorie Neving were contracted for Marriage August 2. James having not yet attained his perfect age, his Father John Richardson gave his consent to the Banns being published.) Note Richardson.

October 10, 1568.

John Lufferand (his wives name not marked).

James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

(*N.B.*—They seem to have been twice sett doyn thro' a mistake.)

November 1, 1568.

George Patillo & Janet Jamieson

William Davidson & Margaret Sharp.

Robert Ray & ——— Dundas (his wife's first name not mentioned).

December 3, 1568.

William Watson & Janet Cock.

(*N.B.*—The above names not fully legible, therefore uncertain.)

December 19, 1568.

Michael Dundas & Violet Glas.

David Pitcaithly & Janet Nevill.

December 26, 1568.

Robert Mathew & Janet Lowrie.

January 30, 1568.

Patrick Walker & Janet Tod.

February 6, 1568.

Robert Tyrie & Janet Ritchie.

<sup>30/</sup> February 20, 1568.

Alexander Peterkin & Violet Rynd.

Henry Drummond & Catherine Brown.

William Wilson & Margaret Eviot.

February 22, 1568.

John Monipenny & Bessie Black.

Thomas Goodman & Isabell Snell.

Fastrens Even the 22 Day of February 1568 years (meaning, no doubt, Shrove Teusday [*sic*]).

April 24, 1569.

James Ramsay & Christian Elder.  
John Donaldson & Christian Donaldson.

May 8, 1569.

Andrew Wilson & Janet Salmond.  
James Moncrief & Margaret Pitscottie alias Loncarty.

Pitscottie of  
Loncarty.

(*N.B.*—Pitscottie was the Sirname of the Lairds of Loncarty for more than 200 years.)

May 21, 1569.

George M'Grigor & Mause Fleming.

June 12, 1569.

Patrick Bowman & Christian Lothian.

July 3, 1569.

Thomas Hind & Barbara Gowane.  
John Blane & Catherine Fyffe.

July 10, 1569.

Nicol Blair & Helen Lockhart.

August 14, 1569.

William Car & Christian Chrystie.  
David Johnstone and Giles Fleming.

102. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (*see* pp. 127-128).—‘The Clock-makers’ Land . . . took its name from an eminent watchmaker, a native of France, named Paul Romieu, who is said to have occupied it from the time of Charles II., about 1675, till the beginning of the 18th century. His sign, a gilded ball representing the moon, was made to revolve by clockwork, and projected over the street on the front of the house from the third story. It remained there till the demolition of the house in 1835.’—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. i. 319. An F.S.A. says he made watches, an extremely rare thing in Scotland. Is it known that he made many? Where can any of his work be seen? What became of his sign? Is the above almost all that is known of him?

‘The first Knockmaker appears in 1647, but his business was so limited that he added thereto the making of locks.’—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. ii. 263. This seems incorrect (*see* a former query), a lantern clock in the Antiquarian Museum being made by one Humphrey Mills (no town or date on it), who is known to have been in business in 1606. I shall be glad to learn who this Knockmaker was, and from what source the statement has been made. Grant quotes from the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, but Dr. Robert Chambers must have had some reason for the statement.

‘In the ancient mansion of Meggetland Robert Gordon, a well-known Goldsmith in Edinburgh, died in 1767.’ In what sense was he well-known? Notes on him would be appreciated.

Is anything known of what the condition of the Gold and Silversmith trade in Edinburgh was previous to 1750? Also the same in reference to the Clock-making trade previous to the same date. Extracts from Records, or other sources, would be much appreciated.

In my collection of old watch-movements is one named Patrk. Gordon, Edinburgh. From its having the very scarce silver servee ornamentation on the plate pillars, I consider it to have been made in the early half of the last century. What is known of him?

'21st June 1733.—The Provost reported that the Committee formerly named for communing w<sup>t</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Smith anent making a Clock to the Town House,—that they had accordingly communed with him, and that he was willing to make a Clock to the Town House of any Dimensions the Councill pleased to name, and to allow them six or twelve months tryall, and to Referr the sufficiency and price of said Clock to two tradesmen, to be chosen ane by the Town and anoyer by him, after said tryall, and if found not sufficient, to take her back. The Councill recommend to the Provost and Bailie Kinloch, when at Edinburgh, to advise what kind of a clock will be best, whether ane eight-day or thirty hour clock.

'On 15th July 1735 the Provost reported that he had enquired in Edinburgh what clock would be most proper to the Town House, and recommended that a thirty hour clock was best; and that the wheels were all to be made of brass.

'After the Clock had been tried for six months, two referees were appointed to value it, as agreed on, George Scott, Clockmaker, Canongate, Edinburgh, being the Town's Referee, and they made a Report to the Council on 5th May, 1737, that the referees had valued the Clock at £150, and £8, 8s. was allowed between the referees as their fees for the Report, all which was approved of.'—*Burgh Charters and Records of Dundee.* J. A. Abd.

The first Scottish minister who carried a watch was Mr. David Williamson, minister of St. Cuthbert's, or the West Kirk. After his decease in August 1706, at the age of seventy-two, it was valued for probate at £36,—surely an error on the part of the valuator, or else it must have been a very valuable watch. It would be interesting to know what has become of it.

Mr. Williamson, was the son of a glover in St. Andrews; he studied at the University of that city, and was in 1661, at a mature age, ordained to the second charge of St. Cuthbert's. A vigorous upholder of Presbytery, he was persecuted by the Government of Charles II., and as minister of the first charge of his parish was extruded in 1674, and also denounced rebel. Subjected to imprisonment, he was liberated at the Revolution, and by his Presbyterian brethren was appointed one of their Commissioners to convey their congratulations to William III. on his accession. In 1702 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. Mr. Williamson attained a measure of celebrity on account of his marriages; he was husband of seven wives. Of these, the names of six have been preserved, viz. :—Isobel Lindsay, Margaret Scott, — Murray, Margaret Melwing, Margaret Dougal, and Jean Straiton. In relation to his marriage with Miss Murray, his third wife, who was daughter of the Laird of Cherrytrees, it is told that they became acquainted when he was sheltered in her mother's house, under the disguise of a female, a party of dragoons being sent out for his apprehension. His feminine disguise is humorously celebrated in the song of 'Dainty Davie,' of which some stanzas are preserved in Herd's collection.

I. H.



103. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—*Continued* (see pp. 89, 130).—

|                                      |          |          |                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Elie, Fife, . . . . .                | b. 1639, | m. 1639, | d. 1783.         |
| Ellon, Aberdeen, . . . . .           | b. 1640, | m. 1638, | d. 1638.         |
| Falkirk, Stirling, . . . . .         | b. 1611, | m. 1611, | d. 1817.         |
| Ferry-port-on-Craig, Fife, . . . . . | b. 1634, | m. 1640, | d. 1783.         |
| Fetteresso, Kincardine, . . . . .    | b. 1620, | m. 1620, | d. <i>None</i> . |
| Forfar, . . . . .                    | b. 1633, | m. 1659, | d. <i>None</i> . |
| Forglen, Banff, . . . . .            | b. 1647, | m. 1685, | d. 1784.         |
| Gargunnoch, Stirling, . . . . .      | b. 1615, | m. 1619, | d. 1818.         |
| Haddington, . . . . .                | b. 1619, | m. 1619, | d. 1619.         |
| Hamilton, Lanark, . . . . .          | b. 1647, | m. 1647, | d. 1647.         |
| Hawick, Roxburgh, . . . . .          | b. 1634, | m. 1699, | d. 1758.         |
| Humbie, Haddington, . . . . .        | b. 1648, | m. 1643, | d. 1645.         |
| Inchture, Perth, . . . . .           | b. 1619, | m. 1623, | d. 1659.         |
| Innerleithen, Peebles, . . . . .     | b. 1643, | m. 1642, | d. 1706.         |
| Innerwick, Haddington, . . . . .     | b. 1614, | m. 1614, | d. 1663.         |
| Inveravon, Banff, . . . . .          | b. 1630, | m. 1630, | d. 1636.         |
| Jedburgh, Roxburgh, . . . . .        | b. 1639, | m. 1669, | d. 1641.         |
| Kemback, Fife, . . . . .             | b. 1649, | m. 1648, | d. 1700.         |
| Kenmore, Perth, . . . . .            | b. 1636, | m. 1636, | d. <i>None</i> . |
| Kennoway, Fife, . . . . .            | b. 1638, | m. 1638, | d. 1730.         |
| Kettins, Forfar, . . . . .           | b. 1650, | m. 1618, | d. 1685.         |
| Kettle, Fife, . . . . .              | b. 1633, | m. 1633, | d. 1700.         |
| Kilconquhar, Fife, . . . . .         | b. 1637, | m. 1637, | d. 1737.         |
| Kilmadock, Perth, . . . . .          | b. 1623, | m. 1623, | d. 1704.         |
| Kilmarnock, Ayr, . . . . .           | b. 1640, | m. 1687, | d. <i>None</i> . |
| Kilrenny, Fife, . . . . .            | b. 1647, | m. 1647, | d. 1755.         |
| Kilsyth, Stirling, . . . . .         | b. 1619, | m. 1619, | d. <i>None</i> . |
| Kilfauns, Perth, . . . . .           | b. 1624, | m. 1627, | d. 1651.         |
| Kinglassie, Fife, . . . . .          | b. 1627, | m. 1627, | d. 1630.         |
| Kingsbarns, Fife, . . . . .          | b. 1642, | m. 1650, | d. 1663.         |
| Kinnaird, Perth, . . . . .           | b. 1632, | m. 1639, | d. 1635.         |

(To be continued.)

104. MIDDLETON FAMILY.—We have met with the following: 'At Aberdeen, 1753, Mrs. Janet Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Esq. of Seton, aged 100 years and 10 months, and relict of very Rev. Dr. George Middleton, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, by whom he had the late Brigadier-General John Middleton, and other thirteen sons and four daughters. Her sight and hearing were somewhat impaired about three years before her death, but her intellectual faculties continued strong and clear to the last. We see in the *Aberdeen Intelligencer* the following pleasing inscription to her memory:—

"An affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion; in domestic concerns a great economist, too good to be churlish, too wise to be prodigal; of exemplary piety, and universal benevolence. Happy in a calm and dispassionate temper, she bore the accidents of human life as became a Christian. Art thou surprised at her great age, O reader? I blame thee not. Reflect with me on the probable causes; it was not an indolent life, she had eighteen children; it was

not a continual sunshine, she met with cross accidents; it was not a stoical indifference, she felt for the misfortunes of others; it was a cheerful temper, a clear conscience, moderate exercise, and a temperate life."

Janet Middleton, daughter of the above, married Wm. Walker, whose daughter Susan married Rev. Mr. Forbes, and their daughter Mary Ann married Rev. Austin Jenison. Another daughter, christened 'Middleton' (as there were no sons), married J. Bell (of Bell & Rannie, wine merchants); Margaret married Duncan, Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, Aberdeen, and another daughter remained unmarried; of these latter two Mrs. Duncan survived her husband, and lived with her unmarried sister in possession of said portrait of their great-grandmother, and about 1825 gave it to Alex. Annand, Esq. of Belmont, Aberdeen. I should be glad to know if its present home is known. I have got a miniature copy of her spouse the Principal; the original my father sent to Barham Court.

G. A. W.

105. A MAN WITH A WHITE HAT.—Nearly forty years ago it was an established rule with most boys in Edinburgh, and especially those in the Canongate, that no matter how much they might be absorbed in the pursuit of play, some of their games being of a nature highly exciting—if a small urchin who was not in the game espied a man with an out-of-the-way head-dress and shouted out, 'A man with a white hat! Touch wood and whistle!' the game would be suddenly stopped, and a general stampede take place. A rush would be made for a door-post, a wooden shutter, a fish-woman's barrow, or a baker with a board of bread on his head, and in the scramble it was not an uncommon thing to see the fish-woman and her barrow upset, or the baker knocked from under his board, which to the poor fellow was often great relief, especially if the weather was hot and the ground dry, for the weight of fifty-six loaves is rarely if ever carried nowadays. Since then one-half of this old custom has undergone a complete change. The unfortunate individual who dons a white hat has always been looked upon as a *rara avis*, set up from time to time for the youth of our towns to throw their shafts of fun and frolic at. As to the origin, I don't think we need go back further than the wearers of the first white hats, who were probably lairds; and the laird of some manor may have been a severe man—otherwise a man who was greatly feared in the district where he lived. Hence the cry of 'Look out!' or take care of, 'the man with the white hat!'

I. H.

106. OLD CUSTOMS (page 141).—What you mention about the piece of cheese and scone occurred to me some fifty years ago. Till I got home I was in ignorance of the rite and the destiny attached to the refusal thereof, *i.e.* if a female, a beard; if a male, I forget what was to happen.

G. A. W.

One of the time-honoured customs—like the old practice of 'cake and cheese' to the first individual met while carrying the baby to church to be baptized—which has gradually gone down before the pressure of modern conventionality, is that of whitewashing on a certain night in autumn when the weavers begin to light their lamps, and in the spring when the days have again lengthened, and it is unnecessary to work by artificial light in the evenings. Over the windows, and in some cases the doors, of

all the 'loomshops' in Paisley were bespattered with whitening, which was allowed to remain until dry. The rising generation will, of course, view the white 'splarges' with wonder, and ponder as to what can be their meaning; and possibly the ancient-looking mortal who sits at the loom may be as much at a loss to tell its origin, and can only say that his father did the same thing before him on 'Whitewashing Nicht.' In all probability the practice had no special meaning further than to mark the advent of winter, and welcome the approach of summer, with perhaps the understanding that good luck should attend them throughout the periods thus inaugurated twice a year. From a return recently made by some ingenious worthy, it appears that in 1837, when the Queen ascended the throne, there were 1165 handloom weavers in Paisley; and in 1887—when her Majesty attained her jubilee—there were only 149. At the rate of decay which these figures indicate, it would appear that the end of handloom weaving is near, and with its extinction 'Whitewashing Nicht' will cease to be observed. I. H.

107. THE ASLOAN MS. AND SIR JAMES STEWART OF ARDGOWAN.—At page lxiii. of the preface to vol. v. of *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Mr. George Burnett writes as follows: 'The scanty chronicles of the period have preserved the memory of a few of the numerous other private outrages of the period, including the slaughter of Sir James Stewart of Ardgowan at Drumglass, on the 31st May 1445, by Robert Boyd, and brutal maltreatment of his wife;' with a footnote reference to 'Asloan MS., pp. 6, 37.' I have been most kindly favoured by the permission to inspect the copy of the reprint of the Asloan MS. in the Advocates' Library, and find the entry to be as follows: 'The yer of God MCCCCXLV the last day of Maii Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne was slane, and ane with him, at Drumglas besyd Kirkpatrik, be the Lard of Duchall and Alexander the Lyle and their childer, and erdit in the Kirk of Dunbertane. And that samyn time Robyn Boyd send Schir Alexander Cunnyngghame, Chaplane to Robyn Kalendar to the Kirk of Cardros to Sir James wyf and bad her cum to the castell, efter that he had cummyn fra the slauchter of hir husband, and said thai suld send hir hame in a bait and warand her, for they gart hir trew thar was men waitand hir on hors and fut to tak hir. And schortlie throu Schir Alexanderis fair langage and hechtis, sche passit with him, and sone within vi dayis efter, for diseis sche toke hir childill and was deliverit befor hir tyme ix oulkis of ane knaif child, that leffit noch ane hour, and was erdid besyd his fader in the kirk foresaid.'

Regarding these extracts I make the following notes and queries:—

1. Except in this fragment I have found no trace of a Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne or Ardgowan. Both places were granted to Sir John Stewart in 1390 and 1403 respectively, and descended, with Blackhall, to his son John, who is supposed to be the Johannes Seneschallus who witnessed a charter of confirmation to the Abbey of Paisley in 1424, and married Elizabeth, only daughter (by his first wife) of Sir Robert Lyle, created a peer of Parliament in 1446. His son James Stewart is the first of the name in the pedigree, but cannot have been the person slain at Drumglass, for he had a charter in 1472. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert second Lord Lyle. The original grantee had a brother, Sir James, who is always known as Sir James of Kilbryde, and who must have been about 70 in 1445, as he was old enough to deforce the Sheriff of Lanark in 1388, before his father

came to the throne. I should have suggested that the chronicler wrote Sir James in mistake for Sir John, and that he meant to refer to the original grantee, were it not that the same objection of age would apply, as Sir John of Ardgowan is supposed to have been older than Sir James of Kilbryde. Sir James may possibly have been an elder son of the first grantee, who, dying as described, without issue, was succeeded by his brother John.

2. The chronicler attributes the murder not directly to Robyn Boyd, but to the Laird of Duchal and Alexander the Lyle, *i.e.* to Sir Robert Lyle, father of the first Lord Lyle, and his brother Alexander. It is remarkable that two of the immediate successors of the murdered man should have married daughters of the House of Lyle, and one of them, John Stewart, was entered as first in remainder in the Duchal settlement, as confirmed by the charter of the 6th May 1495. The chronological difficulties involved in the connections between the Lyles of Duchal and the Stewarts of Ardgowan are so great, that I should be glad if this reference to the occurrence noticed by Mr. Burnett leads to any light being thrown on the order of events.

3. Robyn Boyd was probably Robert (afterwards) 1st Lord Boyd, whose father killed Sir Alan Stewart of Derneley, near Falkirk, on the 20th Sept. 1438, and was in revenge slain by Sir Alan's brother at Craignaught, in Renfrewshire, on the 9th July of the following year. This would account for Robyn Boyd being concerned in the slaughter of another Stewart. The Asloan MS. describes Sir Alan Stewart's brother as 'Sir Alexander Stewart, Buktuth.' What is the meaning of 'Buktuth'?

4. Robyn Kalendar was probably a member of the family of Kalendar of that ilk, forfeited in the 14th century, and whose possessions were granted to Sir William Livingston in 1345. He is mentioned again in the manuscript at page 42, as Captain of Dumbarton in 1449.

Where is Drumglas? The 'castell' is, I presume, Dumbarton Castle. Why was Sir James Stewart's wife at the Kirk of Cardros? The 'bait' would take her across the Clyde from Dumbarton to Ardgowan. I can see no authority for the 'brutal maltreatment' mentioned by Mr. Burnett.

S.

108. 'NEW CHURCH AT SHISKEN.—The present Established Church at Shisken, Arran, built in 1708, and without seats for 112 years, having become ruinous and dilapidated, the congregation unanimously resolved to erect a new church.' The above extract is from the *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, and describes a curious remnant of a past age. Is it possible that there is another kirk in Scotland without seats?

I. H.

109. HOUSEKEEPING ACCOUNTS, 17TH CENTURY.—Hannah Andrews, the writer of the account-book from which the following extracts have been made, was the daughter of Robert Andrews, a substantial Edinburgh citizen. Her marriage is entered in the Edinburgh Registers: '1673, Feb. 18, John Areskine of Ballgounie, Hanna Andrewes.' Her husband, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, was great-great-grandson of James Erskine, younger brother of John, Earl of Mar; in 1549 James received a grant of the lands of Balgownie, near Culross, and Little Sauchie, county of Stirling. We hope ere long to give an account of this family, which is now represented by John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame of Balgownie, the lineal descendant of Sir John Erskine and Dame Hannah Andrews.



|      |                                                   |   |            |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|---|------------|
| Aug. | for A Lofe 4s. for eggs 14s. 8d. for barm 1s. 4d. | } | 0001 15 00 |
|      | canell 15s. . . . .                               |   |            |
| 28   | hens & chickens 2 lib. 16s. 6d. hering 12s. 8d.   | } | 0004 01 08 |
|      | briad 12s. 6d. . . . .                            |   |            |

total 0005 06 08

That wc rests I lent ye 1th page of R | rests 0001 19 08

|         |                                                         |            |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 31 | Recd from balgownie . . . . .                           | 0002 18 00 |
|         | for a lofe 2s. hen 6s. 8d. ye poore 6s. 6d. herings 5s. | 0001 00 02 |

That wc rests I lent 11s. 4d. in ye 1st page of R & depurst 0001 lib. 06s. 06d. in ye 3 page of B | rests 0001 17 10

Passing over much matter of little interest, we take up the work—

1675

|         |                                                           |            |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 17 | Recd from Balgownie . . . . .                             | 0004 17 00 |
| Aug.    | for mutton 1 lib. 4s. barme 1s. 6d. burn 4s. . . . .      | 0001 09 06 |
| 18      | caldron 2s. 6d. weshing 19s. cols to ye water 2s. . . . . | 0001 03 06 |
|         | for sope 15s. 4d. candel 17s. 8d. poor 6d. . . . .        | 0001 19 00 |

| total 0004 12 00

|         |                                                            |            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 20 | Recd from Balgownie . . . . .                              | 0003 18 04 |
|         | for butter 2 lib. 18s. 4d. eggs 14s. chickens 16s. . . . . | 0003 18 04 |

|         |                                                                  |            |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 24 | Recd from Gorge Miler . . . . .                                  | 0033 06 08 |
|         | to the grive in the valifild for cols wc was laid in } . . . . . | 0006 13 04 |
|         | for ye winter storms . . . . .                                   |            |

|         |                                                       |            |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 25 | to Jō Mideltown for caring them . . . . .             | 0001 10 00 |
|         | for 8 lode clakmanen cols . . . . .                   | 0003 04 00 |
|         | eall 6s. hering 3d. candel 4s. 8d. muton 12s. . . . . | 0001 05 08 |

There is 9 lib. gewen out in ye 5th page of B so | total 0012 13 00

rests bōt 2 lib. 12s. 4d.

|         |                                                             |            |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 26 | Recd from balgownie yt wc rested . . . . .                  | 0014 06 00 |
| and 27  | for cols 16s. 4d. milk 2 lib. 8s. 8d. poor 10s. 8d. . . . . | 0003 15 08 |
|         | for 4 pecks of Apels 6 lib. candell 9s. 4d. . . . .         | 0006 09 04 |
|         | for eggs 4s. bride 1s. for ville 18s. . . . .               | 0001 03 00 |

That wc rests I gewe owt in ye 5th page of B so | total 0011 08 00

rests nothing

| rests 0002 18 00

|         |                                    |            |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 28 | Bowred from A. M. . . . .          | 0133 06 08 |
|         | gevin owt of yt we I bowred aug 28 |            |

|         |                                                          |            |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 29 | for hering 6s. 8d. butter 2 lib. chickens 1 lib. . . . . | 0003 06 08 |
|         | there is 6 lib. depurst in ye 5th page of B so rests bōt | 0124 00 00 |

|         |                                                         |            |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Aug. 30 | Recd from balgownie 5 lib. 16s. & yt wc rests . . . . . | 0129 16 00 |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|

|        |                                                       |            |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Sep. 2 | for 16s. 4d. cols for milk 3 lib. mutton 18s. . . . . | 0004 14 04 |
|        | caldron 5s. barme 1s. 4d. burn bearen 4s . . . . .    | 0000 10 04 |

|        |                                                                     |            |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Sep. 4 | eggs 4s. butter 12s. salmon 2 lib. hering 2s. poor 10s. } . . . . . | 0003 10 00 |
|        | brid 2s. . . . .                                                    |            |
|        | candell 4s. 8d. salt 3s. 4d. . . . .                                | 0000 08 00 |

| total 0009 02 08

We will now select a few entries—

|       |                                                                                           |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| March | sent to Edn for orengers 15s. sparlins 5s. burn bering 4s. musels 1s. burn bering 4s. 8d. |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- April    resons 2s. burn bering 4s.  
           ' ther is a dolor yt my mot says I have got which I do not mind '  
           for wine shuger & bread at ye ferie 18s. curvie 8s. selet 8d. curons  
           6d. sand 1s. winegr 8d. seck 2s. 6d. pruns 1s. 4d. roll 8d. silk 4d.  
           nidels 6d.  
           ' on mark was büred from my mot and half a mark from Christen '  
           spice 8d. for curdds & whey & for crime & shuger & brandie  
           12s. 6d.
- May     for a lame syde 19s., figges 4s. selet 1s. ridell 4s. lame legge and  
           haragells 14s. cane 2s. herbs 6d. whitens 1s. 8d. nails 4d., payes  
           2s. 4d., prins 1s. kell 8d. speldens 1s. 4d. gus berries 1s. 4d., mure  
           fowls 1 lib. 4s. risords 6d., risarts 8d., glases 8s. jorn pan 5s. 6d.  
           lam leg & haragels 14s., shuger candie 1s. 6d., selet & vinegr 1s.
- June    whey 6d. milk 2s. 6d. whey 1s. 6d. for dying ribons & to hary  
           colts man 2 lib. 14s., hadokes 1s. 6d. moore coke 7s. oringrs 6s. 8d.  
           beets 1s. whey 1s. 4d., strowing 8d., cairer 6s., busams 2s. peas 2s.,  
           a hame 4 lib., gusberries 1s., post 5s., heren 1s. 4. burn bering 4s.,  
           shordenty 6d. for taken the goods owt of the boat 7s. 2d. at ye  
           nether bowe 1 lib. 9s. 4d. custom 4s., busberis 6d.
- July    pets 2s. 4d., starch 4d., Jocks cap 1 lib. 1s. 4d., knitens 1s. 8d.  
           for 3 spinell yarn sping 1 lib. 16s. prunes 4s. hors 6s., to the  
           culross post fowr dolors is 11 lib. 04s. ood., to Thomas Arsking  
           12 lib. for Ball petition 2 lib. 18s., lame 10s., haragels 5s., pise  
           6s. herens 5s. A bason 2s. 4d. ribons 6s. 8d., shus mending 5s.,  
           stokens 1 lib. 5s. 4d. to John Vinte to acompt 2 lib. 14s. drink  
           mony to his man 4s., hops 1 lib. 4s. to Christen when she went  
           wt ye child to culros 13s. 4d., paldor 6d. pruns 2s., bitts 2s.,  
           drink 7s., chise 1 lib., wesher wife 16s., for a tifyen apron 3 lib.  
           15s. 6d., to the ladie Ingelstown 8 lib. 14s., for my poynt nepken  
           13 lib. 14s. to the post 5 lib. was all I was owen for eall at  
           Edinr 16 lib., ye hors stabling two nights 1 lib. 12s. 8d. to the  
           man yt opens the tolbowth dore 1 lib. 10s. boat fraught at ye ferie  
           1 lib. to ye poor 1s., meat & drink at ye ferie 10s. 4d. at culros  
           mutton 13s. 4d.
- Augus. sarken lining 2 lib. 6s., to the wabster 7s., ' . . from my going  
           to Edinr on apryl 26, 1676 till now [aug. 10, 1676], ' drink mony  
           13s. 4d. spent at alaway 10s., for bringing froote from throask  
           7s., to ye blicher 2 lib. 18s. 10d.
- Sep.    burnbering 2s., froot caring 2s., to Mr. George bavreges woman  
           for lace 2 lib. 12s., prun 4d., to wilam browne Apotichiry in  
           dunfarmline in full of al I owe him prosiding this day 9 lib. 8s. 6d.,  
           froot bringen 3s. 4d., to ye wesher wife for al I owe hir 16s. 8d.,  
           for herings to the Ballgownie men 11s. 10d. [Sep. 31, for horse  
           hyre to Edgr 2 lib. 18s. for our dayet and other expences and for  
           our chamer meall dowering ovr stay at Edgr 30 lib. 6s. 8d.
- Oct.    wax 1s. 4d., for fowls bringen 1s. whil bands 10d., resons 2s.,  
           fowls & chise bringen 3s. heren 6d., stokens worken 15s. 4d.,  
           nutts 6d., chise 19s., for bringing of things in ye boat from Edgr  
           16s., doves 14s. 6d., burne bearing 4s., lining 8 lib. 8s.
- Nov.    dowes 3s. 10d., peats 4s. 4d., nidels 10d., to the woman that  
           helpet Chirste at ye wall 9s., to wife at ye wall 17s., for kiling the  
           two coves 1 lib. 4s. 6d., to ym yt brought ye fowls 2s., stokens

worken 5s., bringing the furnetowr from Edg to lith & for custom & other dewes, 13s. 8d. [paid by boatman himself out of his own pocket & repaid him] burne bearing 4s., to James when he went to Edgr at Fathers diser 6s. 8d., a thrid leace 8d., paper 6d., cadrons 6s., Whit Leace at ye fair 1 lib. 16s., horne spoons 9s., coals at clackmanean 1 lib. 16s., left to ye howse to buy things to ye children 10s., to anne when she went to ye wadding for herself 13s. 4d. to John for himself 1 lib. 12s., to Balgownis for regestrating S. W. M. band 2 lib. 13s. 4d., for the horning thereupon 2 lib. 16s. 8d. to him to buy chesnuds 9s., jock's gowne 7s., there was 9s. stolen from me, for ye horse stabling ye last time 1 lib., to Ball for carvie to give his wife 12s., for a litel lock to ye clok bage & a meas pillon 18s.

Dec. Edgr I recd at sevrall times mony from culross wc was the pryce of ye two kows was sold 36 lib. os. od. to thomas arskan to buy himself stokens 4s. 9d. [Dec. 9] we day wc cam from Edgr, to ye lases at ye wall to get them drink 2s. 8d., burn bearing 4s., caldren & barme 4s., for ye heckess 3s., liat 1s., nidel 6d., clowe rod., thrid 4d., coronns 6d., spice 2d., for worken tow per stokings to Johnie in part pymt 5s., to the nurse to pay sumething she was owen of hir owne 2 lib. 18s., for tubs at ye wall, 'in part paymt of two per pertrichs 13s. 4d. so I owe for them yet eight shi eight penies scots,' cadron 2s. burne bearing 4s., reasons 13s. 4d., to the nurse to give the woman that nurses hir child 3 lib., boat fraught to ye Ness 14s., '... thrie dolors on of them a leg is 6 lib. 12s.,' for the whit mending 6s. 8d., to the culross drumor in hansell 1 lib. 6s. 8d.

110. DUTCH OR GERMANS IN GLASGOW (*see* page 13 of *N. N. & Q.*).—In the Index to Testaments-Commissariat of Glasgow (vol. for years 1666-1680) occurs:—'Zacharias Zebbes, Sugarbaker in Glasgow within the Citie and par. thereof—13 March 1680.' R.

111. 'THE ORIGINAL OF THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME.—While carrying out operations in connection with the building of the new Holy Trinity Church at Ayr, the workmen found the remains of the late Major Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, the stepfather of the late W. M. Thackeray, novelist. The remains were subsequently interred under the chancel of the new church. Major Carmichael Smyth was the original of Colonel Tom Newcome, one of Thackeray's well-known and admirably pourtrayed characters. He died in Ayr in 1861. Immediately before his death the Major exclaimed, 'Adsum' (I am here), as if in response to some real or imaginary call from the silent land. Mr. Thackeray attended the deceased's funeral at Ayr, and the following memorial in the church was erected in 1887 by some members of the Thackeray family:—"Sacred to the memory of Major Henry William Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, who departed this life at Ayr, 9th September 1861, aged 81 years. Adsum.—'And lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master.'—*The Newcomes*, vol. iii. chap. 26." On the re-building of the church, his grave was brought within the walls. He was



laid to rest immediately beneath this place by his stepson, William Makepeace Thackeray.'—*Scotsman*.

112. BILL OF FARE.—The Pen and Pencil Club have this year been fortunate in selecting two gentlemen to compose the Bill of Fare for their Annual Supper who have in a high degree a love for old Scottish customs. We do not apologise for inserting this clever document in our columns, feeling sure that many 'a Scot abroad' will read it with pleasure, and our English readers will see that Scotland can supply a feast with dishes peculiarly her own. The mottoes are felicitous; in fact the whole performance will serve as an excellent model for any giver of a feast anxious to escape the usual rut of dishes with French names, though often of good old Scottish or English materials.

### EDINBURGH PEN AND PENCIL CLUB.

SCOTCH NICHT.—17th January 1888.

'And noo a rantin' feast weel stored,  
Saur sweetly on the festive board.'—*Picken's Poems*.  
'A Grace (but no) as lang's my arm.'—*Burns*.

### Bill o' fare.

#### POWSOWDIE AND COCKIE-LEEKIE.

'Wi' rowth o' reekin' kail supply  
The inward man.'—*Ferguson*.

#### COD AND OYSTER SAUCE.

##### HADDIES.

'... He's no ill boden  
That gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce  
An' cod weel soden.'—*Ferguson*.  
'They're braw caller haddies.'—*Antiquary*.

#### SHEEP'S HEAD AND TROTTERS.

##### HAGGIS.

'A sheep's head owre muckle boiled is rank poison.'—*Bailie Nicol Jarvie*.  
'A haggis fat, weel tooted in a seything pat.'—*Ferguson*.

##### DRAMS.

'An' his nose is juist a sicht, wi' drinkin' drams.'—*Outram*.

#### BEEF AND GREENS.

#### BUBBLY-JOCK AND HOWTOWDIES.

We'll live a' the winter on beef an' lang kail,  
An' whang at the bannocks o' barley meal.'—*John, Duke of Argyll*.

Noo, maister, I sall thank ye for a prievin' o' your bubbly-jock.'—*Saxon and the Gael*.

'A fine fat howtowdie ...  
The fowl looks weel, an' we'll fa' till her.'—*Allan Ramsay*.

#### MARROW BANES.

'Nil nisi bonum.'  
'Os homini sublime dedit.'

KAPERS.

'Do you not remember, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper.'—*Clan Albyn*.  
'Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,  
Bethankit hums.'—*Burns*.

TODDY.

'A guid auld sang comes never wrang.  
When o'er a social cogie.'—*William Reid*.  
'The hour approaches Tam maun ride.'—*Burns*.  
'Landlady, count the lawin'.'—*Burns*.  
'Guid nicht, an' joy be wi' ye a'!'—*Old Song*.

W. G. R.

WATERLOO HOTEL.

We wish we could give the two etchings which adorn this production, they are by a talented member of the Club, and complete the excellence of the whole composition.—ED.

113. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—We believe that the volumes in preparation this year are making good progress. As to membership, not only is the list full, but the number of libraries allowed to share the benefits of membership, over and above the 300, is ever increasing. Not only do residents in Scotland take an interest in it, but several distinguished American men of letters have either joined or are waiting their turn to enter. One of the latest additions is G. D. Weld French of Boston, U.S.A., a zealous genealogist, and a subscriber to *Northern Notes and Queries*.—ED.

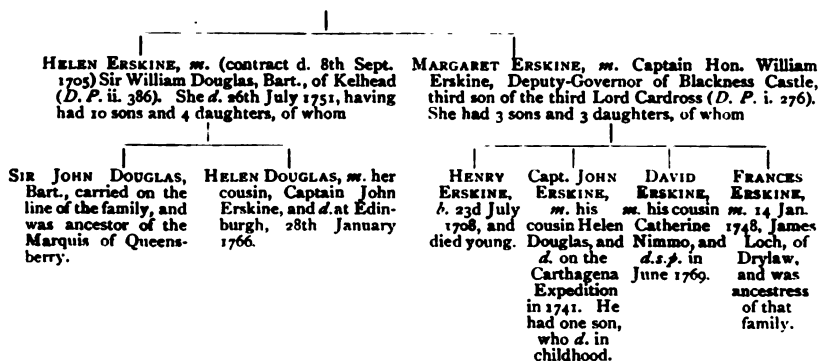
## QUERIES.

LXIII. 'LADY' OF AN OLD SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD.—Is that the correct orthography of the word? The late M<sup>r</sup>Arthur Moir of Hillfoot, when one day speaking of the number of persons settling at Dunoon, said, 'The laird and his *leddie* could scarce walk on their ain grund,' explaining, at the same time, that 'leddie' was the proper Scottish correlative for 'laird,' and not the English 'lady.'  
G. A. W.

LXIV. REV. JAMES MURRAY.—Could any of your readers direct me to local works where mention is made of Rev. James Murray, or give me any information about his parentage? He is said to have come from the Highlands, and was educated at Edinburgh University. From 1693 to 1735 he was minister of Penpont in Dumfriesshire, and a friend of Rev. Thos. Boston of Ettrick, author of the *Fourfold State*. He purchased several small properties in Annandale, and married Miss Isabel Laurie, daughter of the minister of Kirkcudbright. Any information about his family or anecdotes regarding him would be welcome?  
THOMAS H. MURRAY.

LXV. COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.—I shall be glad of information about Colonel John Erskine, Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, who is twice men-

tioned in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, through the marriage of two of his daughters, as follows :—



He must be distinguished from Colonel Hon. John Erskine, third son of the second Lord Cardross, who, after the accession of William III., was made Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Helen and Margaret could not have been his daughters by any of his four wives (see Erskine of Cardross in *Burke's Landed Gentry*). Colonel John, the deputy, was probably a relative appointed by the Lieut.-Governor to perform his duties, and family tradition points to his having belonged to the Alva branch of the House of Marr.

John Erskine, 7th Earl of Marr, had by his second marriage seven sons, of whom the fourth was the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, Kt., who died on the 8th July 1663, having had five sons, the four eldest of whom are thus placed by Douglas (*D. P. ii. 214*) :— (1) Thomas, *b. 1641, d.s.p.*; (2) John, *b. 1642, also d.s.p.*; (3) Charles, served heir in general to his father on 15th July 1665, created a Baronet in 1666, served heir to Thomas, his eldest brother, on 3d April 1672; from him descends the present Earl of Roslyn; (4) James, *b. 26th March 1645*.

There are reasons to suspect that the names of the 2d and 4th sons have been transposed, and that James was the 2d son who *d.s.p.*, and John the 4th son. These reasons are :—

(1) Euphame Cochrane, eldest daughter of William Cochrane of Ochiltree, and sister of the 8th Earl of Dundonald, *m. (D. P. i. 175)* 'Col. John Erskine, brother to Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bt.; two of their daughters are entered in the register of Edinburgh; Mary, baptized 8th June 1715, and Elizabeth, 1st Dec. 1717; the eldest was *m.* to Alexander Webster, D.D., etc.,' and we know he had another daughter, Euphame, the wife of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck (*D. B. 460*). This shows that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John did not die without issue.

(2) William Erskine, 8th Earl of Buchan, resigned his honours on the 8th April 1677, in order that the following series of heirs might be called to the succession :—Lord Cardross and his three brothers; William Erskine, Cupbearer to His Majesty; Sir

Charles Erskine of Alva and his brother John. This shows that John Erskine was younger than Sir Charles.

(3) Lady Mary Maule, *m.* Charles Erskine, 10th Earl of Marr, who *d.* April 1689, and after his death *re-m.* a son of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Kt. In the Panmure pedigree (ii. 355) this son is said to have been Col. John,<sup>1</sup> and in the Marr pedigree (ii. 217) he is said to have been Col. James. Here, however, a fresh difficulty crops up, for if we suppose Col. James to have been the 2d son and to have *m.* the Dowager Countess after 1689, why was he passed over at his father's death in 1663 and superseded by his younger brother Sir Charles?

I think we may conclude that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John was not the 2d son who died without issue; that he was the husband of Euphame Cochrane, and the father of the three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Euphame; and that he may have been the Deputy-Governor and father of Helen and Margaret. The question remains if Helen and Margaret were daughters of Euphame Cochrane? I think it must be answered in the negative, for (1) they would have certainly been named in the Dundonald pedigree, and (2) they were both married several years before Mary, who seems to be the Mrs. Webster styled 'eldest,' was baptized. Therefore if Col. John, Euphame Cochrane's husband, was identical with the Deputy-Governor, father of Helen and Margaret, he must have been married more than once, and Helen and Margaret must have been his offspring by a previous marriage. I have a note (which needs confirmation) that the mother of Helen and Margaret was a daughter of William Cunningham of Broomhill. There were three William Cunninghams of Broomhill. The first was Provost of Ayr in 1664, and purchased Broomhill (or Brownhill) from Sir John Cunningham, the 1st Bt. of Caprington. His son, the 2d William, was also Provost of Ayr in 1670 and 1686, and his son, the 3d William, died in 1755, leaving co-heiresses (see Paterson's *Ayr*, vol. ii. 474). If my note is correct, she was probably a daughter of the first William, possibly of the second.

It is possible that Col. John's first wife may have been the Dowager-Countess of Marr, and that she, and not William Cunningham's daughter, was mother of Margaret and Helen Erskine.

For the solution of these problems the records of Stirling Castle, the archives of the Erskines of Alva, and the papers and family tradition of the numerous descendants of Helen and Margaret Erskine suggest themselves as likely sources of information.

Σ.

**LXVI. MARRIAGE OF 4TH VISCOUNT GARNOCK.**—*Burke's Peerage* (article 'Lindsay, E.') states that George, 4th Viscount Garnock (who succeeded as 21st Earl of Crawford) *m.* 'Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreeshill,' and *Douglas' Peerage*, i. 393, gives the date of the marriage as 26th December 1755,

<sup>1</sup> The Alloa Registers give the marriage of John Erskine of Alva and Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, April 29, 1697.—[ED.]

and adds that her mother was 'Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall,' and that she (Lady Crawford) 'died at Rosel, 6th October 1809, in her 74th year.'

But in *Douglas' Baronage*, page 465, we are told that Sir Archibald Hamilton's daughter Elizabeth *m.* 'Mr. William Cunningham of Broomhill, and had issue several children, but only three daughters survived,' and two only of these are mentioned, viz. Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of James Hamilton of Stevenstoun, and Anne Cunningham, who *m.* first John Hunter of Ayr, by whom she had two sons, and secondly 'Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, Esq., to whom she had three daughters, one whereof is now Countess of Crawford,' (her second daughter, Margaret Hamilton, *m.* 24th December 1764 Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bt., and I cannot trace the third daughter).

It will be observed that the *Peerage* makes the Countess of Crawford's mother to have been daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, while the *Baronage* makes her his granddaughter.

Again we find from the *Scots Magazine*, vol. xxii. page 156, that the marriage of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill to Anne Cunningham, Mrs. Hunter, took place on 3d April 1760, or five years later than the marriage of the lady said to be her daughter. (This is from a note taken some years ago, and which I am at present unable to verify.) How are these discrepancies to be reconciled? Σ.

*P.S.*—Since writing the above query, I find that Paterson's *Ayrshire*, vol. ii. p. 103, assigns four daughters to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill (1. Jean, Lady Garnock; 2. Frances, *d. unm.* 1798; 3. Ellinora, Countess of Eglintoun; 4. Margaret, Lady Cathcart). Burke, on the other hand (*Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., p. 723), places them thus: (1) Jean, Lady Garnock; (2) Margaret, Lady Cathcart; (3) Frances, *m.* Capt. John Ferguson of Greenvale; (4) Eleanor, Countess of Eglinton. Burke further gives the wife of Robert Hamilton (mother of Lady Garnock) as 'Jean Mitchell, an heiress, widow of Major Garth.' Douglas (*Peerage*, i. 510) says that Eleanor Hamilton was cousin of her husband, the 12th Earl of Eglintoun. These statements are, in themselves, irreconcilable, and add to the difficulty that besets Lady Garnock's parentage.

As regards the John Hunter, Anne Cunningham's first husband, Paterson (vol. i. 204) states as follows: 'John of Milnholm and Millquarter (now Craigie House), born 11th August 1702, *m.* Anne, daughter and heiress of William Cunninghame of Broomhill, by Anne Hamilton, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bart., of Rosehall, M.P. for the county of Lanark, and by this lady was ancestor of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.' Σ.

LXVII. INSCRIPTION IN MONZIEVAIRD OLD CHURCHYARD.—In Monzievaird old churchyard, situated within Ochtertyre policies, is a tombstone bearing: 'HIC · IACET · FIDVS · MINISTER · VERBI · DEI · HENRICVS · ANDERSON · PASTOR · DE · MONIVAIRD · OBIIT ·

5 · IVN · 1641 · ÆTATIS · 52 · TA · ANA · ZHTEITE'<sup>1</sup> The above is round the stone; in the centre is M. H. A. about a shield with, apparently, the Anderson coat of arms. Below is MEMENTO · MORI, and below that again is a shield with three birds and M R on either side. Whose arms are they? MCG.

LXVIII. WILLIAM DUFF, M.A.—Mr. William Duff, M.A., was Regent or Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen from 1727 to 1739. What biographical particulars are known of him, at which University did he take his degree of M.A., when and where was he born, and when and where did he die (state authorities)? C. MASON.

LXIX. BLASONBERRY.—What is the probable origin of this word, which occurs as the name of a hill in Berwickshire? GEO. FRATER.

LXX. SURNAME OF FRATER.—Will any reader kindly say if they have noticed the occurrence of this surname in Berwickshire or Roxburghshire before the year 1684, when it occurs as 'George Frater, Weaver, Galashiels,' in Wodrow's *History of the Persecution*, etc. I should also be glad to have suggestions as to the probable origin of the surname. GEO. FRATER.

The Edinburgh (Canongate) Registers give the baptism of John, son of Andrew Frater, 'Couper,' and Christian Condie his wife, Sept. 19, 1654.—[ED.]

LXXI. STRATH HOOPER.—In the upper part of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, not far from Allargue, is a strath called 'Strath Hooper' (I have not the Ordnance Map to refer to for the exact locality). Can any one account for such a name in such a district? R. P. H.

LXXII. RUSSELL.—Is the English ducal house of Russell Scottish in origin? I ask this, because it is a very common name in Scotland, at least about Edinburgh, whereas in England the Russells are few, and all, I think, claim a connection with the ducal house. The fact of the first Russell being in England before the time of the great influx of the Scots into England (and that he lived in the reign of Henry VII.) should not militate against his being a Scot. There were, we know, occasional Scots in England during the Middle Ages. Murdoch, Archbishop of York, must have been one. Why then should not the first Russell have been a Scot? *Northern Notes & Queries* has given a list of Scots settled in London in 1567. Does Russell mean the 'red-headed one'? G. H.

LXXIII. REID, READ, REED, AND READE.—My impression is that Reid is Scottish, the last three words English. Are they different forms of the same word? And if they are, is it possible that all the holders of the name, however spelt, take their origin from the river Reed in Northumberland. This is almost incredible, as the name in one form or another is very common, and is found everywhere. Scott, in the seventh note on *Rokeby*, says that

<sup>1</sup> Greek—'Seek things above' (?).

the Reeds of Reedsdale were a very ancient family, and derived their name from the brook on which their mansion stood. This is a matter of some little importance archæologically, as the Reeds are not an insignificant family, but have made their mark in Border history. See note 22 of *Rokeby*. G. H.

LXXIV. MONTSERRAT OR MONTFERRAT.—Is Montserrat or Montferrat the name of the Conrad who played an important part in the Third Crusade. This question may, I think, be legitimately asked in *N. N. & Q.*, as this Conrad is one of the chief characters in Scott's *Talisman*. Scott writes Montserrat, the editor of *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*, Bishop Stubbs of Chester, gives Montferrat in his notes. In the *Itinerarium* itself, Conrad is always, I think, called 'the Marquis,' the name of his Marquisate not being given. Both Montserrat and Montferrat might easily describe the same range of mountains, the former referring to their rough and jagged appearance, the latter to the character of the stone of which they were composed; or has a mistake been made between 's' and 'f'? G. H.

LXXV. JOHN MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of John Macfarlane of Arrochar? He was Colonel of a Dumbarton volunteer force at the Revolution. Irving, in his *History of Dumbarton*, says 'he had, among other children,' Walter, William, and Alexander. Where can I find any mention of his 'other children,' and who did they marry? THOMAS H. MURRAY.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XIX. CRUISIE.—I saw one dug out of the dungeon of Fintallich Castle this summer. It had the outer saucer you mention, was made of what must have been pretty thick sheet-iron, as it was deeply corroded, and to it were attached, if I remember, two spikes, one horizontal to stick into a wall, and another vertical to go into a plank, as circumstances might require. There was also a substantial chain in the wall of the dungeon by which the captive or criminal was secured till his turn came to 'do the laird's bidding.' G. A. W.

XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—The descent of Robertson of Muirtown, county Elgin, for four generations, will be found in the pedigree of Robertson-Macdonald of Kinloch-Moidart in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and in the *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii. p. 348. William Robertson of Muirtown, the last mentioned, was succeeded by 'his eldest son, who left issue,' who was of Gladney, in Fife. Principal Robertson, the historiographer, was his grandson. The pedigree throws no light on the supposed relationship between the Principal and the physician at

Richmond, nor on the sale of Muirtown by the latter. *The Genealogist's Guide* refers to a Robertson pedigree in the addenda to the 2d edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where the pedigrees are generally less abridged than in later editions. I cannot refer to the addenda, the only *complete* copy of which, that I know of, is in the Advocates' Library. Σ.

- XL. HAWKSHAW, PEEBLES.**—Hawkshaw is in Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, about ten miles from Moffat. It was one of the many old towers (the furthest up) that dotted the Tweed from its source to Berwick, but it has been long pulled down, and only the site can be identified.

The owner in the 16th century was a Porteous; a later proprietor was William Govan, from whom it passed to his nephew, Adam Stewart, in 1819. It is now the property of Mr. R. Bell.

At a Wapenshaw at Peebles, 15th June 1627, 'The Laird of Hawkshaw absent himself, four of his men present with lances and swords, horsit.'

G. G.

- XLVI. GALLOWAY.**—If W. M. C. is not satisfied with Mr. Skene's explanation of the origin of the name 'Galloway,' I cannot hope to convince him. But when he says that 'the first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of "servant-gal,"' he is giving an opinion about as rational as if he were to say that the last syllable of Paris is usually pronounced to rhyme with Isis. In this country that is so; but to hear the real sound of the name of a place it is indispensable to hear it pronounced by natives. If he will travel along the Portpatrick Railway, put his head out of the window at New Galloway Station, and ask the nearest bystander the name of the place, he will learn the original and true pronunciation of the word, in which the *a* varies in sound between 'father' and 'fall,' the latter being apparently the older, and most in use in hill districts.

That the first syllable is the qualitative is shown by the accent. In compound names there is no rule less variable than that under which the accent falls on the qualification: in Scotch Gaelic, where the qualification has two syllables, the accent is on the first syllable. Instances of the accent following the qualification, according as it precedes or follows the substantive, are Càmling, Lincòm, *i.e.* *cam linn*, *linn cam*, the crooked pool; Dhùloch, Lochdhù, *i.e.* *dubh loch*, *loch dubh*, black lake, etc. Mr. Skene's interpretation of Galloway so far accords with this rule, *gall gaidhel*, the stranger Gaels. Nor do I see why W. M. C. thinks that a mixed race is indicated. They were Gaels, but separated from, strangers to, isolated from the rest of their race.

On the line of the Deil's Dyke, that ancient rampart which, running from the shores of Loch Ryan to the valley of the Nith, separates the Pictish Principality of Galloway from the territory of the Welshmen of Strathclyde, there is a moorland ridge called Drumgalgal, which seems to signify *druim gall gaidhel*, the ridge of the Galwegians.

HERBERT MAXWELL.



XLVIII. HORN.—The suggestion that Whithorn (not Glastonbury) is Ynys Vitryn seems to render more doubtful than ever the derivation of its last syllable from *ærn*. Even if the vowel has been broadened, how came the 'h' to be inserted? The Anglo-Saxon Dictionary which I consulted has '*Ern*, a place, v. *Ærn*,' and also '*Hiern*, a full tide, ebbing and flowing water, *æstus*.' Did the word *ærn* die, leaving no heirs, or can it be traced in any living language or dialect? Such proper names as Whitehouse, Stonehouse, etc., are naturally very common; but is there any instance of another Whitærn? The old spelling of the name often begins with 'quh,' which usually indicates a guttural. There is Monquhitter in Banffshire. For the Witter in Down Mr. Joyce gives an Irish derivation. If the name Whithorn belonged originally to the island, and not to the town, it may make a great difference.

The names about Sorby may be Anglian, as Sir H. Maxwell supposes, or Scandinavian as Canon Taylor thinks. The *Nordisk Conversations Lexicon* makes Den and Angel two brothers, whose united armies drive the Germans out of Denmark. It must be difficult to distinguish between the language of the 'two brothers,' even if the word be Gothic at all. At anyrate Sorby, Sorbie, Sorbietrees, Sorbiodunum, Soroba, etc., occur in various parts of Britain, and some of them may bear analysing. Colonel J. A. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography of Scotland*, states that in a charter of Alexander II. the Findhorn is called the Earn, and this seems corroborated by Invererne and Earnhill lying to the north of Forres.

The local pronunciation of the Fife town appears to be Kinn-gorn, and there is Kinghornie on the Kincardine coast.

It is the frequent recurrence of the syllable 'horn' that makes one think it must be some common word. Here are a few more instances:—Pykehorn and Knockhornan, in Wigtownshire; Blawhorn Moss, near Bathgate; Strathhorn and Netherhorn, near Rayne, Aberdeenshire; also Enthorn, Dumfriesshire; Nenthorn, near Kelso, and doubtless your readers could add others in Scotland. There are plenty in England. W. M. C.

LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.—Mr. Hutcheson raises an interesting question in respect of this well-known term. The Duke of Argyll, in his recent work, *Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, luminously discusses the nature of this tenancy, and sums up the evidence as 'clearly distinguishing them from ordinary agricultural tenants, especially in this, that their rent was from the first fixed at a rate below that of ordinary value, and had never been on the footing of a rent variable from time to time, like the rent of ordinary farms. The ultimate decision of the Courts of Law in Scotland recognised this tenure as virtually the tenure of a feu—just as James VI. and the Duke of Lennox, on another kind of evidence, had recognised the tenure of the mill at Partick by Crawford of Jordanhill, as the tenure of a feu. In virtue of this decision the kindly tenants of Lochmaben' (holding from the days of Robert the Bruce) 'became proprietors, and

have ever since been entered as such in the valuation roll of the country' (2d edit. p. 130).

The meaning of the word 'kindly' has travelled a little distance from its literal meaning in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English. A.-S. *gecyndelig* (Bosworth), M. E. *kyndeli*, signify 'natural.' It is in this sense that the word occurs in the Litany, 'the kindly fruits of the earth'; it was probably in this sense that it was originally applied to a particular mode of tenure, though the modern modification of meaning to signify 'generous, kind,' is not inappropriate, either as applied to tenants or fruits. It must be noted, however, that it could not originally have borne the meaning of 'generous' or 'kind,' because the generosity lay in the landlord who let his land on peculiarly easy conditions, either to those who had earned his favour by valuable service, or to his kinsfolk in humble circumstances. A question was raised in *Notes and Queries* not long ago as to the meaning of the term 'kindly Scot.' I think there is no doubt it means a natural Scot, a Scotsman born, though frequently used of late with a more emotional significance.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

A kindlie tenant was a tenant who paid his rent in *kind*—not in money, and not necessarily in personal service; sometimes in lambs, sometimes in a foal, sometimes, and most frequently, in poultry. I dare say there may be instances of cattle and grain, but I don't know them.

JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbadoes*, by N. Darnell Davis. Argosy Press, Georgetown, New Guiana.—This is a well-written account of the troubles which Barbadoes suffered in the days of the Commonwealth. The author has evidently taken pains to obtain accurate information, and he presents it to his readers in a pleasant manner. The histories of our Colonies are not as well known as they should be; we welcome this work all the more that it is so carefully compiled. We regret, however, to have to complain that there is no index.

*Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science*, No. XII.—Under a somewhat cumbersome designation, this Society is doing a good work. In this, the last report, both Science and Literature are well represented; the three papers embraced under the latter head are all interesting. Perhaps the one which will be most enjoyed is that entitled 'Former Social Life in Cumberland and Westmoreland,' which contains a good account of the 'Statesmen' and their way of life.

*Merchant and Craft Guilds, a History of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades*, by Ebenezer Bain (J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark), Aberdeen, has given us special pleasure in perusing. It does much to throw light on the trade history of Scotland in the past, and brings before us vividly the power of the old Trade Guilds. Nowhere in Scotland was it greater than in Aberdeen, and the perusal of Mr. Bain's carefully-written book will

prove as useful as it will certainly be interesting. One interesting fact is all we have space for. Mention is made (p. 153) of a charter dated at Wick, 19th of October 1523, and delivered by 'John o' Grot, of Duncansby, baillie to the Earl [of Caithness] in these parts.' Here we have direct information as to the origin of the name 'John o' Grot's House.'

*Memoir of the Family of M'Combie*, by William M'Combie Smith, Blackwood, Edinburgh, is a good specimen of what a family history may be made. The M'Combies are a branch of the clan M'Intosh, and their earlier history is merged in that of the clan, and is indistinct; but from the time they appear under their present name, Mr. Smith has been not only able to trace them, but to make their history interesting. We think that it would have been an advantage in such a purely genealogical work if a good pedigree chart had been inserted. The book is well printed, and is a satisfactory addition to Scottish genealogical literature. It will, we trust, be used as a model by those who understand the utility of such works.

*Cæsar in Kent*, by Rev. Francis T. Vine. London: Elliot Stock.—Though the landing of the Romans in England is only indirectly connected with Scottish history, our readers will find much to interest them in the account of that event which Mr. Vine has carefully compiled. He has evidently spared no pains to find out every incident that has been recorded, and to fix on the exact locality of Cæsar's landing. A good map gives much assistance to the reader.

*The Story of some Famous Books*, by Frederick Saunders. London: Elliot Stock.—This little book affords excellent reading for spare half-hours, and will prove a useful present to young men and women, who will find in it much interesting information about matters with which they will be expected to show acquaintance. We are, however, surprised that no mention is made of such famous books as the *Arabian Nights* and the *Divina Comedia*.

Amongst the latest English provincial archæological periodicals we must welcome *Suffolk Records*, *Dorsetshire and Somersetshire Notes and Queries*, *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, and the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. Their appearance is a sign of the healthy state of archæology in England, from the specimens we have seen we can recommend them, and we wish them success.

Mr. W. B. W. Phillimore, of Lincoln's Inn, in his *Index Library* (monthly), is supplying a want, viz. copies of the MSS. Indexes which exist in the Record Office and elsewhere, which are in some cases difficult of access, and always more wearisome to consult than the clearly printed pages of the book which lies before us.

*Irish Pedigrees*, by John O'Hart, Dublin: James Duffy.—This is a work, the like to which will, we trust, some day appear in Scotland—a carefully prepared list of Irish families: (a) Ancient Irish; (b) new settlers; (c) modern gentry, with genealogies. The work is at present incomplete, but Mr. O'Hart is working hard to make his book a full record of Irish Pedigrees.

*Transcript of St. Botolph Register* (Part VI.).—With this part the first volume of these Registers is completed. When the entries to 1753 have been printed, the Editor will commence the *Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral*, London. The value set upon these transcripts of *London City Church Registers* is shown by the Dean and Chapter intrusting the Editor with the work of editing the *Registers of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese*.

# INDEXES TO VOLS. I. AND II.

## I.—GENERAL INDEX.

- ABERDEENSHIRE, The Armada** wrecked, 164.  
**Accounts, Old,** 175.  
**Ailsa Craig,** 117.  
**Almanacks,** 136.  
**Almond Bridge falling,** 167.  
**'An,'** suffix, 66, 97.  
**Antiquarian Museum,** 13, 14.  
**Antiquaries' Society of Scotland,** 13.  
**Archæology, Study of,** 141.  
**Armada, Spanish,** 159.  
**Arms, see Coat Armour,** 9.  
**— Lyon Court,** 10.  
**Arms of Allan,** 16.  
**— Archdiocese of Malines,** 14.  
**— Barclay,** 48, 48.  
**— Callender,** 8.  
**— Erskine,** 8.  
**— Gourley,** 26.  
**— Graham,** 120.  
**— Inverness,** 49.  
**— Masterton,** 26.  
**— Scotland,** 14, 18.  
**— Scottish Dioceses,** 29, 34, 89.  
**— Stirling of Keir,** 8.  
**— Unknown,** 8.  
**— Vipont,** 49.  
**— Usurers of,** 10.  
**Armstrong, Archie, family of,** 119.  
**Asloan MSS.,** 174.  
**'Ayr Cloth,'** 23.  
  
**BALLAD, OLD,** 51.  
**Banff Lands and Fishing,** 115.  
**Bannatyne Club,** 5.  
**Baptism of Archibald Campbell,** 13, 18.  
**'Bargain,'** Use of the word, 9.  
**Basques,** 136.  
**Bell at Kinglassie,** 164.  
**Bell at Stirling,** 36.  
**Bell's History of the Borders,** 36, 154.  
**Bells in St. Giles',** 160, 164.  
**Bible, A Scottish,** 30.  
**Bill of Fare,** 180.  
**Blasonberry,** 185.  
**Bondagers,** 55.  
**Booking,** 119.  
**Border Families,** 29.  
**Brass Pan,** 13.  
  
**Brooches,** 150.  
**'Brownie of St. Paul's,'** The, 30.  
**Buchan, Earldom of,** 26.  
**Bush, The Burning,** 51.  
  
**CAKE AND CHEESE,** 173.  
**Campvere Conciergerie,** 73.  
**Carluke, History of,** 116.  
**Carmichael Pedigree,** 107, 131.  
**Carnation Flower,** 118.  
**Carruthers, Name,** 128.  
**Catechism, Hamilton's,** 30.  
**Catharrow,** 167.  
**Chambers's Dom. Annals,** 15.  
**Chaplain, Scots,** 25.  
**Cheyne of Inverug,** 29.  
**Church Plate,** 16.  
**Ciburium,** 30.  
**Citadel of Ayr,** 22.  
**Clann nan Cairdean,** 67.  
**Clarenceaux King of Arms,** 18.  
**Clocks and Clockmakers,** 127, 170.  
**Cloth, Names of,** 84.  
**Coat Armour, Legal right to,** 9.  
**Coins, List of old,** 146.  
**College, Theological, Episcopal,** 23.  
**Communion Plate,** 55, 149.  
**Conciergerie at Campvere,** 73.  
**'Corrections,'** 125.  
**Covenant or Bargain,** 9.  
**Crusie,** 49, 154, 186.  
**Culross, History of,** 7.  
**Customs, Old,** 141, 173.  
  
**'DAINTIE DAVIE,'** 171.  
**Danish Names,** 144.  
**Dean Family,** 97.  
**Dethick, Garter King,** 18.  
**Dioceses, Arms of,** 29.  
**Domestic Annals,** 15.  
**'Droit Matin,'** 29.  
**Drostane, Saint,** 50.  
**Duff, Professor,** 185.  
**Dunbar Grammar School,** 104.  
**Dunfermline, Annals of,** 27.  
**Dutch in Glasgow,** 179.  
**Dyes, Highland,** 10.  
  
**'EOSSAIS EN FRANCE, LES,'** 37.  
**Edinburgh Burgh Records,** 38.  
**Edinburgh, French name for,** 47.  
**Education in Scotland,** 93, 148.  
  
**Eglinton, Earl of, Letter to,** 93.  
**English, see** English.  
**English Families in Scotland,** 58.  
**'Episcopalian Clergy,'** 23.  
**Epitaphs from Culross,** 7.  
**Ermerius' Hist. of Veere,** 25.  
**Erskine, Col. John,** 181.  
**Exchequer Rolls of Scotland,** 15.  
**Executioner, Common,** 7.  
  
**FERGUSON FAMILY,** 119.  
**Fife, Earls of, Genealogy,** 114.  
**Flanders, Trade with,** 24, 37.  
**Flanders Pans,** 14.  
**Fleming, Family of,** 24.  
**Flemings in Scotland,** 14, 82.  
**Flemish Weavers,** 57.  
**Forest Kirk,** 116.  
**Foulis Account Books,** 140.  
**Frazer, Surname of,** 185.  
**Funeral Customs,** 34.  
**Funerals, Expenses of,** 5.  
**Funeral of Queen Mary,** 18, 33.  
**Furniture, Inventory of,** 6, 73.  
  
**GÆLIC,** 96, 122.  
**Galloway, Name,** 187.  
**Garnock, Lord, Marriage of,** 183.  
**Garrison, English,** 7.  
**Genealogy,** 56.  
**Genealogy of Earls of Fife,** 114.  
**Germans in Glasgow,** 13.  
**Gibson Family,** 118.  
**Gold Mines,** 54.  
**Gramiad,** 47, 140.  
**Graham Family,** 67, 119, 152.  
**Grammar Schools at Dunbar,** 104.  
**Grammar School at Perth,** 104.  
**Guardian, Scottish,** 30.  
**Guild of Panmaker,** 14.  
  
**HALLEN FAMILY,** 14.  
**'Hat, White,'** 173.  
**Hawkshaw Estate,** 187.  
**Hearts as Charms,** 150.  
**History Society, Scottish,** 1, 3, 15, 16, 47, 140, 181.  
**'Horn,'** suffix, 96, 125, 188.  
**Holland Family,** 14.  
**Housekeeping Account,** 175.  
**Household of Queen Mary,** 21.  
**Houston Family,** 150.

Huguenots, Relief for, 7.  
Hungarian Families in Scotland, 58.

'*ENGLISH PLAYERS*,' 38, 39.  
Inscriptions, Monumental, 66.  
Inventory of Goods, 6, 77, 129.

JETTONS, 95, 155.

KINDLIE TENANT, 151, 188  
Kinglassie Bell, 164.  
Knockmaker, 170.

'*LADY*,' Use of word, 181.  
Langside, Battle of, 168.  
Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, 37.  
Legal Solemnity, Curious, 28.  
Lindores Clock, 128.  
*Lindsays, Lives of the*, 45.  
Lindsay's Works, 105.  
Linen, Old, 26, 46.  
— Dutch, 46.  
Lislebourg, 47.  
List of Scottish Parish Registers, 130.  
Looms (*i.e.* tools), 57, 83.  
Lyon King of Arms, 9.

MACFARLANE, Family of, 186.  
'*Manufacturie at Ayr*,' 22.  
Mare and Foal, 116.  
Mary, Queen, 95, 136, 166, 167, 168.  
'*Mayflower*,' The, 65.  
Melville's Diary, 161.  
Middleton Family, 172.  
Milk, 77, 114, 138, 140.  
Mirevelt, Name, 32.  
Mitchell Family, 125.  
Mons Meg, 148.  
Montserrat, 186.  
Montferrat, 186.  
Monzievard, Inscription at, 184.  
Murray, Rev. James, 181.  
Museum, Antiquarian, 13.  
Museum, British, 14.

NAME PREFIXES, DISUSE OF, 93.

Nature helping Justice, 116.  
Nelson, Monument to, 141.  
Newcome, Col., Original of, 179.

Nimmo's Adventure, 140.  
Norden's *Middlesex*, 139.  
Norman, 96, 125.  
*Notes and Queries*, 14, 18, 26, 47, 164.

Notice, Curious, 16.  
Notices of Books, 'Accompt' of Cumberland Estates, 126.

Notices of Books, Annandale under the Bruces, 126.

— Boyndie, Church of, 52.  
— Burns, Robert, 52.  
— Caesar in Kent, 190.  
— Cavaliers and Roundheads, 189.  
— Church of Fordyce, 98.  
— Church Relics of Aberdeen, 126.  
— Cullen, Old Town of, 68.  
— Cumberland and Westmoreland Association Transactions, 98, 189.  
— Cunningham's Diary, 156.  
— Dorsetshire and Somersetshire N. & Q., 190.  
— How to form a Library, 52.  
— How to write a Family History, 158.  
— Index, Library, 190.  
— Irish Pedigrees, 190.  
— Lays of the Colleges, 52.  
— Lincolnshire N. & Q., 190.  
— Linen Manufacture, Lecture on, 98.  
— Local Institutions, Literature of, 52.  
— M'Combie, Family of, 190.  
— Merchant and Craft Guilds, 189.  
— Moravian Chapels, 68.  
— Muthill Register.  
— New England, General Register of, 98.  
— Old Church Life in Scotland, 113.  
— Pococke's Tours in Scotland, 156.  
— Registers of London City Churches, 190.  
— St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, 97.  
— Salopian Shreds and Patches, 190.  
— Scotland as it was and as it is, 157.  
— Scottish Notes and Queries, 126.  
— Selkirkshire, Hist. of, 51.  
— Story of some famous Books, 190.  
— Suffolk Records, 190.  
— Walford's Antiquarian, 98.  
Novi homines, 10.

OATH OF PURGATION, 112.  
Economia, *see* Rokebium.  
Old Edinburgh, Book of, 38.  
Orange Tree of Nassau, 27.  
'Oway,' suffix, 96, 124, 155.

PAN, BRASS, 13.  
Panmakers, 14.

Parishes, List of, 90.

Pasquinade, 159.  
Pedigree of Carmichael, 88, 131  
— Gibson, 108.  
— Graham, 152.  
Pedigree, Making a, 75.  
'*Peerage*,' Douglas, 26.  
Pen and Pencil Club, 180.  
Perth Grammar School, 104.  
— Registers, 99, 132, 165.  
Pewter Plates, 6.  
Plants, List of, used for making Dyes, 11.  
Plate, Church, 16, 30.  
Plates, Lyme, 6.  
Plates, Pewter, 6.  
Pococke's, Bishop, Tour, 47.  
Portcullis Herald, 19.  
Portrait of Queen Mary, 122.  
Pottery, Inscription on, 165.  
Priest, a Scottish, 19.  
Prognostications, 136. *See* Almanacks.  
Purgation, Oath of, 63, 112.

REBELLION, HIST. OF, 16.  
Records, Burgh, 15.  
Records, Kirk Session, 15, 16.  
— St. Andrews, 140.  
Reed, or Reid, Family of, 185.  
Register of Arms, 9.  
Register, Parochial, 56, 75, 89, 130, 172.  
Registers, Perth, 69, 99, 132, 165.  
Relics of Armada, 161.  
Robertson of Muirton, 186.  
Rokebium, *Economia*, 2, 17, 53.  
*Rokeby*, Poem, 17.  
Rothesay Herald, 125.  
Rouge Dragon Herald, 19.  
Row's Works, 105.  
Russell, Family of, 185.

ST. ANDREWS KIRK SESSION RECORDS, 140.  
St. George of England, 26.  
St. Giles's, Bells in, 164.  
Salmon Fishings, 115.  
Sampson Family, 122, 155.  
'*Sans dreytis*,' 29.  
Scandinavian Slaver, 143.  
Schoolmaster, Highland, 55.  
Scottish Dishes, Ten of, 180.  
*Scottish Guardian*, 36.  
*Scottish Journal*, 22.  
Scottish Names changing, 157.  
Scrymgeour Family, 118.  
Seal, Great, of Scotland, 67.  
Sedan Chair, 7.  
Shishen, Church at, 175.  
Siege of Edinburgh Castle, 4.  
Silver Mines at Alva, 53.

- Slaves in Scotland, 143.  
*Somerset Herald*, 19.  
 Sow, Felon, of Rokeby, 2, 3.  
 17.  
 Spanish Armada, 159.  
 Spanish Captains, 163.  
 Stereotype, 150.  
 Stewart of Ardgowan, 174.  
 Stirling Castle, 181.  
 Stow's Chronicles, 139.  
 Strangers, Scottish, 111.  
 Strath Hooper, 185.  
 Suffix, '-an,' 66.  
 — '—horn,' 125.  
 Suffix '-oway,' 124.  
 Sugar Boiler, 13.  
 Superstition, extraordinary, 65.  
 TABILL OF SLAINS, THE, 31.  
 To-names, 62.  
 Tools, *see* Looms, 83.  
 Treasure Trove, 144.  
 Tudors, Orkney and Shetland, 160.  
 UNICORN, 96.  
 — Horn, 92.  
 Unicorn, The Scottish, 90.  
 Ur, 136.  
 VAN HALEN FAMILY, 14.  
 Veere, History of, 25.  
 WALLOON WEAVERS, 15.  
 Waulking Cloth, 12.  
 Weavers, Dutch, 38.  
 — Walloon, 15.  
 Whyte of Leixlip, 149.  
 Witch, A, 40.  
 YORKE HERALD, 19.

## II.—INDEX TO PERSONS.

- ABERDEEN, 18.  
 Adam, 102, 135, 167.  
 Adamson, 134, 166.  
 Adie, 64.  
 Airy, Osmund, 3.  
 Aitkin, 102, 135.  
 Alexander, 133.  
 Allan, 102.  
 Allington, 19, 20.  
 Allyn, 111.  
 Alva, 55.  
 Alynshawe, 112.  
 Anderson, 13, 70, 71,  
 100, 101, 102, 103,  
 111, 133, 135, 166,  
 168, 169, 184.  
 Andrews, 175.  
 Annand, 173.  
 Arbuthnot, 29.  
 Ardchattan, 7, 129.  
 Archer, 62, 63.  
 Archibald, 100.  
 Ardincaple, 13.  
 Argyle, 22.  
 Armstrong, 119.  
 Armysn, 39.  
 Aston, 38.  
 Auchinlech, 23, 134.  
 Aufech, 100.  
 Awkenhode, 112.  
 BAGOT, 21.  
 Bain, 3.  
 Balcarres, 4, 5.  
 Balfour, 71.  
 Ballantyne, 104.  
 Ballenden, 104.  
 Balmanes, 104.  
 Balneaves alias Pyper,  
 165.  
 Baltazar, 21.  
 Balvand, 71.  
 Bane, 168.  
 Banko, 84.  
 Banks, 104.  
 Bannerman, 23, 24.  
 Barclay, 24, 50.  
 Barnett, 103.  
 Bassingworth, 112.  
 Bastian, 21.  
 Batmond, 103.  
 Beaufort, 26.  
 Bedford, 18, 20.  
 Bell, 100, 102, 104, 133.  
 Bennet, 102, 112.  
 Benson, 101.  
 Berne, 100.  
 Beveridge, David, 7.  
 Berville, Mr., 19.  
 Bickarton, 103.  
 Billy, 107.  
 Bishop, 57.  
 Bisset, 58.  
 Black, 169.  
 Blane, 101, 170.  
 Blair, 3, 70, 106, 133,  
 135, 168, 170.  
 Blake, 27, 112.  
 Blinshall, 101.  
 Blossom, 135.  
 Blythe, 70, 71, 100, 135.  
 Bog, 104, 166.  
 Boudewignt, 57.  
 Borselen, 25, 26, 57.  
 Borthwick, 58.  
 Boston, 181.  
 Boswell, 102, 135, 182.  
 Bothwell, 166.  
 Bow, 168.  
 Bowar, 166.  
 Bowie, 135, 169.  
 Bowman, 70, 170.  
 Boutter, 133.  
 Boyd, 26, 102, 133.  
 Boylston, 2.  
 Braidlow, 166.  
 Brakenbury, 20.  
 Brand, 111.  
 Brandshagen, 53, 54.  
 Bridy, 103.  
 Brindley, 27.  
 Brison, *see* Brysson.  
 Brown or Broun, 51, 70,  
 71, 94, 101, 102, 104,  
 107, 112, 125, 133,  
 135, 166, 168, 169.  
 Bruce, 22, 23, 66, 167,  
 168.  
 Brysson, 70, 100, 102,  
 132.  
 Buchan, 25.  
 Bulloch, 122.  
 Bunch, 100, 106.  
 Burbage, 39.  
 Burne, 40, 71.  
 Burnett, 3, 133.  
 Burry, 71, 106.  
 Buste, Peter, 25.  
 Butter, 135.  
 Byke, 19.  
 CAITHNESS, 23, 50, 68.  
 Callender, 8, 26.  
 Campbell, 6, 13, 18, 55,  
 70, 101, 102, 129, 134,  
 168.  
 Capuch, 4.  
 Cargill, 102.  
 Carmichael, 88, 107,  
 108, 110.  
 Carr, 135, 170.  
 Carron, 134.  
 Cassilis, 104.  
 Catherine, 18.  
 Cathrow, 102, 133.  
 Cavers, 103.  
 Ceacavall, 19.  
 Cecill, 20.  
 Cellar, 103.  
 Chalmer, 103, 166.  
 Chambers, 16.  
 Charlton, 19.  
 Cheyne, 29, 66.  
 Christie, 100, 116, 165,  
 170.  
 Christison, 133.  
 Claverhouse, 4.  
 Clericus, 25.  
 Clerk or Clarke, 3, 70,  
 112, 133, 134, 165.  
 Cluny, 107.  
 Cochran, 101, 102, 182.  
 Cock, 103, 107, 133,  
 135, 169.  
 Colt, 102, 165.  
 Colyng, 165.  
 Compton, 20.  
 Comrie, 100, 102.  
 Coningham, 112.  
 Conningsby, 19.  
 Conqueror, 100, 101,  
 104.  
 Cooper or Cowper, 14,  
 24, 50.  
 Cornelius, 38.  
 Corsby, 107.  
 Corss, 8.  
 Coudell, 39.  
 Cousschank, 167.  
 Cowsland, 71, 136.  
 Cowlye, 39, 112.  
 Cragy, 73, 135.  
 Craig, 100, 102.  
 Cramond, 52, 62, 98,  
 113, 115.  
 Creckmar, 111.  
 Creighton, 58, 101.  
 Crewse, 19.  
 Cromertie, 54.  
 Cromwell, 22.  
 Crow, 103.  
 Cuming, 8.

- Cunningham, 8, 9, 59, 175, 184.  
 Curle, 20, 21.  
 Currie, 63.  
 Currier, 115.  
 Cuthbert, 70, 106, 167.  
 Cuthel, 118.  
  
 DAA, 102.  
 Dafhalle, 25.  
 Dalhousie, 3.  
 Darrell, 19.  
 David, 24.  
 Davidson, 133, 135, 169.  
 De Aula, 25.  
 De Bernham, 164.  
 De Bethune, 37.  
 De Borsele, 26.  
 De Bourbon Montpensier, 26.  
 De Braos, 41, 60, 77, 78.  
 De Bruce, 115.  
 De Castro, 25.  
 De Commes, 26.  
 Dee, 136.  
 De Freyne, 60.  
 De Grandpre, 26.  
 De Hazel, 25.  
 De Hill, 25.  
 De Holandia, 25.  
 De Lacy, 60.  
 De La Hay, *see* Hay.  
 De La Olyte, 25.  
 De Mandos, 59.  
 Dene, 151.  
 De Scocias, 41, 59, 60.  
 De Tore, 25.  
 Dickson, 3, 38.  
 Dog, 107, 133, 166.  
 Donaldson, 133, 166, 167, 170.  
 Donne, 50.  
 Douglas, 111, 168, 182.  
 Dowat, 133.  
 Dowden, *see* also Edinburgh, 3, 5, 23.  
 Draggie, 38.  
 Drone, 133.  
 Drummond, 7, 54, 169.  
 Drysdale, 102.  
 Dudley, 19.  
 Duff, 114.  
 Dunbar, 50, 68.  
 Dunblane, 104.  
 Duncan, 133, 135.  
 Dundas, 49, 169.  
 Dundee, 4, 5, 133.  
 Dunfermline, 28.  
 Durie, 109.  
 Durrant, 68.  
 Duthie, 133.  
 Dyne, 101.  
  
 EATON, 19.  
 Edinburgh, *see* also Dowden, 23, 24.  
 Edward, 166.  
 Eglinton, 22.  
 Elchyneur, 101.  
 Elder, 166, 170.  
 Elizabeth, 18, 27.  
 Elphinston, 106.  
 Erskine, 5, 8, 23, 52, 54, 55, 67, 168, 175, 182, 183.  
 Estridge, 112.  
 Eviot, 102, 169.  
  
 FARE, 112.  
 Fell, 168.  
 Fentoun, 135.  
 Ferguson, 46, 47, 119, 133, 167.  
 Fermaul, 84.  
 Fethrikran, 58.  
 Fiffe, 135, 170.  
 Finlayson, 107, 136.  
 Finlayson alias Panton, 165.  
 Fisher, 166.  
 Fitzherbert, 59.  
 Fitzpeter, 61.  
 Fitzwilliam, 19.  
 Flandrensis, 24.  
 Fleming, 101, 135, 160, 168, 170.  
 Fletcher, 38, 39, 112.  
 Flynt, 19.  
 Forbes, 50.  
 Forsyth, 7.  
 Fortescue, 19.  
 Fotheringham, 103, 108.  
 Fowlis, 102.  
 Frater, 57, 185.  
 Frederick Augustus, 27.  
 Furde, 135.  
 Fynes, 19.  
  
 GALL, 103, 135.  
 Galloway, 135, 167.  
 Gardener, 100, 102, 107, 132, 135.  
 Gardin, 84.  
 Gargoy, 57.  
 Gartur, 51.  
 Gascoigne, 48.  
 Gaty, 102, 133.  
 'Gay Gordon,' 4.  
 Ged, 150.  
 German, 25.  
 Gib, 102.  
 Gibbon, 102.  
 Gibson, 71, 88, 103, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 131, 132, 135, 136, 167.  
 Gifford, 58.  
 Gill, 166.  
  
 Gillespie, 67.  
 Glass, 135, 165, 169.  
 Gleynie, 103.  
 Glook, 165.  
 Goldsmith, 70.  
 Gomes, 163.  
 Gomme, 52.  
 Goodman, 169.  
 Gordon, 4, 5, 13, 16, 167, 170, 171, 172.  
 Gormley, 67.  
 Gournay, 44.  
 Gowane, 170.  
 Gowne, 104.  
 Graham, 16, 29, 51, 59, 67, 119, 120, 121, 152, 153, 154.  
 Grant, 101.  
 Gray or Grey, 8, 13, 62, 71, 102, 103, 133, 135.  
 Greenshields, 3.  
 Greisley, 21.  
 Griffen, 19.  
 Grimmont, 166.  
 Grub, 3.  
 Guest, 16.  
 Guild, 30.  
 Guthrie, 100, 133.  
 Gwenwynwyn, 60.  
  
 HALDANE, 54.  
 Halkerston, 168.  
 Hallen, 2, 3, 14, 68, 164.  
 Halliwell, 24.  
 Halyburton, Andrew, 37.  
 Hamilton, 53, 54, 102, 184.  
 Hardy, 135.  
 Harewood, 48.  
 Harlow, 102.  
 Harrington, 20.  
 Harrower, 101.  
 Hastings, 20.  
 Haume, 112.  
 Hay, 40, 41, 57, 58, 59, 60, 70, 77, 78, 102, 103, 189.  
 Hayr, 102.  
 Hegein, 26.  
 Henderson, 6, 70, 101, 106, 134, 169.  
 Henningses, 39.  
 Henry, 18, 100, 104.  
 Hepburn, 71.  
 Herbert, 18.  
 Hewson, 112.  
 Hind, 170.  
 Hide, 19.  
 Hodgkin, 165.  
 Hogstein, 133.  
 Holland, 19.  
 Hood, 111.  
 Horseman, 19.  
  
 Howland, 19.  
 Huchean, 101.  
 Hude, 165.  
 Huggoins, 70.  
 Hunter, 102, 112, 184.  
 Hutcheson, 152, 165.  
 Hutton, 102.  
  
 INGLIS, 47, 169.  
 Innes, 3, 37.  
 Ireland, 71, 167, 169.  
  
 JACK, 101, 107, 133, 135.  
 Jackson, 2, 165.  
 James, 25, 26, 100.  
 Jamieson, 56, 169.  
 Johnston, 8, 23, 24, 166, 170.  
 Justice, 100, 101.  
  
 KANDY, 71.  
 Kay or Kae, 71, 73, 75, 103.  
 Keir, 101, 103.  
 Kellaux, 112.  
 Kello, 83.  
 Kemps, 100.  
 Kennedy, 59, 72, 104, 107.  
 Kenneth, 40.  
 Kennewie, 23.  
 Kenzeocht, 133.  
 Kilpatrick, 59.  
 Kinloch, 100.  
 Kinnedar, 67.  
 Kinnier, 135.  
 Kirkland, 56.  
 Kirkpatrick, 3.  
 Knightley, 20.  
 Knox, 103.  
 Koway, 103.  
  
 LACOCK, 100.  
 Laing, 98.  
 Lamb, 101, 103, 132, 168.  
 Lambert, 14.  
 Lammerkin, 166.  
 Lamy, Pa., 23, 24.  
 Langloys, 83.  
 Lauderdale, 54.  
 Laulie, 23.  
 Law, 3, 4, 15, 30, 100.  
 Lawson, 103, 133, 136.  
 Le Bon, 26.  
 Leis, 103.  
 Lens, 49.  
 Leslie 66, 134.  
 Lethangy, 101.  
 Leven, 4.  
 Liddell, 101.  
 Lincoln, 19, 20.  
 Lindsey, 50, 102, 133.  
 Loch, 182.

- Lockhart, 102, 170.  
 Lochnell, 6.  
 Loncarty, 170.  
 Loncarty, *see* Piticollie, 170.  
 Longstaffe, 48.  
 Love, 49.  
 Lovell, 58.  
 Low, 70, 166, 168.  
 Lowrie, 169.  
 Lowson, 100, 102.  
 Lowthian, 170.  
 Lorne, 102, 166.  
 Lufferand, 169.  
 Luke, 7.  
 Lumisdane, 48.  
 Lumsden, 24, 66.  
 Lyell, 168.  
 Lylle, 19.  
 Lyndesay, 58.  
 Lynne, 19.  
 Linnie, 37.  
  
 M'BAITH, 103, 132.  
 M'Canish, 70.  
 M'Dougall, 6.  
 Macduff, 59.  
 M'Griegor, 102, 103, 133, 168, 170.  
 Machæone, 25.  
 M'Ill, 165.  
 Mackay, 3, 23, 24.  
 M'Kermal, 101.  
 Mackie, 133, 136.  
 M'Laren, 101.  
 Macpherson, 6, 50.  
 Macray, 3.  
 Malcolm, 133.  
 Maline, 167.  
 Manners, 20.  
 Manning, 50.  
 Maria, 25.  
 Marie, 27.  
 Marr, 8, 16, 22, 23, 62, 70, 103, 133, 183.  
 Marshall, 135.  
 Martin, 19, 100, 103, 165, 166, 167, 169.  
 Mary, 18, 21, 26.  
 Masterton, 8.  
 Mason, 165.  
 Masson, 3.  
 Mathew, 70.  
 Mathy, 102.  
 Maule, 3, 58.  
 Maxton, 101, 103, 135.  
 Maxwell, 58, 97, 123, 124, 125, 166, 187, 189.  
 May, 28.  
 Mayne, 70.  
 Meek, 70, 100, 103, 132.  
 Melvill, 100.  
 Melvin, 19, 21.  
  
 Menzies, 66, 101.  
 Merny, 100.  
 Merton, 133.  
 Mertyne, 135.  
 Meteneye, 25.  
 Methven, 72, 167.  
 Middleton, 173.  
 Miller, 23, 24, 166.  
 Milligan, 66.  
 Milne, 133.  
 Mills, 128, 170.  
 Mirabelle, 16.  
 Mirevett, 16, 51, 68.  
 Mitchell, 3, 7, 13, 23, 49, 96, 107.  
 Moir, 134, 166.  
 Moncreiff, 49, 50, 132, 170.  
 Monorgan, 169.  
 Montague, 19.  
 Montfichet, 59.  
 Montgomeriestoun, 22.  
 Monypenny, 71, 169.  
 Mordant, 20.  
 More, 33.  
 Morrison, 49.  
 Moultray, 104.  
 Mowatt, 55, 166, 167.  
 Muggle, 135.  
 Muline, 167.  
 Munro, 67.  
 Munt, 25.  
 Murdison, 136.  
 Murdo, 134.  
 Murray, 56, 71, 100, 101, 103, 108, 109, 166, 181.  
 Murdoch, 30, 31, 47, 140.  
  
 NAPIER, 4.  
 Nau, 21.  
 Newton, 54, 55.  
 Neville, 48, 169.  
 Neving, 100, 101, 166, 167, 169.  
 Newman, 136.  
 Nicolson, 38, 102, 165.  
 Nimmo, 23, 24.  
 Ninian, 25.  
 Nowell, 19, 20.  
  
 OCHILTREE, 103.  
 Ogilvie, 115, 116.  
 Oliphant, 71, 101, 106, 132, 167.  
 Omond, 3.  
 Ondestolis, 25.  
 Orange, 27.  
 Orly, 133.  
 Oudecorne, 25.  
  
 PANMURE, 3.  
 Panton, *see* Finlayson, 165.  
  
 Parker, 111.  
 Paterson, 5, 24, 100, 132, 133, 134, 166.  
 Patillo, 100, 133, 169.  
 Pebles, 101, 134, 166.  
 Percy, 62.  
 Peter, 165, 166.  
 Peterborough, 18, 21.  
 Peterkin, 169.  
 Pettye, 112.  
 Phillimore, 158.  
 Philippa, 39.  
 Pierrepont, 21.  
 Pitcairn, 104.  
 Pitcaithly, 169.  
 Pitlandy, 136.  
 Pitscollie als. Loncarty, 170.  
 Plantagenet, 59.  
 Poland, 27.  
 Porteous, 187.  
 Pottane, 101.  
 Poulin, 25.  
 Powry, 101.  
 Pres, 25.  
 Preston, 58.  
 Pringle, 102.  
 Prior, 133, 169.  
 Pyper, *see* Balneaves, 165.  
  
 RAMSAY, 56, 58, 70, 71, 101, 104, 170.  
 Ranaldson, 71, 166, 169.  
 Randall, 134.  
 Randy, 135, 166.  
 Rannald, 166.  
 Rattray, 101, 102, 166.  
 Ray, 167, 169.  
 Raynerson, 25.  
 Rayt, 165.  
 Reid, 3, 9, 28, 166.  
 Rendle, 40.  
 Richardson, 70, 101, 112, 168, 169.  
 Ritchie, 70, 169.  
 Rizzio, 72.  
 Robertson, 9, 49, 70, 97, 100, 102, 103, 135, 166, 168, 169.  
 Robinson, 111, 112.  
 Roch, 84.  
 Rogers, 40, 56.  
 Rogy, 71, 103, 133.  
 Rokeby, 2.  
 Rokewood, 14.  
 Rollock, 30, 71, 168.  
 Rombaud, 14.  
 Romieu, 170.  
 Rosebery, 3.  
 Ross, 12, 103, 135, 136.  
 Rossed, 112.  
 Roy, 135.  
 Russell, 3.  
 Rutherford, 165.  
  
 Ruthven, 70, 71, 72, 100, 133.  
 Rutland, 20.  
 Rynd, 100, 101, 103, 104, 168, 169.  
  
 SAIDLER, 134, 135.  
 St. Andrews, 24.  
 St. John, 19, 20.  
 St. Vigeans, 32.  
 Salmond, 170.  
 Sampson, 29, 122.  
 Sandelands, 58.  
 Sanderus, 14.  
 Sands, Janet, 8, 9.  
 Savell, 20.  
 Schevis, 13.  
 Scott, Sir Walter, 17.  
 Scott, 69, 101, 103, 106, 107, 133, 135, 168, 171.  
 Scrimgeour, 107, 133.  
 Shakespeare, 39.  
 Sharp, 31, 32, 70, 102, 104, 169.  
 Shaw, 67.  
 Sibbald, 132.  
 Sim, 26, 100, 106, 132.  
 Simson, 103, 104, 106, 166, 167, 169.  
 Sinclair, 50, 67, 68.  
 Skene, 3.  
 Sly, 39.  
 Small, 101, 103, 133.  
 Smart, 23, 24.  
 Smith, 3, 19, 36, 49, 97, 100, 103, 135, 169, 179.  
 Snell, 102, 134, 169.  
 Somerset, 27.  
 Soules, 58.  
 Souttar, 133, 167.  
 Spain, 18.  
 Spencer, 19.  
 Spens, 70, 71.  
 Sprott, 3.  
 Stafford, 19.  
 Stair, 22.  
 Stalker, 71.  
 Starling, *see* Stirling, 111.  
 Steidman, 133.  
 Steil, 166.  
 Stennis, 168.  
 Stern, 112.  
 Stevenson, 55, 100, 166.  
 Stewart, 6, 38, 57, 67, 71, 72, 103, 117, 166, 174, 175.  
 Stoup, 71, 102.  
 Sumner, 50.  
 Sutherland, 23, 24.  
 Swan, 166.  
 Scrmcheour, 23.  
 Syme, 169.



- TALBOT, 20.  
Taskynus, 25.  
Taylor, 3, 101.  
Tendall, 166.  
Tham, 168.  
Thomson, 70, 101, 103,  
111, 112, 169.  
Thornton, 134.  
Threipland, 100.  
Tod, 168, 169.  
Touris, 58.  
Townshend, 54.  
Trumpet, 103.  
Tryvie, 112.  
Turner, 16, 50.  
Tweeddale, 4.  
Tyrie, 133, 169.  
VAN BORSELLE, 25.  
Van Halewyn, 25.  
Vans, 107.  
Vaus, 72.  
Veitch, 3.  
Vipont, 48.  
WALCOMBE, 112.  
Walker, 5, 23, 50, 52,  
68, 111, 166, 169.  
Wallace, 58, 71, 103.  
Walwood, 28.  
Waterston, 135.  
Watson, 19, 71, 165, 169.  
Watt, 102.  
Wandebrok, 57.  
Wardlaw, 58.  
Wans, *see* Vans.  
Weddell, 168.  
Wederburne, 7.  
Wemyss, 32.  
Wenton, 103.  
Wermont, 57.  
Westley, 111.  
Westmoreland, 48.  
Wheatley, 52.  
Whitaker, 2.  
White, 111, 135, 167.  
Whitehead, 135.  
Whittat, 70, 107.  
Whytherspone, 112.  
Whyttock, 135.  
Wilkie, 166.  
Wilkinson, 111.  
Williamson, 103, 133,  
166, 171.  
Willoughby, 20.  
Wilson, 70, 100, 101,  
102, 103, 107, 112,  
165, 166, 168, 169,  
170.  
Wingfield, 19.  
Wodrow, 7.  
Wolf, 25.  
Wolferd, 25.  
Wolsey, 48.  
Wood, 23, 100.  
Woolcopper, 25.  
Worme, 19.  
Worth, 50, 68.  
Wright, 102.  
Wyll, 103.  
YESTER, 103.  
Young, 8, 24, 70, 135,  
168.  
ZEBBES, 13, 179.

## III.—INDEX TO PLACES.

- ABERDEEN, 30.  
Ailsa Craig, 117.  
Airthrey, 55.  
Alloa, 3.  
Alston, 63.  
Alva, 53.  
Alyth, 56.  
Arbuthnot, 29.  
Ardchattan, 55, 129.  
Ardkinlas, 134.  
Arthuret, 128.  
Auchindoir, 32.  
Auchtermuchty, 32.  
Ayr, 22, 179.  
BALGOWNIE, 8.  
Barclay, 48.  
Beith, 31.  
Bemerton, 18.  
Berwick, 25.  
Birmingham, 2.  
Bohemia, 7.  
Bridston, 49.  
Broom, Little Loch 66.  
Bruges, 25.  
Brussels, 27.  
Burntisland, 127.  
CAMBUSKENNETH, 36.  
Campvere, 24, 25, 26,  
57.  
Carsaill, 13.  
Carberry, 165.  
Carrick, 13.  
Carstairs, 32.  
Castlemilk, 152.  
Chester, 50.  
Clifton, 50.  
Clova, 48, 66.  
Clunibeg, 114.  
Cluny, 50.  
Colton, 50.  
Craig, 32.  
Crawford Moor, 54.  
Cullen 113, 114.  
Culross, 7, 8.  
DALMELINGTON, 32.  
Darlington, 48.  
Delft, 38, 68.  
Dingley, 19.  
Dollar, 28.  
Drumscheugh, 27, 47.  
Duchal, 175.  
Duddingston 31.  
Duirinish, 32.  
Dumfries, 40.  
Dunbar, 23.  
Dumbarton Castle, 182.  
Dunblane, 31.  
Dunfermline, 31, 32.  
Dunstaffnage Castle, 7.  
Duren, 50.  
Durie, 88, 107, 111.  
Durris, 149.  
Dursley, 14.  
EASTWOOD, 7.  
Edenkillie, 67.  
Edinburgh, 4, 6, 7, 15,  
31, 32.  
Errol, 57.  
Euston, 14.  
FAIR ISLE, 162.  
Falconstone, The, 41.  
Flanders, 14, 15.  
Flemington, 38.  
Flushing, 26.  
Fordyce, 113.  
Fotheringham Castle,  
18.  
GIRVAN MAINS, 73,  
107.  
Glasgow, 3, 7, 13.  
Glenlyon, 116.  
Glenorchy, 134.  
Globe Playhouse, 38.  
HARVIESTON, 28.  
Hawkshaw, 67.  
Hempriggs, 50.  
Hemsrode, 25.  
Holyrood Palace, 22.  
Humbie, 24.  
INVERESK, 31, 32.  
Inverkeithing, 25.  
Inverness, 12.  
KEMBACK, 9.  
Kennoway, 32.  
Kilwilling, 32.  
Kinghorn, 25.  
Kingsbarns, 32.  
LANGHAM WATER, 54.  
Liddesdale, 16.  
Lorn, 5, 6.  
Luncarty, 40.  
MALINES, 14.  
Maslina or Malines, 14.  
Massachusetts, 65.  
Meggetland, 170.  
Megget Water, 54.  
Middelberg, 37, 38.  
Mirleton, 16.  
Moray, 50.  
Mote, 16, 120, 121.  
Muckairne, 5.  
Muirtown, 49, 99.  
Muldavitt, 114.  
Muthill, 67.  
NETHERBOW PORT, 7.  
Newbattle, 31.  
Newcastle, 48.  
North Berwick, 3.  
Norwich, 57.  
OAKLEY, 50.  
Ordighill, 113.  
Ormesby, 49.  
Oxford, 3.  
PANBRIDGE, 32.  
Panmure Castle, 3.  
'Paul's Wark,' 38.  
Peebles, 32.  
Pentland Hills, 54.  
Perth, 25, 32, 50.  
Peterborough, 18, 33.  
Picardy Place, 15.  
Pitcullo, 66.  
Pitreaive, 96.  
Poland, 7.  
Polwarth, 24.  
Postwick, 50.  
REDHALL, 38.  
Richmond, 2, 49.  
Rosenearth, 13.  
Rostock, 13.  
ST. ANDREWS, 3, 30,  
31, 32.  
Sands, 8.  
Sauchie, Little, 8.  
Sedbury, 48.  
Sheardwill, 28.  
Sheffield, 21.  
Somerset House, 27.  
Stirling Castle, 4.  
TER VERE, 57.  
Tibbermuir, 165.  
Torrisness, 67.  
Torryburn, 63.  
Touch, 28.  
Towie, 48.  
VEERE, 26, 57.  
WANDSWORTH, 14.  
Wemyss, 31.  
Westerkirk, 29.  
Whythouse, 8.  
Woodhead.  
Woolmarket, 38.

NOW COMPLETED—WITH INDEX

VOLS. I. AND II. (COMBINED)

OF

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folklore,  
Genealogy, Heraldry, Popular Superstitions,  
Customs, Proverbs, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1886 AS AN ORGAN FOR ALL SCOTTISH ANTIQUARIES

*Published Quarterly ; now increased to 32 pages ; will again be  
increased in size as soon as convenient.*

---

**Price One Shilling, or 4s. per Annum.**

---

DAVID DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.

---

All communications to be sent to the Editor—

The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.,

F.S.A.Scot.,

ALLOA,

who will also receive Subscribers' names.

Specimen Copy (back number) sent Post Free on receipt  
of Six Stamps.

---

**Part 9 (Vol. III.) will be issued June 1, 1888.**



3

7/12

# NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES

or

## The Scottish Antiquary

EDITED BY THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN

M.A., F.S.A. Scot., ALLOA

ESTABLISHED 1886

VOL. III., WITH INDEXES

Issued in Quarterly Parts, 1s. each

Annual Subscription, 4s.

EDINBURGH: DAVID DOUGLAS

MDCCCLXXXIX



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

|                                            | PAGE              |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sculptured Stones, Dundee, . . . . .       | 73                |
| Arms, de Mirabelle, . . . . .              | 91                |
| Monument of Sir Frank van Halen, . . . . . | 94                |
| Arms, Halle, . . . . .                     | 95                |
| Arms, van Halen, or Hallen, . . . . .      | 96                |
| Royal Arms in Scotland, . . . . .          | 117               |
| 'Armada' Stone, Newhaven, . . . . .        | 129               |
| Arms, Younger and Jonckeer, . . . . .      | 138               |
| Brass Mortar, . . . . .                    | 140               |
| Key Chart of Ross Family, . . . . .        | <i>facing</i> 140 |
| Sculptured Stones, Culross, . . . . .      | 151               |



# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                                      |      | QUERIES.                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------|------|
|                                                             | PAGE |                                            | PAGE |
| 114. Lord William Gordon, . . . . .                         | 1    | LXXVI. Fasken or Faskin, . . . . .         | 23   |
| 115. Archer Family, . . . . .                               | 2    | LXXVII. John Hamilton, . . . . .           | 24   |
| 116. Mummers Censured, . . . . .                            | 2    | LXXVIII. Gordon of Auchdendolly, . . . . . | 24   |
| 117. Spanish Armada, . . . . .                              | 2    | LXXIX. Family of Whitson, . . . . .        | 24   |
| 118. Isle of May, . . . . .                                 | 3    | LXXX. Ross of Pitcalnie, . . . . .         | 24   |
| 119. Paul Romieu, . . . . .                                 | 4    | LXXXI. Mensheavin, . . . . .               | 24   |
| 120. Colonel Newcome, . . . . .                             | 4    | LXXXII. Henrietta C—, . . . . .            | 25   |
| 121. Carmichael [Gibson?] Pedigree, . . . . .               | 4    | LXXXIII. Braboner, . . . . .               | 25   |
| 122. Genealogy, . . . . .                                   | 6    | LXXXIV. 'O' Suffix, . . . . .              | 25   |
| 123. Younger Family, . . . . .                              | 6    |                                            |      |
| 124. Witchcraft, . . . . .                                  | 11   |                                            |      |
| 125. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . . . .        | 11   |                                            |      |
| 126. Kirk Session Records and Church<br>Accounts, . . . . . | 17   |                                            |      |
| 127. The Branks, etc., . . . . .                            | 19   |                                            |      |
| 128. Iron Coffin Cases, . . . . .                           | 20   |                                            |      |
| 129. Font or Cross Socket, . . . . .                        | 20   |                                            |      |
| 130. Clocks and Clockmakers, . . . . .                      | 20   |                                            |      |
| 131. Shakspeare in Gloucestershire, . . . . .               | 21   |                                            |      |
| 132. Payment of Scottish M.P.'s, . . . . .                  | 22   |                                            |      |
| 133. Old Scottish Lamps, etc., . . . . .                    | 23   |                                            |      |

### REPLIES TO QUERIES.

|                                              |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|
| XXI. Arms of Inverness, . . . . .            | 25 |
| XLVI. Galloway, . . . . .                    | 25 |
| XLVIII. Horn, . . . . .                      | 26 |
| LXII. Kindie Tenant, . . . . .               | 26 |
| LXV. Colonel John Erskine, . . . . .         | 27 |
| LXVII. Inscription at Monzievaird, . . . . . | 28 |
| LXVIII. William Duff, M.A., . . . . .        | 28 |
| NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .                  | 28 |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

114. LORD WILLIAM GORDON.—In Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. i. p. 656, it is stated that Lord William Gordon (who was born 15th August 1744, as second son of the 3d Duke of Gordon) resigned his commission in the 37th Foot in 1769. This circumstance is thus referred to in the *Scots Magazine* (xxxii. p. 515): 'LONDON, August 23, 1770.—Thursday last set out for Dover on his Journey for Rome, Lord W—m G—n, once esteemed by the British court one of the most accomplished young noblemen of the age. He is gone with a full determination never to return. He has cut his hair close to his head and carries a knapsack on his back, and intends walking to Rome on foot, with no other companion but a very large dog. He was ever

VOL. III.—NO. IX.

A



remarked for his generosity, and has divided his horses, dogs, etc., among his acquaintances, several to his particular friend the young Earl of T——le. He has never appeared in public since the much talked of connection between him and a certain Lady, by whose friends he was never pardoned, and from their behaviour he has adopted the above extraordinary resolution.' Lord William did, however, return to England, and married, 13th February 1781, the Hon. Frances Ingram, daughter and co-heiress of the 9th Viscount Irvine. Regarding this marriage the *Scots Magazine* remarks (xliii. p. 110): 'The marriage took place at Lady Irvine's seat in England; the bride was a ward of the Chancellor, who opposed the marriage.' Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on these occurrences. Σ.

115. ARCHER FAMILY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND (Note 53).—The following notices of the name may be useful to G. H. R. :—

1. The Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne delivers, in Sept. 1302, some arms, including '21 crossbows from Roger Archer at 2s. each' (*Cal. Doc. Relating to Scotland*, vol. i. p. 391).

2. Patrick le Archer, 'tenant du Roi du Counte de Are,' does homage in 1296 (*Ibid.*, p. 202).

3. John Archer of Oxenholme, Westmorland, was first husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Pennington of Muncaster.

4. The widow of John Archer of Oxenholme was 2d wife (about 1740) of Thomas Strickland of Sizergh.

5. Mary, daughter of James Archer of Preston, was 2d wife of William Patten, Alderman of Preston (*b.* 1604, *d.* 1660). Her grand-daughter was mother of the 11th Earl of Derby.

6. In a list of from 50 to 60 Archer marriages the above three are all that refer to Archers of the North. Σ.

116. MUMMERS CENSURED.—'Clackmannan, 6 January 1713. The which day Session mett & after prayer the Minr informed the Session that Francis Donaldson son to Francis Donaldson weaver in green & Wm Stirling son to Isobell Hadden in toun were going about disguised on new years Eve, cauld cite them, they were this day called. Compeard Francis Donaldson and confessd that he had on him womens cloaths night foresaid & that his face was blacked: Compeard Wm Stirling confessd his going about disguised with his face blacked & straw ropes on his legs the foresaid night, but that he went only into one house. They both acknowledged their sin, & promised by Gods grace never to fall into the like again. The Session thought fit to dismiss them, having held forth to them the sinfulness & abominableness of their deed with certification.'—*Kirk Session Records*.

117. SPANISH ARMADA (Note 97).—D. A. will find information regarding 'Spanish Wrecks off Aberdeenshire' in *Scottish Notes and Queries* for January last. J. E. LEIGHTON.

I well remember that when I lived as a boy at Peterhead, more than fifty years ago, there was a common tradition that one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, the 'St. Michael,' had been wrecked on the rocky coast there.

In support of this tradition a piece of timber, about two and a half feet high by one and a half broad, on which was carved a representation

of the offering up of Isaac, an angel in the upper corner intercepting the stroke of Abraham's knife, remained built into the gable of an old house on the North Shore, the most ancient part of the town.

A number of brass cannon, said to have belonged to the same ship, remained for a long period in the town, and were used for defensive purposes at the rising of 1715, after which they were removed to London.

W. B.

118. NAME OF THE ISLE OF MAY.—The following letters, which appeared in the *East of Fife Record*, have been sent us for insertion as likely to prove of interest :—

FAREHAM, HANTS, 7th Jan. 1888.

DEAR SIR,—In a *Gazetteer of Scotland* (1842) the derivation of the name of this island is supposed to be taken from the Celtic word *Magh*, signifying a plain; and in support of this view it is stated that the surface of the island is, on the whole, flat, which is certainly far from being the case. It would therefore seem necessary that some other source or root of the name should, if required, be sought for. This subject has occasionally attracted my attention, but it was only the other day that I arrived at what I consider to be a satisfactory solution of the question.

It may be as well to premise that, according to Edmunds's *Names of Places*, such names of islands as end in *ey*, *ay* always mark them as unquestionably Norse. I consequently came to regard the *ay* in May as indicating its being an island; but the meaning of the *M* I could not understand.

I think, however, my difficulty has been removed, in this way. In a map attached to Dasent's rendering of an old Icelandic Saga, called in English *Burnt Njal*, the ancient Norse names of several of the Scottish islands are given, from which I shall select for remark two only, viz. Hoy, in Orkney, and the May.

Hoy, in the map, is spelt Håey, which, according to Edmunds, means the high or lofty island, by which appearance, as is well known, it is remarkably distinguished among its neighbours.

The May is named Måey; but another authority must be referred to for the interpretation of this word. From what has been above said, the meaning of the first syllable only is required, and this is afforded by Dr. Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, which gives the derivation of *maw*, a sea-gull, as coming from a Danish word of the same sound and meaning. And this old name Måey, signifying Gull Island, seems to be a very appropriate appellation as respects the sea-fowl-frequented May—none perhaps more simple or evident.

It will be noticed that in the modern pronunciation both of Hoy and May they have been reduced to words of one syllable, whereas the old names give them two.

This may seem to many to be a very trifling subject about which to write; but from what has been above said it will be observed that an erroneous derivation has been assigned to the name of May, and an attempted correction of this may not be without some interest, at least to the good folk of the East Neuk.—Yours obediently, JOHN MARTIN.

FAREHAM, HANTS, 3rd March 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Since my late communication about the name of the Isle of May I have succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of my views respecting it.

Having requested a friend in London to consult an Icelandic Dictionary on the subject, he writes me that he has done so, and that under the word *Ey*—island—it is stated that in compound names of place it was often used with those of birds and beasts ; and Má-ey (strangely enough) is there given as an instance of this combination. (Again under *Már*—seafowl—the Scottish ‘Maw’ and English ‘Mew’—‘Má’ is given as one of the forms which this word also took in compounds. So it would appear ‘the May’ has been named—and that in very remote times—from being an island frequented by sea-gulls, as it continues to be.

I may instance as examples of many of these old Norse names being retained among us, that the word ‘Már’ above quoted forms part of the name given in the East of Fife to the common diver—the marrot, and that ‘goat’—a narrow inlet into which the sea enters—is, according to Dr. Jamieson, derived from the Icelandic word ‘goota,’ of the same signification.—Yours obediently,

JOHN MARTIN.

119. PAUL ROMIEU (p. 170).—Having had occasion lately to look over some volumes of the records of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Edinburgh, of which body clock and watchmakers formed a part, I find that Paul Romieu was admitted a freeman of the Incorporation on 2d June 1677, and ‘presented ane essay, viz. the movement of ane watch which was found to be ane weill wrought essay able to serve his Máties liedges,’ and was admitted in the art of ‘Cloackmaker.’ ‘This essay was made in his own chamber.’ Again, on 19th August 1682, Paul Romieu, son and apprentice to the above Paul Romieu, was admitted a freeman in the ‘clockmaker art,’ his essay being also a watch movement. On 17th May 1711 David Murkerson, apprentice to ‘the late Paul Romieu,’ seeks a discharge of his indenture, although not expired until 2d December, ‘as both Paul Romieu and his wife are dead.’ This was probably the younger Romieu, as no further notice appears of either, with the single exception of the discharge of another apprentice, named John Coustiel, on 6th November 1714. D.

120. COLONEL NEWCOME—Note 111—(from the *Scotsman*).—SIR, I have received an answer from Mrs. Ritchie, and shall be glad if you will allow me to give the substance of her remarks upon the memorial brass which she has placed in our church.

Mrs. Ritchie informs me that there is no foundation for the statement made in the paragraph which first appeared in your columns, to the effect that the deathbed scene in *The Newcomes* was suggested by the circumstances of Major Carmichael Smyth’s death.

Nor does she think that her grandfather was at Charterhouse. His father was a doctor, and lived in or near Edinburgh.

She adds, ‘The “Adsum,” and the rest of the quotation from *The Newcomes*, was put upon the brass because I knew that Major Carmichael Smyth had suggested the character of Colonel Newcome to my father, and so it seemed appropriate and natural.’—I am, etc.

J. M. LESTER.

AYR, February 24, 1888.

121. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON?] PEDIGREE (Notes 67 and 71).—In his note on the Gibson Carmichael pedigree G. B. stated that a

daughter of Sir John Gibson married 'Major Thomas Dalziel.' Somewhat doubtful about the correctness of the Christian name, I sought for information at the War Office and elsewhere, and am able now to state that this daughter, Anne Mary, married not *Thomas* but *Robert Dalziel*, of whom Col. Gibson in a letter (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 28887 fol. 345) dated Portsmouth 29th October 1701, addressed to J. Ellis, says, in asking for the appointment of 'Towne Major' for his 'Sone in Law, Capt. Robt. Dalzell' that 'he carried arms in Holland several years before the Revolution, was made ensign at the Revolution, and was Cap. in my late Reg. all the four years it stood—he is both a good man and a good officer, and no man better attached to his Maj. and Government, besides all which it would be a great ease and help to me in my old age to have such an officer under me upon whom I could entirely rely,' John Gibson had been appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot to be forthwith raised, and Captain of a Company in the same, 16th February 1694; this Regiment, afterwards known as the 28th Foot (now 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment), was reduced in 1698 after the peace of Ryswick, and reformed in 1702, having, like several Regiments about this period, served for a time as Marines. When reformed most of the officers of the old Regiment were reappointed, holding the same rank as formerly. Therefore in the succession of Colonels at the end of the Annual Army Lists Sir John Gibson appears as Colonel of the 28th Regiment from 16th February 1694 to 5th February 1704, when he was succeeded by Sampson de Lalo.

The first notice I have obtained from the War Office of Robert Dalzell is his commission, 1st June 1690, to be Ensign to Captain Carr in Sir David Colliar's Regiment, which in 1689 had been sent to the Netherlands under the Earl of Marlborough, and was afterwards disbanded. He was appointed Captain and Lieutenant to Colonel Gibson 16th February 1694; Town Major of Portsmouth 6th December 1701. Notwithstanding his promotion to higher rank, he retained this appointment until after Gibson's death in 1717. He rose to be General of Foot 26th March 1745; was, 9th July 1730, Colonel of a Regiment, afterwards the 33d Foot; was transferred to the Colonelcy of another Regiment, afterwards the 38th Foot, and was superseded 13th March 1750. This is the last notice of him at the War Office.

In the Register of Baptisms at Portsmouth there are the following entries:—1697, August, Annie Francis, daughter of Captain Robert Dazall and Anne Mary his wife. 1698, March, Gibson, son of the same. 1700, August, Thomas, son of Captain Robert Dalzell and Anna Maria his wife. 1706, September, William. Again, 1714, March, William, son of the Honourable Robert Dalzell and Mrs. Mary his wife. This last entry shows that Captain Dalzell was most probably son of an Earl of Carnwath.

Having so far written the above, a friend sent me, from the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xiii. 1888, the biography of 'Dalzell, Robert (1662-1758), General.' It is much to be regretted that it contains errors and omissions, some of which I note. The name of his wife is not given, but it is stated that 'Sir John Gibson, Knight, . . . married Dalzell's sister'—an error which has arisen from Dalzell in his will calling Susannah Gibson his sister instead of sister-in-law. His earlier services are stated on 'possibilities' and not on certainties.

The career of a Robert Dalzell has been followed up, but it is

probable that more than one of the same name was serving in the army at this period. The account given in the article does not coincide with the facts I have stated. The dates of the earliest mention of him in the War Office Records, and of his first appointment as Town Major, are also wrongly given, etc.

The biography states that 'he made eighteen campaigns under the greatest commanders in Europe.' He eventually became Chairman of the Sun Fire Office, and his son Gibson a Director, who died in Jamaica 1755, and was buried in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. His father died 14th October 1758 in his 96th year, and was also buried there. At the time of his death his only surviving descendants were the two children of his son Gibson, Robert of Tidcome Manor House, Berkshire, and Frances, married to the Honourable George Duff, son of the first Earl of Fife.

To return to Sir John Gibson. The earliest notice I have obtained from the Commission Books is dated 28th February 1688: 'Sir Robert Peyton Knt. appointed Colonel and Captain of a Regiment of Foot.'

'John Gibson Lt. Col. and Captain of the sd Regiment.'

Having been unable to discover who was the mother of his children, where they were baptized, any particulars about his sons, or where Sir John was buried, I shall be grateful for information on these points, and for any account of his services previous to 1688. I note that on his seal there are no Arms impaled with his own. The will of Susanna Gibson, proved in London 10th March 1758, mentions a nephew and his family: 'I Susanna Gibson of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields Middlesex Spinster . . . give all the rest of my estate to Hannah Gibson wife of my nephew John Gibson of James St. Covent Garden Upholsterer . . . upon trust to apply the Interest and Dividends to the sole and separate use of her children.' Signed, 26th November 1755, 'John Gibson, sole Executor.'

F. N. R.

122. GENEALOGY.—'It is strange that while the study of genealogy used to be thought the sign of an obsolete, effete, and worn-out nation, at the present time in America the study of genealogy is drawing a larger expenditure of money, investigation, and literary power than in any other country in the world.'—DR. STUBBS, Bishop of Chester.

123. AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF YOUNGER, ALLOA.—The name Younger occurs in 16th century wills and parochial registers, both in England and Scotland; it is, however, by no means common. It is clear that in England it was the form of spelling assumed by the members of the Flemish family of Joncker, who came to London, and were members of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, in 1580; the name occurs several times in the Baptismal Registers of that church, and also in other London Church Registers a few years later as Yncker, Younckeer, Yeounger, and Younger. The arms of the de Joncker family are 'Franché au 1, d'azur à une étoile d'or; au 2, de gu. à 2 roses d'arg. rangées en band.' The earliest known instance of the name occurring in Scottish documents is David Younger, 'nuncius et vice comes' of the County of Kircudbright in 1509 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). Next in date comes Henry Younger, who, with Gilbert Coston and Herbert Broun, is described as one of the 'inhabiters of Lord Erskine's land in the Ferryton' in the

parish of Clackmannan, 20th March, 1524 (*Bruce Charters*). In 1569 William Younger was a Prebendary of Trinity College, Edinburgh (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*); in 1574 William Younger held lands at Monktonhall, near Dalkeith (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*); he probably belonged to a family of the name still flourishing, which traces its descent from Thomas Younger of West Linton, in the Sherifffdom of Peebles, who died 1597. This adds to the probability that the family was originally Flemish, for many Flemish names are to be met with in Peeblesshire, which was a resort of foreign weavers.

Before considering the history of the family which will engage our attention, a few remarks may be made about the Youngers of Ferritoun. As there is no evidence that they were connected with the other family of the same name also living in Clackmannan, it is not necessary to give a detailed account of them, though there is no lack of information in the Parish Registers and Kirk Session Records. They remained for several generations tenants of the lands of Ferryton, under the house of Erskine. A John Younger went out with the Earl of Mar in 1715; on his return he had to submit to church discipline as a rebel before he could obtain the right of baptism for his child, who was named Francis. A brother of this John wisely left Clackmannan for Holland early in 1715 before the storm burst; he was intrusted by the Kirk Session with sundry Dutch doits which had found their way into the church collection plate and were useless in this country; with them he purchased in Holland some pepper, and duly sent it to the minister of Clackmannan. 'Clackmannan, 31 May 1715.—The which day Session mett, and after prayer the Min. reported that he had got some pepper for the dutch doits mentioned & that he had sold the same at half-crown price, which the Treasurer is charged with' (*Clack. Kirk. Sess. Rec.*). The Ferryton family became extinct, or left the parish about the end of last century. On Nov. 6th 1771 John Younger of Ferryton sold his burial-place in Clackmannan churchyard, 'comprehending five rooms and Threugh Ston,' to John M'Vey, tenant in Ferryton, reserving however, 'a Privilege of one Room in 3d Burial-place for myself' (*Clack. K. S. R.*). The Youngers of Ferryton seem to have been agriculturalists.

There was a family of Youngers in Clackmannan, connected by friendship and business with the Bruces. By trade the members of it were for several generations saltmakers. This fact makes it probable that their origin was Flemish, for in Queen Mary's reign Flemish saltmakers were invited to settle on the shores of the Forth in order that they might teach their method of working in a more skilful manner than that known to the natives. This is shown by the following act of Parliament:—

*'Anentis the making of salt within this realme.*

'ITEM, Because the Queenis Majistie hes be her prudencie and moyen, brocht certain strangers of excellent injine [skill] within this Realme, quha hes accorded to labour, discover, and manifest ane new maner of making of salt, different from the fashion used of before within the samin.' Secures them a monopoly for fifty years. (9th Parliament of Queen Mary, 4th of June 1563.) As the family whose history we are about to consider was connected with Culross and with Kincardine on Forth, in the parish of Tulliallan, as well as with Clackmannan, it will be requisite to give the result of researches made in the Register House, Edinburgh, and in the Records of these three parishes.

Henry Younger, a baxter, was a burghess of Culross; his name

occurs in the Burgh Records from their commencement in 1588 to August 1597, after which it is not found. A stent roll (list of ratepayers) was made in February 1597, and contains the names of 106 householders, but no Younger is amongst them. Henry Younger, 'portioner' of Blairhill, in the adjoining parish of Muchart, died 8th August 1600. His will was administered by his executrix, his sister Agnes, wife of James Davison of Harvieston, in the parish of Easter Tillicoultry. It does not appear that he left any children. He may be identical with Henry of Culross, and have been a brother to Thomas Younger in Kincardine, in the parish of Tulliallan, who is styled in 1607 'portioner' of Kincardine and Muchart (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*), and was proprietor or feuar of the salt-pans at Culross. It is possible that Henry and Thomas were sons or nephews of Henry Younger, tenant in Ferryton in 1524. Be that as it may, it is clear that Thomas Younger in Kincardine in 1599, portioner of Kincardine and Muchart in 1607, and styled 'of Leit Green' in Kincardine 1607 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*), was the same man who in 1606 and 1607 was engaged in a suit with Daniel Bruce in Airth about salt. In the entry for 1607 which concerns the Culross pans he is designated 'Thomas Younger in Culrois,' and is joined in the action with 'Thomas Younger in Airth,' probably his son, the Laird of Craigton. There is no statement that Culross or Airth was then the *residence* of the one or the other—but that they feued the salt-pan in these places. We know as a fact that a few years later, viz. in 1626, the pans at Culross were under the charge of Duncan Ezatt, 'Salt grieve' (*Min. of Corp. of Wrights*).

Thomas Younger 'of Leit Green,' was in 1601 (*Clack. Bap. Reg.*), witness with Sir Arthur Bruce of Clackmannan and Robert Bruce 'appeirand' of Wester Kennet to the baptism of Jonet, daughter of Sir James Schaw of Sauchie; he had been engaged in a lawsuit with Sir John Schaw of Sauchie for '2000 merks as principal, and £1000 as expenses,' 6th June 1598 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). What family he had we have failed to discover. There is, however, we think, no doubt that he was the father of Thomas Younger who resided at Craigton in the Parish of Clackmannan. The earliest entries of baptisms in the Clackmannan Registers are very imperfect, only two leaves being extant between 1599 and 1609; these are dated respectively 1601 and 1603. Fortunately, however, there exist entries which show that Thomas of Craigton could not have belonged to the Ferryton branch, for in 1595 is recorded the baptism of Thomas, son of Thomas Younger of Ferryton, who therefore could scarcely have been the father of Thomas of Craigton, who was married in 1598; for though instances occur of two brothers bearing the same Christian name, they are rare, and require full proof. The presumption that Thomas of Craigton was the son of Thomas of Leit Green is strengthened by the evidence we have of his intimacy with the families of Bruce of Clackmannan and Schaw of Sauchie, and by the fact that he must have been a saltmaker, for mention is made in the Kirk Session Records of the salt-pans at Craigton. It is possible that further investigation will produce absolute proof of the descent of Thomas Younger, and remove all doubts on the subject. Till these are forthcoming it will be prudent to commence the pedigree with

I. THOMAS YOUNGER (probably the son of Thomas Younger of Leit Green). His marriage is entered in the Clackmannan Registers—

'June 21, 1598. Thomas Youngar in craigtoun & Marjorie Schaw daur to the laird of Knokhall [Knockhill].'

Andrew Schaw of Knockhill, the father of Margaret Schaw or Younger, was grandson of John Schaw of Alva and Knockhill, second son of Sir James Schaw of Sauchie (alive 1483), who was grandson of Sir James Schaw of Greenock, who married Mary, second daughter and co-heiress of Islay de Annand of Sauchie, who was the lineal descendant of Islay de Annand (alive 1296). See 'General Notes anent some Ancient Scottish Families,' by David Marshall, F.S.A.Scot., privately printed.

It is impossible to state how many children Thomas Younger had by this marriage owing to the imperfect condition of the Register. Only two entries exist, viz. :—

I. James, baptized September 4, 1599.

II. Thomas, of whom below as Thomas II.

The following were also probably his children :—

[III. Andrew Younger.]

[IV. Robert Younger, described in a Bruce Charter of 1644 as servitor to Mr. Bruce of Kennet. He was in 1653 a heritor of the parish, and was on several occasions cautioner for Mr. Bruce or his son before the Kirk Session. In 1664 he left the parish. He is probably the Robert Younger who was married at Culross in 1640, and who died at Kincardine in September 1685, being father of Andrew Younger, who married Bessie Taylor at Culross, and of Thomas Younger, saltmaker, who married at Kincardine in 1688 Janet Gershom.]

[V. John, and

VI. Henry Younger, whose banns were published at Torryburn in 1640 and 1643 respectively.]

The witnesses to James Younger's baptism were James Stewart of Rossyth and Alexander Gaw of Maw. The witnesses to Thomas Younger's baptism were Edward Broun of Keir and Archibald Bruce of [illegible]. The Gaws of Maw were of good position in Fifeshire in the sixteenth century, and the Brouns were Laids of Keir, an Estate in the Parish of Tulliallan.

Thomas Younger of Craigton was a man of good estate. In 1621 (April 7), he purchased more land, and in 1623 he was Bailie of Clackmannan. He must, moreover, have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of salt, for the name occurs in 1607 (*Pri. Coun. Rec.*) in connection with the salt-pans at Culross and Airth. It was a custom common in those days for a man possessed of capital and skill to carry on his business (especially such a one as salt-making, a foreign speciality) at several places, and thus to make provision for his sons. This arrangement is shown in the interesting account of the Lorraine glass-making families of Tyzack, Tyttory, and Henzell, written by H. Sydney Grazebrooke; it also existed in the pan-making family of Van Halen. In the case of salt-making it was perhaps necessary to have the pans at various parts of the coast. The existence of this custom proves exceedingly inconvenient to the genealogist; without a knowledge of it he is quite at sea; and even when he understands it, it is not easy to follow the different children in after-life, as their residences were frequently changed, till at last the various branches became more localised and thus more easy to trace.

We have not discovered when Thomas Younger of Craigton died: as Robert Bruce of Kennet purchased Craigton in 1630 that is very probably the date of his death. He was not in a position to found a family by entailing a landed estate on an elder son. He certainly had two sons, and,



as we have shown, probably other children, for whom provision had to be made ; what became of James, the eldest, we know not. A James Younger was witness to the baptism of James Younger, grandson of Thomas, in 1673. Robert Younger, probably a son, was a salt-maker at Culross ; and at the same place we find Thomas, born 1609. The towns were so near together that communication was easily kept up, and we constantly find the same persons mentioned in the records of the two parishes.

II. THOMAS YOUNGER, son of Thomas (I.) Younger of Craigton and Margaret Schaw, was baptized at Clackmannan 18th January 1609. In 1631 his banns of marriage were published at Torryburn, but the intended wife's name is not given ; ten days later he forfeited his pledge, so that the marriage did not then take place ; but before 1641 he had married Elizabeth Miller of Clackmannan, who was the mother of his children. She is stated in the Kirk-session Records of Clackmannan to have given (August 4, 1680) to her youngest son, John Younger, salt-maker, Powside, Clackmannan, her family seat in the Parish Church. The children of Thomas (II.) Younger and Elizabeth Miller were—

I. Thomas, of whom below as Thomas III.

II. Bessie, baptized at Culross 22d March 1643.

III. James, baptized at Culross 30th November 1644 ; he married at Clackmannan, 28th February 1672, Agnes, the daughter of George Tilloch or Tulloch—the sister of his brother Thomas's wife. By this marriage he had issue—

1. James, baptized at Clackmannan 4th January 1673, the witnesses being James Younger (probably his great-uncle) and Andrew Younger (probably another great-uncle). James died young.
2. George (so named after his mother's father), baptized at Clackmannan, 7th February 1674, witnesses John Younger and Andrew Tilloch, his uncle. He married at Clackmannan, 17th December 1709, Christian Robertson, by whom he had three sons : (a) James, (b) Andrew, (c) William. The last of whom alone married, and left one daughter, Christian, the wife of James Alison.
3. Janet, baptized at Clackmannan 22d April 1676, the witnesses being James Younger and George Tilloch.
4. Elspet, baptized at Clackmannan 26th October 1678, witnesses John Younger and William Tilloch.
5. John, baptized at Clackmannan 12th March 1681, witnesses James Milne and Andrew Tilloch.
6. Andrew, baptized at Clackmannan 8th September 1683, witnesses George Tilloch and Andrew Tilloch. Married at Alloa, 13th June 1712, Jean Chalmers. Was a salter, and left issue.

James Younger and his descendants were salt-makers at Powside, in the Parish of Clackmannan.

IV. Margaret, baptized at Culross 18th June 1651.

V. John, baptized at Culross 3d January 1658. He was husband of Margaret Hutcheson, but the record of his marriage has not been discovered. He had issue, and was a salter at Powside.

*(To be continued.)*

124. WITCHCRAFT.—‘Clackmannan 11 June, 1706. The which day the Ministers & Elders mett in Session & after prayer William Paton Elder reported from Archibald Duncan & Robert Stupart Elders that John Scobie younger in Toun told them that he went with his Uncle the deceas’d James Scobie to a well in Grasmes Toun land two nights to wash him with the water of that well, and to cast some pouders in some papers upon him, and that there came a black man from the Kerse hill towards them, & a branded cat came out of the corn at which Robert Stupart’s cattle squeel’d, & that the black man followed them down nigh to the Walk Miln at Dovan as they were returning home to Clackmannan & that they heard a terrible noise like the noise of coaches, & that the said James Scobie fell in the water; and that his going to be washed with the water of that well, and these pouders cast upon him were by the direction of Margaret M’Carter, and his falling into Dovan water was the reason why he was not cured, and that she forbad them to speak coming or going.’ The case was heard again on 16th July 1706, and the following particulars are added: ‘And that when they came to call the deponant to goe the second night he refused till the deceased Robert Reid in Toun came & took him & they both went with him the second night and saw the black man and cat, & heard the cattle squeel as aforesaid and that when they were coming back again there came a great wind upon the trees on the side of Dovan and when he was crossing Cartochy burn his uncles foot slipt & fell in the burn and Robert Reid said the cure is lost, there is no helping of you now; and so they spoke from thenceforth till they came home, for Margaret Bruce the said James Scobies wife told them that if he fell in the water he could not be cured, and further added that when they told Margaret her Husband had fallen in the water she wept. Sic subscribitur John Scobie. This day the Session being informed that Margaret M’Carter has gone out of the parish thought fit to delay till they see if she return,’ and thus the matter ended.—*Kirk Session Records.*

125. SCOT’S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page 170*].

October 2, 1569.

William Scroggs & Isabell Leverand.

October 9, 1569.

William Dyne & Janet Dyke.

<sup>81/</sup> October 16, 1569.

Nicoll Galloway & Christian Lawson.  
John Fotheringham & Bessie Keir.

November 13, 1569.

Paul Cousland & Elspith Scott.  
William Edward & Agnis Tawis.

November 27, 1569.

Alexander Lowrie & Margaret Dyke.

December 4, 1569.

Robert Matthew & Isabell Anderson.  
John Millar & Bessie Adamson.

*Northern Notes and Queries;*

December 11, 1569.

James Mar & Agnes Basket.

December 18, 1569.

Thomas Hardie & Janet Robertson.

January 1, 1569.

Alexander Chalmer & Isabell Maill.

January 22, 1569.

Arthur Leverand & Agnes Throskell.

January 29, 1569.

Robert Brown & Agnes Meik.

February 5, 1569.

John Anderson & Janet Watson.

William Duncan & Bessie Glass.

February 6, 1569.

James Stewart & Marion Andarson.

Fastranes Even the 7 Day of February, Anno 69 years.

February 21, 1569.

James Scott Tirsappie & Christian Adam.

George Loureinston & Marion Cuming.

March 12, 1569.

George Watson & Janet Henderson.

April 9, 1570.

Robert Cock & Janet Horne.

<sup>32/</sup> April 16, 1570.

David Westwater & Christian Mason.

May 7, 1570.

Thomas Gibson & Margaret Mackie.

May 21, 1570.

~~Thomas Hardie & Jean Bane.~~

James Robertson & Helen Smith.

June 4, 1570.

Thomas Hardie & Jean Bane.

June 11, 1570.

John Eldar & Margaret Meik.

Alexander Anderson & Janet Gowrie.

July 2, 1570.

Patrick Wilson & Margaret Neal.

September 10, 1570.

James Cowan & Isabell Ruthven.

Alexander Maxton & Cathrine Rattray.

John Henderson & Isabell Finlayson.

William Faire & — Gall (the wife's first name is supplied in the memorandum of Contract viz Margaret Gall).

December 10, 1570.

John Smith & Eupheme Black.

Robert Pearson & Christie White.

December 17, 1570.

Patrick Chrystie & Margaret Dalrymple.

December 24, 1570.

Henry Williman & Christian Mathew.

Dec. 31, 1570.

Thomas Barclay & Violet Robertson.

January 7, 1570.

Patrick Tullie & Elspith Stobb.

David Johnston & Isabell Muir.

January 14, 1570.

John Peblis & Janet Whittock.

February 4, 1570.

John Young & Helen Landell.

<sup>33/</sup> February 11, 1570.

Blaize Powrie & Janet Eldar.

Cristoll Chappell & Catherine Murray.

February 18, 1570.

Mr. Bas M'Ghie & Katherine Paterson.

(*N.B.*—I apprehend that minister or Literary Gentlemen's name was *Note.* Basil M'Ghie. But it is written in the Register so carelessly as not to be certainly read; it may perhaps be Mr. Thomas M'Ghie.)

February 18, 1570.

Thomas Ferguson & Helen Neving.

February 25, 1570.

John Tendall & Janet Ruthven.

John Richardson & Violet Andrew.

(*N.B.*—In the margin of the Register is written at the names of John *Note.* Richardson & Violet Andrew the word 'Inernathie' signifying that one of Richardson. they came from, or was Proprietor of the Lands so called.)

February 25, 1570.

John Steward & Margaret Spens.

April 22, 1571.

John Eldar & Bessie Lowrie.

Archibald Young & Bessie Law.

May 13, 1571.

Laurence Lamb & Bibbe Adamson.

James Stewart & Janet Meik.

May 20, 1571.

Andrew Donaldson & Margaret Foster

May 27, 1571.

George Hutton & Agnes Duncan.

June 3, 1571.

Michael Anderson & Margaret Murray.

*Northern Notes and Queries ;*

July 9, 1571.

Andrew Anderson &amp; Janet Gall.

John Rannaldson &amp; Margaret Broun.

<sup>34/</sup> David Wilson & Barbara Thomson.

July 16, 1571.

Stephen Black &amp; Margaret Young.

July 20, 1571.

James Kempie &amp; Isabell Henderson.

Robert Lovell &amp; Janet Meik, Craigie.

July 30, 1571.

George Tait &amp; Janet Bryden.

August 13, 1571.

David Henderson &amp; Elspith Howie.

August 20, 1571.

John Anderson &amp; Marjory Pitscotty.

August 30, 1571.

Walter Richardson &amp; Janet Murray.

September 3, 1571.

Thomas Stewart &amp; Marion Stirling.

Robert Hay &amp; Giles Griegor.

James Ross &amp; Christian Jamieson.

September 10, 1571.

James Colyng &amp; Isabell Ruthven.

Alexander Maxton &amp; Catherine Rattray.

John Henderson &amp; Isabell Paynter alias Finlayson.

September 17, 1571.

John Young &amp; Agnes Bowar.

John Barclay &amp; Eupheme Murray.

November 12, 1571.

Mr. Thomas Robertson &amp; Barbara Justice.

Note.  
Robertson.

(*N.B.*—At the end of the Register Book I find a memorandum as follows :—‘The 6th day of November anno 70 years. The whilk day Master Thomas Robertson minister has acted himself to pay to the Poor the sum of 40 shillings money betwixt this & Andermas next, for the slander that is raised upon [*sic*] & Barbara Justice his future spouse.’ The memorandum is subscribed with his own hand ‘Mr. Thomas <sup>35/</sup> Robertson.’ If he was minister of a Parish, I do not know at present what Parish it was. But it would seem that either the money was paid, & that the scandall, whether well or ill founded was done away, before the time of his marriage.)

November 12, 1571

Andrew Thomson &amp; Agnes Mason.

William Hepburn &amp; Alison Raidy (perhaps Reid).

December 3, 1571.

David Hoyd (perhaps Hood) &amp; Isabell Stewart.

December 10, 1571.

Robert Finlayson &amp; Helen Copin.

(*N.B.*—At this place the Compiler of the Register goes back several months in the year 1571, having probably come to the knowledge, of his having omitted to mark several marriages which had happened during that time.)

June 10 1571,  
Thomas Dundie & Violet Robertson.  
John Hendry & Janet Henderson.  
Robert Gaw (or Gull) & Eupheme Adamson.

June 17, 1571.  
Duncan Robertson & Christian Chrystison.

July 22, 1571.  
Peter Grant & Agnes Anderson.

July 26, 1571.  
William Inglis & Marion Bruce.

July 31, 1571.  
Adam Anderson & Elspith Snell.

August 12, 1571.  
William Laird & Violet Anderson.

August 29, 1571.  
Archibald Sicker & Janet Jack.

September 2, 1571.  
George Ramsay & Elspith Scott.  
Walter Buchanan & Bessie Mackie.  
John Colt & Isabell Grieve—Muirtown.

<sup>80/</sup> November 4, 1571.  
James Riddy & Margaret Colt.

November 16, 1571.  
James Anderson & Margaret Anderson.

(*N.B.*—James Adamson afterwards Provost of Perth & father of Mr. John Adamson Principal of the College of Edinburgh & of Mr. Henry Adamson Author of the celebrated Historical Poem which according to the Humour of the Time in which it was published has the fanciful and uncouth name of Galls Gabions. Note.  
Adamson.)

James Adamson was a merchant in Perth, Brother of Mr. Patrick Adamson Archbishop of St. Andrews or else nephew of that Archbishop; and he was married to the sister of Mr. Henry Anderson the celebrated Poet several of whose Latin Poems have been published in the Collection called 'Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum.'

James Adamson lived to a great age. He & his Brother in law, Mr. Henry Anderson died much about the same time in the year 1623.)

November 18, 1571.  
John Cochran & Giles Kaddy.  
John Brown in the parish of Methven with Margaret May.

November 25, 1571.  
William Anderson & Margaret Scrimgeour.  
George Hunter & Margaret Fyffe.  
John Mackie & Agnes Watson.

*Northern Notes and Queries ;*

George Stobb & Isabell Robertson.  
 William Robertson & ——— Gaw (her first name  
 omitted).

December 3, 1571.

John M'Grieger & Christian Ferguson.

December 16, 1571.

George Mathew & Marion Robertson.

December 22, 1571.

Troilus (perhaps Carolus) Eldar & Violet Stannis.

Alexander Brown & Catherine Cramby.

Robert M'Koyll & Bessie Forbes.

David Cuthbert & Catherine Finlayson.

<sup>37/</sup> December 29, 1571.

David Bow & Catherine Ross.

January 1, 1571.

James Lawson & Isabell Inglis.

January 13, 1571.

Alexander Chalmer & Isabell Monipenny.

David Nicoll & Catherine Black.

James Wilson, Muirtown & Helen Wilson.

January 27, 1571.

Alexander Ferguson & Violet Balneaves.

James Eldar & Isabell Wenton.

February 10, 1571.

Robert Brown & Agnes Walker.

February 17, 1571.

George Henderson & Isabell Woddell

Walter Barnett & Janet Boy.

John Allyson & ——— Nicoll.

Note.

(*N.B.*—The first name of the Bride is omitted.)

Fastrens Even the 19th day of February.

April 1, 1572.

Robert Shiell & Isabell Ruthven.

April 22, 1572.

John Rutherford & Janet Anderson.

May 18, 1572.

Thomas Barrall & Janet Dickson.

William Blair & Janet Smith.

James Sym & Eupheme Tullie.

May 25, 1572.

Thomas Fowlis & Janet Wilson.

July 13, 1572.

William Lawson & Violet Wilson.

July 20, 1572.

Robert Mason & Agnes Reddy.

William Young & Janet Malice.

<sup>38/</sup> July 29, 1572.

John Pearson & Eupheme Campbell.

August 9, 1572.

John Mason & Janet Blinshall.

August 17, 1572.

Thomas Henderson & Isabell Sibbald.

David Lyall & Helen Lowdeane.

David Jackson & Marion Jakis.

September 7, 1572.

John Anderson & Isabell Brydie.

John Dow & Helen Duncan.

September 14, 1572.

Gilbert Billie & Margaret Tyrie.

September 18, 1572.

Dionysius Blacket & Janet Monipenny.

November 2, 1572.

James Henderson & Helen Cavers.

William Bower & Helen Rynd.

November 17, 1572.

George Archibald & Helen Cuthbert.

John Hewat & Janet Hoge.

126. KIRK SESSION RECORDS AND CHURCH ACCOUNTS.—The following items are selected from the Kirk Session Records of Alloa as likely to prove of interest. It would be useless to print the accounts in full, for most of the items consist of payment of money to regular pensioners or to casual poor. It may be well, however, to state that in the latter class are to be found a large number of those who suffered from the unsettled state of the kingdom. Many Irish found a refuge in Scotland about this time, and had apparently to depend for their subsistence on alms; maimed 'souldiers' also figure frequently; in some cases a note is made that the recipients were gentlemen or ladies, and in one or two instances the possession of a title did not secure the possessor from beggary. If in our present number more than usual prominence seems to be given to Kirk Session Records, it may be explained that circumstances have lately enabled us to study some good specimens of these most valuable documents. Though perhaps few would be worth printing *in extenso*, none should be overlooked, and the Scottish History Society is acting wisely in printing the Kirk Session Records of St. Andrews, for the perusal of the work may lead antiquaries to extract and publish what they may find of interest in the books that exist in their own neighbourhoods. The genealogist should consult them, as they often incidentally throw light on doubtful points of family history, and amplify the otherwise bare facts entered in Parochial Registers. We shall be glad to receive extracts of general interest, and shall do our best to find room for them in our pages—if they are given *literatim et verbatim*, and are not of unnecessary length. We should specially value any that may illustrate the popular belief in witchcraft.



Extracts from 'Discharge of the Collections and Churche Money depursed be Andrew Erskine box master beginnand July 13, 1645' :—

|      |                                                                                                                                                 |                         |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|      | for a 1000 tickets . . . . .                                                                                                                    | 5 lib.                  |
|      | for work in the kirk seats and foormes . . . . .                                                                                                | 19 sh. 4d.              |
|      | to St. Andrewes busser (scholar) . . . . .                                                                                                      | 6 lib. 13 sh. 9d.       |
|      | for ane glassen window to the kirk . . . . .                                                                                                    | vi lib.                 |
|      | for yron bands nails and timber work . . . . .                                                                                                  | 3 lib. 4 sh.            |
|      | To the old Nowrish called bread Nourish . . . . .                                                                                               | 48 sh.                  |
|      | for ane windinsheit to a stranger . . . . .                                                                                                     | 30 sh.                  |
|      | To ane old expectant suppliant . . . . .                                                                                                        | 10 lib.                 |
| 1646 | To the old bread nourish . . . . .                                                                                                              | 24 sh.                  |
|      | for ane Cloath to the Comunione table . . . . .                                                                                                 | xi lib. 4 sh.           |
|      | for making ye blackstool timber and work . . . . .                                                                                              | 9 lib. 5 sh.            |
|      | for towes to the bell and mending the bell . . . . .                                                                                            | 21 sh.                  |
|      | for the letron service at Comunione . . . . .                                                                                                   | 48 sh.                  |
|      | To St. Andrewes steudent for 1646 . . . . .                                                                                                     | 6 lib. 13 sh. 4d.       |
| 1647 | for ane lock and key to ye kirk doore . . . . .                                                                                                 | 30 sh.                  |
|      | for tuo cowps for the comunione table . . . . .                                                                                                 | 26 sh. 8d.              |
|      | for meall and other furnishing to poore folk in<br>tyme of ye pestilence . . . . .                                                              | 20 lib. 14 sh. 10d.     |
|      | for service at letron and to the beddall the tuo<br>comunion dayes 1647 . . . . .                                                               | 3 lib. 1 sh. 4d.        |
|      | for new foormes in the loft . . . . .                                                                                                           | 49 sh. 4d.              |
|      | for ane harne gowne to faulters . . . . .                                                                                                       | 3 lib. 12 sh.           |
|      | for leading sand and serving the sklaitters . . . . .                                                                                           | 24 sh.                  |
|      | for mending ye blackstoole . . . . .                                                                                                            | 18 sh.                  |
|      | To ane stranger a scholler . . . . .                                                                                                            | 58 sh.                  |
|      | for ane bindin sheit to ane stranger . . . . .                                                                                                  | 24 sh.                  |
| 1648 | for the table boord allowed more yn was allowed<br>for mending fallen foormes in the loft and naills<br>and sound timber . . . . .              | 18 sh.                  |
|      | The glazen wrights compt is . . . . .                                                                                                           | 13 lib. 16 sh. 4d.      |
| 1649 | to ane Northland stranger . . . . .                                                                                                             | 8 sh.                   |
|      | to ane woman in Craigward taylor . . . . .                                                                                                      | 12 sh.                  |
|      | for ane new towel for the elements . . . . .                                                                                                    | 20 sh.                  |
|      | to the criples mans qhose goodson was killed<br>to Andrew balk for fourmes to ye table . . . . .                                                | 30 sh.<br>48 sh.        |
|      | to Johne Huntar for ane kist (coffin) to ye<br>headed man in July . . . . .                                                                     | 3 lib. 6 sh. 8d.        |
|      | to Johne Chrystie Tinkelar . . . . .                                                                                                            | 1 lib. 4 sh.            |
| 1650 | to ane misterfull woman . . . . .                                                                                                               | 6 lib. 13 sh. 4d.       |
|      | to ane honest misterfull man in the town . . . . .                                                                                              | 20 merks.               |
|      | to highland men yt was seiking corne . . . . .                                                                                                  | 12 sh.                  |
|      | to a minister cam from Irland . . . . .                                                                                                         | 2 lib. 15 sh.           |
|      | for a psalme buke to the kirk . . . . .                                                                                                         | 16 sh.                  |
|      | to a ministers wyffe com from Irland called Semple<br>for putting bands on the seat door betwixt the<br>kirk and the aveiw [? avenue] . . . . . | 1 lib. 10 sh.<br>10 sh. |
|      | to andrew dickie for a lock to the elders seat . . . . .                                                                                        | 7 sh. 4d.               |
|      | to a German . . . . .                                                                                                                           | 10 sh.                  |
|      | to And balk for dressing the bell . . . . .                                                                                                     | 15 sh.                  |
|      | to James Melvin for a chest . . . . .                                                                                                           | 3 lib. 6 sh. 8d.        |

|      |                                                                                                                                                   |                  |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|      | to Andr Dickies for the grave making . . . . .                                                                                                    | 13 sh. 4d.       |
|      | to the school maister of Newbatle . . . . .                                                                                                       | 1 lib. 10 sh.    |
| 1651 | mending of the bell . . . . .                                                                                                                     | 3 lib.           |
|      | to on Mr Rot Wallace . . . . .                                                                                                                    | 2 lib.           |
|      | to on Mr George Dewar . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 3 lib. 6 sh.     |
|      | to Alexr Gordone a poore minister . . . . .                                                                                                       | 1 lib.           |
|      | to the ladie Ebitshall . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 6 sh. 8d.        |
|      | to buy a winding sheit for a Souldiour . . . . .                                                                                                  | 1 lib.           |
|      | to Rot Young for putting up the bell . . . . .                                                                                                    | 10 lib.          |
|      | to Pat Meather for yron to it . . . . .                                                                                                           | 8 lib.           |
|      | to Jo Short for leather to the tounge of the bell . . . . .                                                                                       | 20 sh.           |
|      | to Andrew Erskine to give James Steil sclatter<br>for mending the church . . . . .                                                                | 5 lib. 8 sh.     |
|      | to Jas Melvin comed fre Ingland . . . . .                                                                                                         | 18 sh.           |
|      | to Pat Chalmers for a belstring . . . . .                                                                                                         | 12 sh.           |
| 1652 | to the school mr of Saline . . . . .                                                                                                              | 4 sh.            |
|      | to one Cornet Campbell . . . . .                                                                                                                  | 18 sh.           |
|      | to a German Js. Romaw . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 12 sh.           |
|      | To Wm. bean going to holland . . . . .                                                                                                            | 12 sh.           |
|      | to the smith for nails to the bell . . . . .                                                                                                      | 15 sh.           |
|      | to the merchand for a harn gown . . . . .                                                                                                         | 2 lib. 2 sh.     |
|      | to the tayllyour for making it . . . . .                                                                                                          | 13 sh. 4d.       |
|      | to a stranger called hans Martine to help to pay<br>his fraught to carie him hom . . . . .                                                        | 2 lib. 8 sh.     |
|      | to the glass wright for making new windows<br>& mending old . . . . .                                                                             | 9 lib. 7 sh. 4d. |
|      | to one Capta: Kers fre Ingl: . . . . .                                                                                                            | 18 sh.           |
|      | to a Sergent come from Ingl: . . . . .                                                                                                            | 12 sh.           |
|      | of yt which was collected to the prisoners at<br>tinmouth Castle yre was resting eight pounds<br>and four shill Scotts qlk was delyverd . . . . . | 8 lib. 4 sh.     |
|      | to a poor English man yt was on of the King<br>domestick servants . . . . .                                                                       | 1 lib. 10 sh.    |
|      | to my lord Athols son . . . . .                                                                                                                   | 12 sh.           |

127. THE BRANKS.—1618, Oct. 4.—‘Anent the Bill geiven in be M<sup>r</sup> James and his wyfe the session in ane voice ordaines hir, Janet Tailzor [name written in above the line], to be putt in the brankes and the chain-zie on ane Sonday fra the first bell to the third whill ye minister cums in and the psalmes be sung, and after the preaching when the psalmes begin to be sung whil ye people be demissed.’ This is all on the case which appears in the Records. In connection with the not unusual penance of standing in sackcloth on the ‘black stool’ are two items in the Session accounts for August 1647 :—

‘for ane harne [sackcloth] gown to faulters, . . . 3 lib. 12sh. od.’  
‘for making ye blackstool timber and work, . . . 9 lib. 5sh. od.’

1705, Feb. 2.—‘John Archibald in Bauchry stood at the kirk door in Sackcloth between the second and third bell and also before the congregation *pro primo* the last Lords Day, and was rebuked for his hainous guilt of adultery and exhorted to repentance for the same.’—*Alloa Kirk Session Records.*

128. IRON COFFIN CASES.—When body-snatching was prevalent, many parishes were provided with large iron cases, which were lowered into a grave when it was dug. The coffin was deposited in it, an iron cover was placed upon it and securely locked, after which the grave was filled up. A sufficient time having elapsed, the grave was re-opened, the case taken out for future use, and the coffin was left to decay. An extra charge was made when these precautions were employed. Two of these cases existed in the neighbourhood of Alloa. One lay for many years in the churchyard at Tullibody. On missing it lately, I made inquiries and found it had been broken up for old iron. The other one was in the yard of the ruined church at Airth, and may be there yet. Without going the length of advising the Society of Antiquaries to procure such an unwieldy and repulsive article for their museum, I think it would be advisable to have a photograph taken of one, and a written description of it, for interest attaches to such relics of days when there was reason to fear that graves, even in out-of-the-way places, might be violated. Probably in a few years these cases will all be destroyed, and any chance reference to them will perplex the antiquary. Is it known what was the usual name for them?

ED.

129. FONT OR CROSS SOCKET.—The last Report of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries contains an interesting paper on Scottish Baptismal Fonts, by J. Russell Walker, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. An engraving is given of, and allusion is made to, a stone at Inchyre House, Fifeshire. Mr. Walker states that it looks very like a gable cross or pinnacle. The engraving shows this, save that had it been used for a socket for a gable cross the hole would have been square, and not round. A stone of precisely similar character is now lying in the Churchyard of the ruined Parish Church at Culross: in this case the hole is square, and I think that it must once have held the cross. The similarity between the stones makes it questionable whether the Inchyre one had originally a round hole or basin, and whether it may not have been carved for, and perhaps used as, the finial of the gable of the Church.

ED.

130. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (see pp. 127-128, 170).—The *Burgh Records of Edinburgh* furnish evidence of an older Knockmaker than those mentioned in page 170 of *N. N. & Q.* The following extracts, the first three of which are from these Records, may prove interesting in this inquiry. The first extract, and probably the second, refers to a sundial:—

‘28th Novr. 1566. The prouest baillies and counsall ordanis maister Jhone Prestoun dene of gild, to caus mend the prik of the sone orlege on the south syde of the kirk in the kirk yard and draw the letteris thair of new.’

‘24 april 1567. The dean of gild ordained “to caus paint the letteris of the orlage.” Three persons appointed “to talk with the man that hes the orlage to sell desyrit to be set vp at the Nether Bow, drif it to ane price and report to the Counsall.”’

‘19 april 1570. It is appoyntit and aggreit betuix the baillies dene of gild and counsale on that ane pairt and Robert Creych, knok makar on the vther pairt, viz the said Robert bindis and oblissis him to mend and vphald the toun knok they furnessing irne allanerlie for the quhilk caus

they ordane the thesauraris present and to cum to pay him yeirlie during his lyfetime xls.' Is anything else known about Robert Creych?

1st August, 1589. The 'Halie bluid silver' (custom dues, so-called) were 'rowped ye space of half an hour be ye glass.'—*Acts and Statutes of the Guildry Incorporation of Dundee.* A. HUTCHESON.

131. SHAKESPEARE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The attack which has been recently made against Shakespeare has caused men to study his works with increased attention to the evidences of his knowledge of localities. No excuse is required for the presence of the following note in a Scottish magazine, for Scotsmen have shown they love the man who wrote for all time and for all races. In this note I only seek to deal with one point in his writing, but I have not seen it noticed in any of the recent literature which the Donnelly controversy has produced, and I think that at least it tends to prove that the writer of Shakespeare's plays was well acquainted with the district not far distant from Stratford. The few passages I shall produce have struck me, a Gloucestershire man, as containing indications that Shakespeare possessed a personal knowledge of that district, and I shall explain how it is probable that he had an opportunity of acquiring it. These passages have not been noted in Mr. Russell French's valuable and rare work, *Shakespeareana Genealogica*, which contains proof that Shakespeare's knowledge of Warwickshire names is shown in his plays.

In the West of England the Cotswold hills have ever been celebrated, and any one who has seen them rising in beauty, and not without dignity, from the Vale of Berkeley, will understand the influence they have exercised on the imagination of natives of a lowland district.

We find Shakespeare, as was natural in a Warwickshire man, referring to them:—

'*Slender.* How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard say he was outrun on Cotsall.'—*M. W. of W.*, i. 1.

The annual games on the Cotswold hills were celebrated in Shakespeare's days, and hare-coursing formed an important part of them.

In the play of *Henry IV.*, Pt. II. iii. 2, Justice Shallow, 'at his seat in Gloucestershire,' boasts of his youthful escapades, and speaks of his former comrades, 'little John Doit of Staffordshire, and black George Bare, and Francis Pickbone, and Will Squele, a Cotswold man.' 'A Cotswold man' is the very term still applied by the dalemen to one who lives in the hill country—it would be unintelligible to a native of any other part of England.

There are other passages which indicate that Shakespeare had himself visited the most prominent of the Cotswold range, viz. Stinchcombe Hill (*i.e.* the stint or end of the combe or ridge). The subject has not been overlooked in a little work, *Dursley and its Neighbourhood*, by the late Rev. J. J. Blunt; I, as a native of Dursley, and well acquainted with every inch of Stinchcombe Hill, can speak of the correctness of his remarks.

In the play of *Richard II.*, ii. 3, we find mention of 'a wild prospect in Gloucestershire.' That this was the prospect from the hill I have mentioned seems the more probable from the following passage:—

*North.* How far is it to Berkeley? And what stir

Keeps good old York there, with his men of war?

*Percy.* There stands the castle by yon tuft of trees.

There it stands in the vale below, and is still almost concealed by the 'tuft of trees.' No such view of it can be obtained from any other spot as from Drakestone, the extreme point of the hill. From this point also the wide estuary of the Severn appears as a lake, the lower bend being concealed by rising ground. When seen at low water, Shakespeare's 'sandy-bottom'd Severn,' *Henry IV.*, Pt. I. iii. 1, describes it most accurately. The river Wye is not visible from this point, and no epithet is applied to it, though it is mentioned in the same sentence. There is good cause to believe that Shakespeare himself stood on the spot, for a family of his name existed in the locality in the 16th and 17th centuries. James Shakspeare was buried at Bisley in 1570; Edward, son of John and Margery Shakspeare, was baptized at Beverstone in 1619, and Thomas Shakspeare, a weaver, was married at Dursley in 1677. Tradition has pointed out a part of the wood that lies between Dursley and the summit of the hill as connected with the poet, or at least with this family, for it has from time immemorial been known as 'Shakespeare's Walk.' Yet another coincidence remains: in *Henry IV.*, Pt. II. v. 1, Davy says to Justice Shallow, 'I beseech you, sir, to countenance William Visor of Woncot \* against Charles Perkes of the Hill.' Stinchcombe Hill is still known in the immediate district as 'the hill,' and on it are the traces of a house which belonged to a family named Perkis; in the year 1612 Arthur Vizar was High Bailiff of Dursley, and his descendants in the direct male line are gentlemen of coat armour still owning property at 'Woncot.' Woodmancote, an important hamlet or suburb, lies close under the hill, and 'Woncot' is a fair rendering of the way in which it is still pronounced by the rustics in the neighbourhood. The name Vizar, now Vizard, was likely to strike a sojourner in the district from its rarity and peculiarity. As Dickens noted names for future use, so probably did Shakespeare. It is quite possible that it may yet be discovered that some suit at law did exist between Visor of Woodmancote and Perkis of 'the hill.' It would be a subject for conversation when Shakespeare was staying at Dursley, as it is not unlikely he was, for, as I have stated, men of his name, possibly his relatives, were living in the immediate neighbourhood, if not in the town itself, in the 16th century. Blunt, without giving his authority, states that at Newington-Bagpath some of the family 'still exist as small freeholders, and claim kindred with the poet.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

132. PAYMENT OF SCOTTISH M.P.'s.—Scottish members of Parliament were formerly paid, as it was found difficult to induce country gentlemen to incur great expense as well as labour by acting as representatives of country districts. The following paper shows how the rates were levied:—

'Followes a stent roll For payment of the Somme / of Two thousand Thrie hundreth and Fyftie / pundis scottis Dew for the charges of John / Campbelle of Ardchattane Commissioner of parliat / for the Schyre of Argyll maid and set down be / Sir Dougall Campbelle Sir James Lamount and / Duncane M'Corquodill of Phantellans As / haveing power and com-missione fra the Lordis / of Counsell and Sessione beiring daitt at Edgr

\* Some editions read 'Wincot' for 'Woncot,' and French (p. 325) adopts this reading, in ignorance of the family of Vizor of Woodmancote or Woncot. He supposes the poet to have invented the name, wishing not to expose a resident at Wilmcote, near Stratford, which may have been called Wincot, as Woodmancote was certainly called Woncot. The edition of 1623 reads 'Woncot.'

the nynt day of July 1. MC. three scor thrie yeres / And payeable be the kinges barrones and frie holders / within the said Schyre According to the Severall / proportions of Rentis In maner efter speit

|                                                    | lb  | sh | d |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Imprimis Sir Johne Campbell of Glenorchy . . . . . | 40  | 00 | 0 |
| Sir Nell Campbell of Calder . . . . .              | 520 | 00 | 0 |
| Sir Dougall Campbell of Auchinbreck . . . . .      | 60  | 00 | 0 |
| Sir James Lamount of Innerryne . . . . .           | 180 | 00 | 0 |
| Archibald M'Lauchlane of that ilk . . . . .        | 120 | 00 | 0 |
| Collin Campbell of Stragt . . . . .                | 60  | 00 | 0 |
| Angus M'Donald of Lergie . . . . .                 | 120 | 00 | 0 |
| Duncane M'Corquedill of Phantellans . . . . .      | 30  | 00 | 0 |
| Duncane Campbell of Ellangray . . . . .            | 52  | 00 | 0 |
| Archibald Campbell of Glencaradill . . . . .       | 60  | 00 | 0 |
| Sir Allane M'cleane of Dowart . . . . .            | 720 | 00 | 0 |
| Lauchlane M'cleane of Lochbowie . . . . .          | 180 | 00 | 0 |
| Johne M'Cleane of Coill . . . . .                  | 48  | 00 | 0 |
| Hecter M'clean of Torlosk . . . . .                | 60  | 00 | 0 |
| Johne M'cleane of Kendlochalem . . . . .           | 24  | 00 | 0 |
| M'Kinnon of Strathgrdill . . . . .                 | 40  | 00 | 0 |
| M'Kay Ugodill . . . . .                            | 08  | 00 | 0 |

Suma at four pund the 100 merk rent extends to 2322 00 0

Suma totalis extending to the said soume of / Two thousand three hundred and Fyftie punds / dew to the said John Campbell of Ardchattane / For attending the last thrie sessiones of parliament / 1661, 1662, and 1663 as his commissioner fie / acording to my Lord Clerk register his attestatioune / with four days cuming and four dayes goeing at ilk / sessioun of the farsaid thrie sessiones of parliament, as / at mor Lenth is conteind in the decreitt and Lres raset tharupone.

'And we the commissioners appoyntit be the Lords of counsell and sessioun For / making of this said stent roll or any on of us according to the commissioun / grantit for that use, Have subscribitt this pñts with our handis the sixt day of October 1.MC. three scor thrie yearis.

J. LAMOND.

D. M. PHANTELLANIS.'

Endorsed.—'The scroll of / Ardchattanes fie / as commissioner / upon every frie holder / in gñall [general].—*Ardchattan MSS.*

133. OLD SCOTTISH LAMPS, ETC.—We would draw our readers' attention to the extract we have made (with permission) from the Address of D. Bruce Peebles, Esq. (see page 28).

## QUERIES.

LXXVI. FASKEN OR FASKIN.—Can any of your readers give an explanation of this surname, which has existed in Banffshire over 300 years, and has been spelt in some half-dozen different ways? M.

- LXXVII. JOHN HAMILTON, music-seller in Edinburgh, also composer and versifier, *ob.* 1814. Can any one kindly inform me who owns the copyright of his poems? Is it the descendant or a publisher, and what is the present address of such owner?

O. M. M. B.

- LXXVIII. GORDON OF AUCHDENDOLLY.—In the *Sherborne Journal* (Dorset) of July 21st, 1809, occurs the following announcement:—

‘Tuesday se’nnight was married, Robert Gordon esq. of Auchdendolly, in the stewartry of Kircudbright, North Britain, and of Leweston, Dorset, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of Charles Westley Cox esq. of Kemblehouse, Wilts.’

I shall be glad to know to what family Robert Gordon belonged. His father, William Gordon, who died 1802, aged 44, married Anna, sister and heiress of Sir Stephen Naish, Knt., of Bristol, and of Leweston, through whom he became possessed of the Leweston estate.

C. H. MAYO.

- LXXIX. FAMILY OF WHITSON.—Information wanted about the family of Whitson in Perth, 1296 to 1500; especially William Quhitsoun 1379-84, Keeper of the Wardrobe to Robert II. C. H. W.

- LXXX. ROSS OF PITCALNIE.—Can any reader of *N. N. & Q.* kindly give information about Anne, Christian, Isabel, Catherine, James, Charles, Angus, younger children of Malcolm Ross, fifth of Pitcalnie, by his 1st wife, Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. James M’Culloch of Piltoun? Charles and Angus, called 3d and 4th sons, are witnesses of a Sasine 22d Sept. 1730; in Sasines I find no further trace of them. In *N. & Q.*, O. S. XII. 149, a lady inquiring about the above children states that they were alive in 1733.

F. N. R.

- LXXXI. MENSHEAVIN.—At pages 202 and 203 of the fifth vol. of the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland* is a complaint by James Lord Lindsay of the Byris, David Dundas of Priestisinch and Johnne Yallowleis, messenger, narrating the deforcement of the said Johnne Yallowleis on 12th January 1594-95 by Agnes Cokburne, wife of James Hammiltoun of Levingstoun and their family and servants, who failing to appear are denounced rebels.

Mr. Alexander Burnett then appears for himself, and as procurator for various persons in Duntarvie, Preistisinch, Westlaw, Eistlaw, Scottistoun, and Mensheavin, and gives in a copy of letters raised by the said James Hammiltoun of Levingstoun and others charging the parties residing at the above places to appear before the King and Council?

I am anxious to identify the place called Mensheavin. I find no mention of such a name in the retours; and while in the Ordnance Survey Map, plate 32 (scale 1 inch), I find Duntarvie and Priestinch in Abercorn Parish, and Scotstoun Park in the adjoining parish of Dalmeny, I can find no name resembling Mensheavin. Livingstoun appears to be Livingston in Linlithgowshire—the Byres lying in the County of Haddington.

I would also be obliged if any reader of *N. N. & Q.* could

inform me of the cause or origin of the quarrel between Lord Lindsay and the Hamiltons of Livingston which gave rise to the deforcement mentioned above.  
J. M'G.

LXXXII. HENRIETTA C——.—At pages 276 and 313 of vol. II. of *Lives of the Lindsays* reference is made to a Miss Henrietta C——, as governess to the daughters of James, 5th Earl of Balcarres. It requires little acumen to detect the name indicated by this initial. At page 276 it is said that she married, and at page 313 that the whole C—— family has passed away. I shall be glad to know the name of her husband and date of her marriage?  
Σ.

LXXXIII. BRABONER.—This word is found in *Gleanings from the Records of Dysart*, by the Rev. Wm. Muir, 1862.

Wm. Kilgour, braboner, made a freeman 1601 (p. 48).

Thomas Dowy, braboner, 1603 (p. 49).

The editor (p. 489) states, 'This word occurs frequently both in our civil and ecclesiastical records.'

It is also found in *The Burgh Laws of Dundee*, by Alex. J. Warden, 1872.

'The braboner, or webster craft, or weaver trade, holds the eighth place amongst the nine trades' (p. 503). But the earliest mention of the word given is 1636, the 'Deykin of the Braboner Craft' (p. 517). There are fifteen documents connected with the weaver given, dated from 1475 to 1594, in none of which the word occurs.

What is its derivation? Elsewhere the term Brabanter is found as equivalent to a Fleming or Dutchman. It seems probable that a weaver was called a Braboner from the fact that many Flemish weavers settled in Scotland. It would be well to obtain more instances of the use of the word than those above mentioned.  
EDITOR.

LXXXIV. 'O' SUFFIX.—Many surnames and names of places in Scotland end in *o*. Does this point to an Icelandic or Danish origin?

CHIPPENHAM.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXI. ARMS OF INVERNESS.—A. G. Y. will find a discussion regarding the Inverness Arms in the *Inverness Courier* of the 6th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 20th March, 8th, 20th, 25th, November, 1884; 7th May, 1886; and 18th January, 1887.  
P. J. ANDERSON.

XLVI. GALLOWAY.—Permit me to disclaim the use of a disagreeable pseudo-word which your printer has introduced into my note. In three instances he has altered 'qualitative' into 'qualitation.'

HERBERT MAXWELL.



XLVIII. HORN.—There are plenty of real difficulties in the attempt to solve the meanings of place names without raising those that are artificial. If W. M. C. chooses to reject the obvious meaning of Whithorn, *hwit ærn, candida casa*, the white house, I cannot help it; but let the question, if it must be raised, be treated rationally. The two first steps towards getting at the etymology of a place name (and each is so indispensable that it matters not which is taken first), are to learn the local pronunciation and to ascertain the earliest written form. Had W. M. C. taken either of these steps before he had penned his last note he would not have thought it worth while to ask 'how came the "h" to be inserted?' He would have found the local pronunciation to have transposed the 'r' and the original 'œ' or 'e,' and that the name is now pronounced by the inhabitants 'hwuttren,' showing that the second 'h' is not sounded, as it would be if the accent were on the last syllable. He would also have found that in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* the name is written *Hwiterne*, in Geoffery Gaimar's *Estorie des Engles* (about A.D. 1250) *Witernnen*, and usually in the three succeeding centuries *Quhiterne* (*quh* representing in Scottish writings not, as W. M. C. supposes, a guttural, but the modern *wh* or the Anglo-Saxon *hw*, the latter being the more accurate symbol). Moreover the name is rendered *Futerna* in Irish-Latin mss.

I have never stated without limitation that 'the names about Sorby are Anglian.' I have expressed an opinion that the bulk of them are Teutonic, and there can be little doubt that Sorby itself is Scandinavian.

W. M. C. quotes two names in Wigtownshire, one Pikehorn, which is Scandinavian (a peaked sea rock), and the other Knockhornan, which is Celtic, in order to disprove that Whithorn, which is Anglian, has not the plain meaning which it bears on the face of it. The longer study which he devotes to words and names, the more will he be led to disregard similarity in written forms as evidence of common origin.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.—Sir Herbert Maxwell's lucid note on the meaning of this ancient mode of tenure sums up, perhaps, all that can safely be predicated as to the conditions implied under its cognate terms.

As to the origin of the term, it has been suggested that it was applied to those who were the *natural* inhabitants of the country or of the soil; but if so it will be necessary to discriminate between such a class and that lowest or servile class, or serfs, reckoned native to the soil, designated in old charters 'nativi,' and transferred along with the land. If, in its primary significance, 'kindlie tenant' meant 'natural to the soil,' it must have implied on the part of the tenants so designed some special claims to advantage over ordinary tenants.

While conceding that the term did not necessarily originally imply the meaning of 'generous or kind,' as applied to the tenant, I must be pardoned if I dissent from the conclusion that

'the generosity lay in the landlord, who let his land on 'peculiarly easy conditions either to those who had earned his 'favour by valuable service or to his kinsfolk in humble 'circumstances.'

There is no evidence that either of these conditions subsisted in the original constitution of a kindlie tenant. In point of fact, we know nothing at all as to the initial relations of the landlord and the kindlie tenant, but we know in many cases such tenants paid what may have been a fair, if not a full rent, at those early times, when we first read of this mode of tenure. The difficulty is not so much that the rent was small as that it was incapable of increase by the proprietor. Since therefore such tenure involved fixity of rent, it is surely unwarranted to assume generosity on the part of the landlord in not increasing the burdens on his tenants while they possessed rights which prohibited such increase. It has been well remarked by a recent writer that 'the tenant was not one through favour of the 'landlord, but that he had an independent and natural right to 'his occupancy.'

On the whole, where so much must be left to conjecture, it seems probable that the kindlie tenant was one whose original connection with the soil was such as to give him in the eyes of the landlord at once a hold on the land he occupied and an importance and influence not rashly to be disturbed, and which initiated a relationship of mutual service and good-will, which, strengthened by time, came at length to be recognised in use and wont, and ultimately in law, as a valid tenure, possessed of well-recognised rights and privileges not appertaining to those subsequent tenancies springing in later times from changed circumstances. Since this question was raised in *N. N. & Q.* an interesting and able paper on the subject has been read before the Hawick Archæological Society by Mr. Oliver of Thornwood, and noticed in a lengthy extract in the *Scotsman* of April last.

As to Mr. Hay's explanation that a kindlie tenant was a tenant who paid his rent in kind, and not in money, it is a pity he does not state his authority for such a statement. Payment in kind was often, and indeed commonly used; but according to Cosmo Innes (*Scotch Legal Antiquities*) 'some money was paid,' and he further states that so early as 1290 'all services were in process of being commuted for money rent.'

A. HUTCHESON.

**LXV. COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.**—I cannot solve all the doubts of Z, but the following 'notes' may help to clear the ground:—

As the Editor pointed out in a footnote, '*Captain John Erskine of Alva*' was married to Lady Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, on 29th April 1697. This was undoubtedly the same person who was known afterwards as Colonel John Erskine, the Deputy-Governor. He may have been designed 'of Alva' to distinguish him from his namesake of the Cardross family, and

as he was the uncle of the then baronet of Alva—Sir John Erskine.

In 1745 I find mention made of 'the deceased Colonel John Erskine, brother to the deceased Sir Charles Erskine of Alva,' and in same year of Dame Helen Erskine, Margaret Erskine, Mary Erskine, Eupham Erskine, 'all daughters of the said deceased Colonel John Erskine'; and again, in 1748, of Dame Helen Erskine, relict of Sir Wm. Douglas of Kilhead; Margaret Erskine, relict of Mr. Wm. Erskine, merchant in Edinburgh; Mary Erskine, spouse to Mr. Alex. Webster, one of the ministers of Edinburgh; Eupham Erskine, spouse of Mr. Alex. Boswell, Advocate, children of the deceased Colonel John Erskine.'

Colonel John Erskine's testament was confirmed before the Commissary of Dunblane, 9th July 1741. This I have examined, but it contains no mention of his wives.

Will  $\Sigma$  pardon my pointing out that the title of the heir-male of the Alva family is Earl of Rosslyn? MAG.

LXVII. INSCRIPTION IN MONZIEVAIRD OLD CHURCHYARD.—The Arms, three pelicans, are those of the old Perthshire family of Reidhaugh. The Rev. Henry Anderson, M.A., married Marion Ridhaugh (Scott's *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*). An account of the family of Reidhaugh of Cultibragan, County Perth, who bore for Arms *Azure*, three pelicans vulning themselves *Or*, is given in Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 366.

The name is spelt Reidheuch, Reidhaugh, Ridhaugh, and Riddoch. Alexander Riddoch, for many years Provost of Dundee, who was born at Crieff in 1744, was probably descended from this family. ROBERT C. WALKER.

LXVIII. William Duff was son of Hugh Duff, Minister of Fearn, 1698-1739. He graduated at University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1721. P. J. ANDERSON.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Address, chiefly on Artificial Lighting*, by D. Bruce Peebles, F.R.S.E., President of the Royal Society of Arts (Edinburgh, Neill and Company), is an admirable description of more things than lighting. We wish we could give his account of travelling in old days, but can only find space for a most instructive history of the gradual improvement of lamps and candles. We have to acknowledge our thanks for permission to use the engraving, which will add to the interest of the extracts:—

'In the low country, especially in and around Lanarkshire, cannel coal was used to give light long before gas made its appearance, and it was on account of its being so used instead of candles that it got the name of cannel coal. It was first broken into splinters and then laid on an iron bracket attached to the front of the grate, so that it might be sufficiently near the ordinary coal to be kept blazing. The bracket was called the "coal airn," and the coal burned on it was called the "licht coal."

'In the Highlands long ago the bog fir was used as a common method of

getting artificial light. The tree had to be sought for in the bog or moss, and an instrument was required to probe or feel for it. When it was found, the first thing necessary was to hole it, *i.e.* to dig a hole all round it, so as to free the trunk or root and allow it to be taken out. It was then cut into pieces of about 2 or 3 feet long, and the fat bits were selected and split into strips about an inch broad by a knife called a fir gullie. These splinters were called fir candles, and the bog fir came to be known as candle or cannel fir, just as the coal got the name of candle or cannel coal. These fir candles were at first held in the hand as torches are, but as time wore on some clever genius invented articles, first made of wood and then of iron, to hold the fir candles, and thus the living candle-holders were relieved of what must have been a rather tedious occupation.

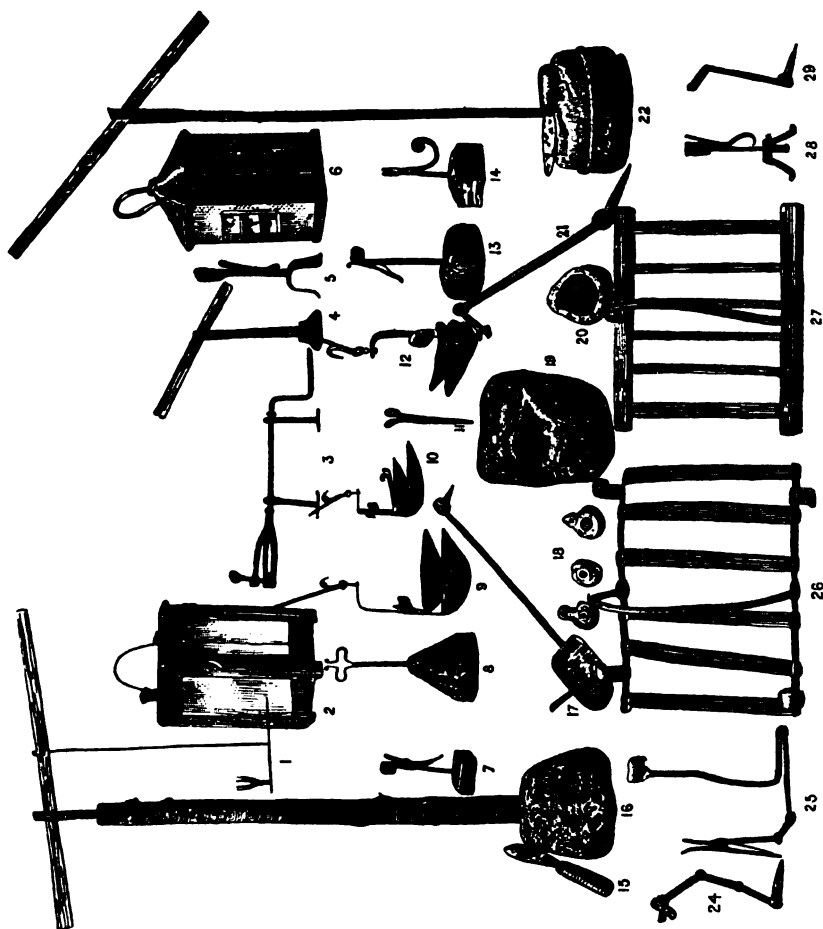
'The bog or moss fir was cut into three or four feet lengths, and split into pieces three-fourths of an inch broad, and put into the holders, which are made with an angular slit to hold the fir candle. Some of these candle-holders are made to drive into the wall, and some of them have one or more joints, somewhat similar to our modern gas brackets, so that they might be adjusted and placed in a position to suit the purpose they were wanted for.

'In Aberdeenshire these candle-holders were called "puir" men, and the origin of that name is as follows: Before they came into use in the country districts it was the duty of the herd-boys to hold the fir candle at supper-time, so that the farmer and the farm-servants might see the road from the food to their mouths. After they had all got their supper it was then the duty of the farmer—so the tale goes—to hold the fir candle and let the boy get his supper; then, if light was wanted through the evening, of course the boy had to resume the duty of candle-holder.

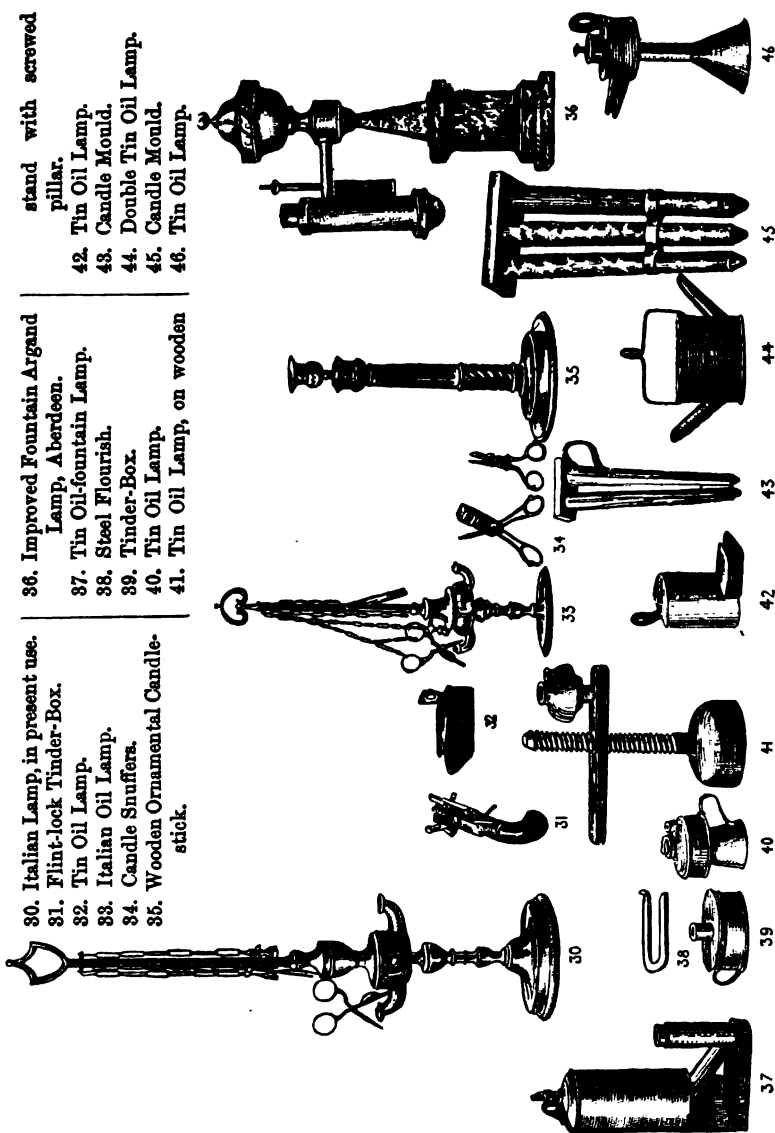
'At the merry meetings, when a dance was going on, the fir candles were held in the hand by some of the company, and if a disagreeable or unsociable individual, who would not join in the merriment going on, was asked, seeing that he was doing nothing, to hold the fir candle, and refused, it was said that "he would neither dance nor haud the cannel"—a saying which has become a proverb.

'Later on, in the time of James the Sixth, there was a set of beggars distinguished by the name of the king's bedesmen or bluegowns. The king granted them badges, which entitled them to hold a position far above that of the ordinary beggar. But there were also badges granted by the minister and kirk session, which were given to the deserving poor only, so that such a badge was a testimonial as to the good character of the beggar, who was thus entitled to beg on condition that he confined his operations within the boundaries of his own parish. These beggars were generally "clever with the tongue," and always welcomed at the farm-houses for the news they brought and the stories they told; and the custom was that when a beggar arrived at a farm town about sundown the farmer was expected to give him his supper and a night's lodging in the barn, besides his breakfast in the morning to speed him on in his wanderings. Now, as a *quid pro quo*, the beggar or puir man had to give his service and hold the fir candle, paying proper attention to keeping it in good condition by taking off the ash, or, to use the Aberdeenshire phrase, "snitting the candle." This custom being established, the beggar or puir man got associated in the minds of the people he called on with the duty he had to perform, *viz.* the holding of the fir candle, and he, the candle-holder, came at last to be spoken of as the puir man, the name being associated with the work he did; so thus it was that, when the iron fir-candle holder was invented, it was called a puir man or "peer man" in Aberdeenshire.

'Peer men were made to stand on the floor, and originally made entirely of wood, the stalk having a cleft, called a "clevie," at the top to hold the fir candle. A young fir tree was sometimes used for a candle-holder, being cut across at a sufficient distance from the root to allow of the branches to form "claws" or feet; the tree was then inverted and rested on these, and the clevie was formed in what was originally the lower part of the tree. Some had stone bases to hold a round wooden stave, into which an iron clevie was



1. Puir Man, for suspension, with candleholder.
2. Bouet, for oil lamp.
3. Wall Puir Man.
4. Wooden Puir Man.
5. Puir Man and Candleholder.
6. Bouet, for candle.
7. Puir Man and Candleholder.
8. Puir Man, on wooden stand.
9. Copper Crusie.
10. Iron Crusie, with cover.
11. Puir Man, for wall.
12. Iron Crusie.
13. Puir Man and Candleholder.
14. Puir Man.
15. Fir Gullie.
16. Puir Man, wooden stem, iron clevie, and stone base.
17. Puir Man, with iron plate.
18. Three Roman Oil Lamps, of clay.
19. Stone Matrix for making iron crusiea.
20. Stone Crusie Lamp.
21. Puir Man, for wall.
22. Puir Man, iron stem and stone base, hooped with iron.
23. Puir Man, jointed.
24. Puir Man, jointed for hanging on horizontal iron rod.
25. Coillechan Iron.
26. Ditto, wood.
27. Puir Man and Candleholder.
28. Puir Man, for wall.
29. Puir Man, for wall.



inserted ; others had an arrangement for holding either a fir or a tallow candle. There were also those with two clevises, by which a double light could be obtained. Another variety, as already stated, could be driven into the wall, and had joints, and were also made to slide on an iron rod, so that they might be raised or lowered.

'We have then excellent specimens of the knives, or gullies as they were called, which were used for splitting up the fir into candles. The splinters were laid to dry on the fir reist, the Gaelic name for which is "coillchan." Two of these are before us, one of wood, the other of iron, with sparred bottoms and bow handles, and they were filled with the fir candles, and hung in a warm place in the kitchen, so that the store of candles might be thoroughly dried and ready for use. Oil crusies made of copper or iron, such as those we have here, were well known in Scotland in the first half of the present century. The oil used in them was fish oil, mostly whale oil, and it was carried forward to the burning point by a very beautiful natural wick formed of the pith of the common rush. These wicks were sold in bundles, as also were spunks, a supply of which was kept to get light from the tinder-box when required. Spunks were thin pieces of split wood about half an inch broad, five or six inches long, and tipped with brimstone. The oil crusie, known in Banffshire by the name of "Reekie Peter," did good service in its day, and many are yet alive who were once under obligation to it.

'Another light called the "Ruffy" was sometimes used in the country, being a roughly extemporised light got by twisting or plaiting cotton rags and dipping them in tallow. Sometimes butter was used when tallow was not to be had, in which case it was called a butter ruffy. The flint and steel, the tinder-box, and its tinder made of half-burnt linen, and the spunks, were most important articles in every household, and indispensable for getting light before the days of lucifer matches.

'We have two bouets or lanterns, one of which was used by the bellman of St. Nicholas' Church, Aberdeen, and sent to me by Dr. Mpir. One of the bouets is for an oil lamp, the other for holding a candle. At that time there was a duty on candles, and to escape from paying it the country folks got candle moulds made, and did a little contraband work by making their own candles. We have two excellent specimens of candle moulds.

*History of Lochleven Castle*, by Robert Burns Begg, F.S.A.Scot. Kinross, George Barnet.—Not only has Nature made Lochleven and its Isle a charming spot, but its association with Queen Mary has made it a shrine to which her admirers repair. Mr. Burns Begg fully enters into their feelings, and has produced a volume which will rank far above a mere guide-book, though as such it will be most valuable as containing a clear account of the now ruined castle, with careful drawings of it. Its chief value consists in the way in which the author, who has long resided on the shores of the lake, illustrates the period of Mary's life spent in the castle by his account of the building and its surroundings. It is not generally known that the Queen visited the castle in the year 1561 (the year of her return from France); then her reception was befitting her rank, and we have an account of the preparations that were made for her. Six years later she was brought back to it a prisoner. The story of her sorrows, well-known as it is, will be better understood when Mr. Burns Begg's volume has been carefully studied—and those who take it up will not quickly lay it down. The printing is exceedingly good, and the illustrations are artistic. Unfortunately, however, there is no index. The compiling of one would have given but little additional labour to the author, and would have added considerably to the value of his work.

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                                    |      | QUERIES.                                  |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|------|
|                                                           | PAGE |                                           | PAGE |
| 134. Scottish Trade with Flanders, . . .                  | 33   | LXXXV. Wish Well, . . .                   | 58   |
| 135. An Account of the Family of<br>Younger, Alloa, . . . | 35   | LXXXVI. Tiggers, . . .                    | 58   |
| 136. The Spanish Armada, . . .                            | 39   | LXXXVII. Scottish University Maces, . . . | 58   |
| 137. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . .          | 41   | LXXXVIII. Middleton Family, . . .         | 59   |
| 138. Churchwardens' Accounts, Harts-<br>horne, . . .      | 45   | LXXXIX. James Currie, . . .               | 59   |
| 139. The Corporation of Wrights, Culross, . . .           | 47   | XC. Isabella Ross, . . .                  | 59   |
| 140. Clockmakers, etc., . . .                             | 48   | XCI. Bennet Family, . . .                 | 59   |
| 141. Buchan of Letham, . . .                              | 49   | XCII. Hay, . . .                          | 60   |
| 142. Font or Cross Socket, . . .                          | 50   | XCIII. St. Pruyon, . . .                  | 60   |
| 143. Leven, . . .                                         | 50   |                                           |      |
| 144. Iron Coffin Cases, . . .                             | 50   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                       |      |
| 145. The Family of Nicolson, . . .                        | 51   | I. & XXXII. Graham of Mote, . . .         | 60   |
| 146. Notes on the Acta Dom. Conc. et<br>Sess., . . .      | 56   | XIX. Cruisie, . . .                       | 60   |
| 147. Parish Registers in Scotland, . . .                  | 57   | XLV. Gaelic in Galloway, . . .            | 61   |
|                                                           |      | XLVIII. Whithorn, . . .                   | 62   |
|                                                           |      | LXI. Houston of that Ilk, . . .           | 63   |
|                                                           |      | LXIV. Rev. P. Murray, . . .               | 63   |
|                                                           |      | LXXXII. Russell, . . .                    | 64   |
|                                                           |      | LXXXI. Mensheaven, . . .                  | 64   |
|                                                           |      | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . .                   | 64   |

---

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

---

134. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS.—It is satisfactory to find that Dr. George Burnett, Lyon King, like the late Professor Cosmo Innes, recognises the great influence that Flanders had during the Middle Ages on Scottish trade and manufacture, and therefore on the nation itself. Not only is Dr. Burnett's acquaintance with this subject shown in an article in the *Scottish Review* (April 1888), but he dwells on it in his Introduction to the fourth volume of the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, a work deserving the most careful consideration. In it he mentions Yair's *Account of the Scotch Trade in the Netherlands*. As this book is little known, and is now exceedingly rare, it may be well to give a few of the facts recorded by one who, as minister of the Scottish Church at Campvere in the early



half of last century, had opportunities of obtaining information from official documents.

'Florence the iii. Earl of Holland Zealand and West Friezland, married Ada, Sister of William commonly called William the Lyon; this Earl died 1190: which marriage gave occasion to his lineal heir Florence the v about a hundred years thereafter to go to England as a competitor for the crown of Scotland; and even the nephew of William king of Scotland called William, succeeding his brother Theodore went to Scotland in 1205 to claim the right of succession to the Crown in case his uncle should die without male issue' (pp. 5, 6). Yair does not affirm that this alliance gave the first encouragement to Scotch merchants to trade with the Low Countries; it however seems likely. 'The paper of the oldest date I have found, giving the Scots permission to trade in any part of their dominions, is the following

'Commeatus quibusdam Scotis a comite datus, 6 December 1321.

'Universis presentes literas inspecturis vel auditoris, Gullilmus iv. comes Hanoniæ, etc.

'Nos ad instantiam gloriosi et excellentis principis nostri consanguinei karissimi domini Roberti Brussii; dei gratia Scossie, Stephano dicto Fourbour, bourgeois de Berwyc & Thomæ dicto Well, bourgeois ville Saint Andree, cum quatuor hominibus subditis dom. reg. predicti quos secum duserunt eligendos, veniendi, redeundi, standi ac mercandi ubique per terras nostras et districtas infra hinc et unum annum, omni mala occasione remota, salvum et securum concedimus, per presentes dantes, et universis singulisque justiciariis nostris tenore presenti in mandatis quatenus iisdem, per unum annum predictum, de salvo et securi conductu provideant, ab omni injuriâ et molestia defendentes.

'Datum Zirickzee in festo beati Nicolai' (p. 6).

About two years after permission was given by King Robert to the Hollanders to trade in his dominions.

'Robertus D. Gr. Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus suis, at quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus et concedimus, per presentes, omnibus mercatoribus de dominio terrarum Dom. Wilhelmi comitis Hanoniæ, Hollandie, Zelandie, ac Dom. Frisie. qui ad regnum nostrum, seu infra potentiam nostram, cum mercandisiis suis venire voluerint, quod libere ingressum et egressum habeant, infra omnes partes, et recepta nostri ubicunque ipsis contigerit applicare, volentes quod ipsi cum navibus et omnibus bonis suis, honorifice receptantior et de mercandiciis suis secundum leges & consuetudines Regni nostri, libere disponere permittantur. Volumus etiam quod ipsi mercatores, pro nullis debitis alienis, neque pro suis debitis propriis, in personis aut rebus aliquatenus arrestantur, quare firmiter prohibemus, nequis contra hanc concessionem, ipsos vexare, gravare, see inquietare presumat, super nostram plenariam foris facturam. Incujus dei testimonium has literas nostras pro voluntate nostra, duraturas fieri fecimus. Datum apud Apder Alberbrochoter, decimo die Augusti, anno regni nostri octavo decimo' (p. 9).

The friendship between the two countries was interrupted in 1327, when a Scotch merchant incapable of paying his debts was put in prison at Middleburgh. The debtor escaped, but his countrymen within the Earl's reach were obliged to pay the creditors, though they had no connection with the fugitive. This event, and the disturbances both in Scotland and Holland, following on the deaths of the two princes, put a stop to

commerce between the two countries for some time. In 1371 Earl Albert issued a permission to Scotch merchants to trade, but obliging them to pay the legal customs and duties. In 1382 Earl Albert settled the English staple of wool at Middleburgh and Zirichzee; but this does not seem to have been extended to Scotland. Earl William VI., son of Albert, succeeded his father: he married a daughter of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; by her he had a daughter, Jacobea.

John, Duke of Burgundy, son of Philip the Bold, encouraged the Scottish trade in his dominion. There is a grant in French was registered in the court books of Middleburgh. A full translation of it is given by Yair (pp. 27-33).

It is too long to give *in extenso*, but the nature of it will be seen from the brief abstract which is here given. It is addressed 'To all merchants of the kingdom of Scotland who shall come to and frequent our said country of Flanders.'

1. Received under 'guardianship' on payment of tolls.
2. To land goods at 'the stairs and the ordinary places.'
3. For the purpose of unloading, vessels may be placed side by side.
4. Vessels driven back by stormy weather may move cargo, but not sell it.
5. Provides for the appointment of commissaries to be licensed by the King of Scotland to act. These to act on behalf of merchants.
6. The commissary to be respected.
7. Scottish merchants protected by Flemish law.
8. 120 days' notice to be given before above privileges are recalled.

'Given in our town of Ipres, the last day of April 1400.

Preserved in the *Black Book* at Bruges.' Yair next gives a translation of a long paper preserved in the register of Campvere, dated at Bruges 11th May 1407. It contains 10 articles, prescribing the position and duties of the conservator and the regulations of the trade with Flanders. The city of Bruges seems to have been very anxious to lose no time in arranging matters with the Scots, as about this time the Scottish trade with Holland was interrupted by many acts of hostility committed by both parties.

In 1411 William, Earl of Holland, permitted Arnot Jokebson, Dirk Piterson, Cop Lunsea, Heyn Keniven, and others, to make reprisals by sea and land 'against our enemies the Scots.'

But on 10th December 1412 these letters of reprisal were recalled, and Scottish merchants were again protected; this truce, however, was only to continue till 18th January (St. Peter's Day).

After the 18th of January hostilities committed by the Earl still went on. The Scots retaliated, and the Earl soon became convinced it would be wise to put the trade between the nations on a peaceful and firm footing. He therefore issued a decree, consisting of ten clauses, dated at The Hague, 1st August 1416, which was to remain in force for two years. It was, to a great extent, a repetition of the former grants and decrees, and will be found at length in Yair's book. William, the sixth Earl of Holland, died in 1417, leaving his daughter Jacobœa his heir.

(*To be continued.*)

135. AN ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF YOUNGER, ALLOA (*continued from page 10*).—Thomas Younger spent his life in Culross; he was dead

before 1666, but the exact date of his decease is not known. The following extract from the Culross Kirk Session Records, in which his name appears, is interesting, as showing the efforts used to put down all observances distasteful to the rigid Calvinism of the party then in power :—

1644, Jan. 7.—‘ . . . and Thomas Younger were accused for keeping the Yule Daie in feasting and drinking and abstaining from their ordinarie work. Confessed their fault, fined 20 sh.’

III. THOMAS YOUNGER, eldest son of Thomas Younger (II.) and Elizabeth Miller, was baptized at Culross, January 22, 1642. He married at Culross, August 21, 1680, Jane, daughter of George Tilloch or Tulloch, and sister of Agnes, the wife of his brother, James Younger. The Tillochs were saltmakers. In the middle of the 16th century they were residing at the Preston saltpans, as is shown by their wills.<sup>1</sup> The name is met with early in the 17th century at Torryburn, where George Tilloch married Margaret Wright, December 1, 1655, he being the son of John Tilloch, married there in 1633. He moved to Clackmannan, and died at Kennet Pans, being a Church elder and a prosperous man.

Thomas Younger had issue by his wife, Jane Tilloch—

I. Jean, baptized at Culross, Feb. 20, 1689.

II. George, of whom below as George IV.

III. Margaret, baptized at Culross, October 4, 1691; married at Alloa, 1713, James Morrison of Alloa, Shipmaster.

IV. Janet, baptized at Culross, Jan. 5, 1700.

Thomas Younger appears to have carried on the manufacture of salt till his death. The date of this event is not known, nor are any events in his life recorded.

IV. GEORGE YOUNGER was baptized at Culross, February 14, 1694. Nothing is known of his early life. At his marriage he is described as a sailor. As his sister Margaret was married to an Alloa shipmaster, he may have received encouragement to adopt this profession in preference to that in which his family had been so long occupied, and perhaps all the more readily that the salt-works at Culross, Tullyallan, Clackmannan, and Airth may have provided sufficient occupation for his cousins: the local records show that they carried on these works for some time. George Younger's first introduction to us after his baptism is in the position of a bridegroom. And as his grandfather had been punished for observing Christmas Day, so George was censured for an irregular marriage, the irregularity consisting in his having preferred the ministrations of an Episcopalian clergyman to those of the minister of the parish. The account of his marriage is instructive, as showing the condition of ecclesiastical affairs at the time, and it may prove interesting to give a full extract from the Alloa Kirk Session Records :—

‘Alloa, the 11 of Aug. 1721, Friday.—This day the Sess being inform'd that George Younger Sailer in Alloa & Jean Thomson daught' to

<sup>1</sup> The following application for a ‘Protection’ is interesting :—

In 1606, 27th November, Thomas Tilloch in Inveresk came before the Privy Council and represented that he had been ‘Employit the maist part of his youth in uncouth nationis in searching and learning the knowlege for making & practizeing of ingyneis and workis for the commodious and aisie transporting of coillis betwix the colpotis, sey and salt panes of this realme, and haveing now attaint a suir knowlege thairof, in exerceing the foirsaidis practizes,’ he asks for a protection of his invention. He was granted sole power to use his ‘ingyne’ during his lifetime, provided it was unknown before. (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*).

Thomas Thomson Tennent in the Grange of Alloa were irregularly married and cohabited as Husband and Wife, orders them to be cited to their next diet.'

'Alloa, the 25 of Aug<sup>r</sup>. 1721, Friday.—This day compeared Geo Younger & Jean Thomson foresd and they being ask'd if they were married one to another answered that they were married and also being ask'd if they had an extract of their marriage said z<sup>t</sup> they had none but that they woud prove it by Geo Anderson, Indweller in Alloa & Hellen Mitchel his Spouse, who being called in and sworn, depon'd as follows—

'This day compear'd George Anderson Malt-man in Alloa aged about forty nine years who being solemnly sworn depon'd that He saw George Younger, Mariner in Alloa and Jean Thomson daughter to Thomas Thomson in Grange married together by Mr. Duncan Comry an episcopal Min<sup>r</sup> for present living at Dumblane on the twenty seventh day of February last betwixt the hours of Twelve and one of the day in his own house which he pays rent for at Alloa. And this is the truth as He shall answer

(Signed) Georg Anderson

'Compear'd also Helen Mitchell Spouse to the s<sup>d</sup> George Anderson aged about forty six years who being sworn depon'd *in omnibus usque* and this is the truth &c. And because she [cannot] write gives allowance publicly to the Moderator and Clerk to sub<sup>c</sup> her Deposition.

(Signed) Jo Logan Mod<sup>r</sup>

'The Session considering deposition of the Witnesses and that the s<sup>d</sup> marriage was proven by the s<sup>d</sup> witnesses and also that such marriages are contrary to the laws of the nation and the Acts of the Gen<sup>r</sup> Assembly did refer the s<sup>d</sup> named persons and witnesses to the Justices of Peace to be punished according to Law.'

It should here be stated that in 1721 there was no Episcopalian congregation in Alloa, and members of the Scottish Episcopal Church had to seek the services of such clergymen of their communion as continued to exercise their functions in spite of the penal statutes against them then in force. In 1723 Mr. John Alexander, afterwards consecrated Bishop of Dunkeld, opened a church in Alloa, and resided in the town till his death in 1776. He doubtless kept a register of baptisms and marriages, but the volume has been lost, this may account for the fact that only the baptism of George's eldest child is recorded in the parish books. Thomas Thompson, father of his wife, Jane, was tenant of the Grange, a farm in the west of the town. The Alloa Kirk Session Records show that the family was highly respectable, and some of the members of it were elders. From the Records we find that George Younger had other children besides George, his eldest son, for Thomas Younger, who must have been a younger, and, probably, second son, was tenant of the Grange in 1771, and was censured by the Kirk Session for a breach of the Sabbath. The whole case is illustrative of the *modus operandi* of the local ecclesiastical court at the time, and therefore is inserted. Some features in his case are striking—the delay before the charge was brought; the absence of all proof as to how, or by whom, if not by Andrew M<sup>r</sup> Lachlan, the injury which exasperated George Younger was committed; and the very shaky evidence produced for the prosecution, leaves an uncomfortable feeling that Thomas Younger, the father, was, for some reason, no favourite with the reverend court before which he was summoned:—

'Alloa, 11th Jan. 1771.—The Session met and constitute. Compeared

Geo Younger son to Tho Younger in Grange and being examined concerning a Fray that happened upon a Sabbath about two years ago in the Fields between the Grange and the high road leading to Stirling, Declares, That he happened by Accident to be that day at his father's house, and hearing a report of Ducks being killed, and having a Suspicion of a Lad whom he saw in the Neighbouring field, went toward him. Upon the Lads going off he followed him and saw some white feathers in his way, and insisted on the Lad's returning to see them. That the Lad took up a Stone, and refused to go further, upon which Ensued a scuffle, in which the neck of George's shirt was torn. Upon this Thomas Cullens Shoemaker came up and Struck the Declarant, which encouraged the other Lad his servant, to strike also, which the Declarant says obliged him to Strike in his own defence.

'Compeared Thomas Younger in Grange, and Declares that he saw the above Lad Andrew M<sup>c</sup>lachlan wandering about the Doors on the Sabbath formerly mentioned but took little notice of him till he heard a report of Ducks being killed. That his son George went to the adjoining field, and in a little he heard one of the Children cry that two men were killing George. That he sent his wife and made what haste he could himself, but the Fray was over before he came. That they brought down Thomas Cullens and his man Andrew M<sup>c</sup>lachlan and showed them the Ducks, one with its back broke and another with its leg, and that Thomas Cullens promised to make up the Damage on Munday & so have no more of it. Thomas further declares that when he went up to the field he saw M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>donald's wife the Musician.

'Compeard Andrew M<sup>c</sup>lachlan and being interrogate Declared, That upon the Sabbath formerly mentioned he was in the field adjoining to the Grange herding his masters Potatoes, That George Younger came up to him and struck him several times and dragged him through the field the declarant being at that time very Lame with running sores in his Leg, That his master Tho Cullens came up and rescued him but received several blows from George Younger. That he afterwards went down with his master to the Grange and saw the Ducks complained of, but declares he knew nothing about them, nor had any hand in hurting them.

'Compeared Tho Cullens, who being interrogate declares, That upon the before mentioned Sabbath, he went out between Sermons to see his Potatoe Ground which lay in the field above described between the Grange and the high road leading to Stirling. That he saw two men Struggling together among the Potatoes, that leaving M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Donald whom he had met on the road, he made towards the two men by the nearest way when he saw it was George Younger and his own Servant Andrew M<sup>c</sup>lachlan, who is a silly lad weak both in body and mind. That he saw George Younger Strick him several times and upon coming up and quarrelling him for that abusive behaviour upon the Lords day the said George damned him and then Struck him to the Ground, and abused him very much. That the declarant told him he would not lift his hand to him upon the Lords day. That Tho<sup>s</sup> Younger and his wife soon came up, who by the interposition of M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>donald put an end to the Violence. After which Tho Cullen & his Servant went down to the Grange & saw the Ducks they said were Lame. Thomas Cullens fearing further outrage from Thomas Younger & his familie promised to talk over the matter and make it up next day. Further Declares that through the whole Thomas Younger and his Son cursed and swore prodigiously.

'Compeared M<sup>r</sup> M'donald above designed who declared in every Article with Thomas Cullens only did not go down to the Grange but went immediately home. That before she left them she heard Thomas Younger his Wife and Son utter the most dreadful oaths she had ever heard.

'The Session after having considered the above declarations find them so very contradictory as not to know how to judge of it, only it appears from the testimony of M<sup>r</sup> M'donald that the Youngers have been guilty of great violence and a scandalous profanation of the Lords name and Day and are therefore of opinion That all of them ought to be seriously dealt with to bring them to a sense of this their Sin before they are admitted to Church Privileges.'

The Session do not appear to have considered what brought Andrew M'Lachlane 'herding potatoes' on the Lord's Day; the sin of Thomas Cullen in walking to look at his potatoes; the sin of Mrs. M'Donald in walking for no purpose whatever; or the fact that when, by their own declarations, they had only her evidence to rely on, they held it as sufficient to convict the persons whose property had been injured.

George Younger (IV.) and Jane Thompson had several children, but, as has been stated, only the record of the baptism of the eldest has been found in the parish register; the order in which the others were born is therefore uncertain.

I. George Younger, of whom below as George V.

II. Thomas Younger, tenant of the Grange farm in 1771, where in 1772 he employed two women-servants (Alloa Kirk Session Records). The name of his wife is not known, nor the date of the baptism of his eldest son.

1. Thomas, who is described (Alloa Kirk Session Records) as 20 years old in 1772, which proves that he was born 1752; he was unmarried in 1772, and no mention is made in the Register Records of his having a wife or family.
2. George, who has been already mentioned in connection with the trial before the Session in 1771. He married, in 1789, Jean Belloch. For his descendants, see App. I.
3. Alexander, baptized at Alloa, January 30, 1762; married Christian Martin, and had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized 1791.
4. John Francis, baptized at Alloa, March 31, 1765. He was probably the John Younger who, in 1793, married Ann Paton.
5. Charles, probably a son, and born before Alexander; he married at Alloa, in 1783, Jean Drummond.

*(To be continued.)*

136. THE SPANISH ARMADA (Note 117).—The information conveyed regarding the tradition of the supposed wreck of the 'St. Michael' is interesting, and it would have been still more so if the writer had stated whether the timber and the representation carved upon it bore the appearance of Spanish or foreign origin.

The question is, however, Do any records exist, which can be accepted as trustworthy, that give sufficient support to the truth of the traditions—of which there are several—concerning the wrecks of vessels belonging to the Armada said to have occurred upon the East Coast of Scotland?

From the authentic records which are extant regarding the course

that was taken by the fleet towards the north, from the English Channel, in August 1588, and the state of the weather at the time it passed the English coast, it appears most unlikely that any of the ships could have approached the East Coast of Scotland.

Mr. Pratt (Buchan, 1857, p. 52), refers to the representation of Abraham and Isaac, but does not mention that it was carved upon wood ; and he adds that over the figures was the inscription, 'Have faith in the Lord.' The impression conveyed by him is that the whole was cut of stone, like the other inscriptions he mentions in his work.

As regards the brass cannon said to have belonged to the 'St. Michael,' Mr. Arbuthnot (*History of Peterhead*, 1815, p. 24), says, that 'where a battery was afterwards erected, there once stood a small fort mounted with seven brass cannon which were taken out of the "St. Michael," one of the Spanish Armada which was wrecked upon this coast ; and some guns of a smaller size, which belonged to this vessel, were mounted upon the Toll-booth-green in 1715 for the defence of the interior of the Town.'

In *The Annals of Peterhead*, by Peter Buchan, 1819, pp. 16 and 94, this account is repeated, and he gives a copy of a 'Deposition of Witnesses annent the Cannons of Peterhead,' made in 1740 by three inhabitants of the town, all of whom were about eighty years of age. In it they state that, 'In 1666, a Danish ship of war having been stranded on this coast, she was seized by order of the Court Marischall ; and among other things taken out of her, were two Brass, and six Iron Cannon, which were delivered to the inhabitants of the town, and mounted upon a battery erected upon the Bay, at the place called Keith Inch.'

There is no allusion made in the Deposition to any seven brass cannon having been taken out of the 'St. Michael,' nor of that number having been mounted on the battery, nor as to there being seven brass cannon belonging to the town, when, as they state in their deposition, they were carried off by order of his late Majesty in 1717.

It might be with some reason inferred from this that the tradition of the wreck originated at a later date than 1740, and that it had been founded on the story told of the wreck of the Danish ship. J. A.

Several vessels of the Armada were wrecked on the coast of Ayrshire—in particular one sunk off Portincross Castle, in West Kilbride parish. (See Paterson's *History of Ayrshire*, vol. i. p. 89, and Sinclair's *Statistical Account* (1794), vol. xii. p. 417). Defoe, in his *Tour thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain* (1742), vol. iv. p. 234, relates the recovery of several cannon from the wreck at Portincross Castle. I shall be glad if any reader of *N. N. & Q.* can give me the names of any of the above ships, or particulars of them. This information will probably be found in the official List of the Ships of the Armada, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum, I understand. J. M'G.

*The Howes o' Buchan* (Peterhead *Sentinel* office, 1865) contains, page 95, the following: 'In one of the small bays of Collieston, the "St. Catherine," one of the largest ships of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588. This tradition was doubted for some time ; but in 1855, the minister of the parish (the Rev. James Rust) succeeded in raising one of the cannon which had belonged to this famous ship. The gun, which the writer has often seen, is in capital preservation as it now stands on a carriage in Mr. Rust's garden. Its dimensions are these—length 7 feet

9 inches; diameter of bore  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The gun had been loaded and shotted at the time the "St. Catherine" was wrecked, as the ball and wadding (both in good order) were taken out of the piece. The fishermen affirm that there are more guns in St. Catherine's Bay.'

The fishermen were right. A diver employed on the Peterhead harbour five or six years ago went to St. Catherine's *dub*, as it is called, and brought to his house another cannon, which was about the size and description of the one now described; it was so fixed to the rock that in tearing it from its bed part of the breach stuck to the rock and exposed the shot. Last year, when in Peterhead, I found that the diver, with his *gun*, had left for England. I think another ship, the 'St. Michael' was wrecked on Scots-town head, a few miles to north of Peterhead, and that the bell in the old churchyard was supposed to be taken from it. THOS. HUTCHISON.

137. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 17*).

November 23, 1572.

John Constable & Margaret Brysson.

John Craig & — Muire (the woman's first name not legible).

William Broun & Helen Burroch.

November 27, 1572.

John Rothray & Katherine Henderson.

James Anderson & Margaret Ogilvy.

December 6, 1572.

Patrick Black & Janet Cosland.

William Hepburn & Marion Stewart.

Nicol Lyal & Janet Richardson.

Alexander Mirglow & Christian Law.

December 28, 1572.

Andrew Henderson & Isabell Anderson.

(*N.B.*—Perhaps this was the Andrew Henderson who, about 28 years after, was said to have been clad in armour and placed in John, Earl of Gowrie's study to frighten the king.) Note.  
Andrew  
Henderson.

December 28, 1572.

George Wilson & Janet Carnie.

<sup>39/</sup> January 28, 1572-3.

John Murray & Margaret Stewart.

John Scharar & Alison Auchinleck.

Gilbert Paytt & Isabell Kinloch.

William Rollock & Janet Hill.

John Richardson & Agnes Fyffe.

John Jack & Janet Smith.

Thomas Stobbie & Isabell Anderson.

February 1, 1572-3.

David Fere (Fair) & Bessie Morieson.

Fastrans Even was the third Day of February.

February 12, 1572-3.

David Lindsay Master of Crawford & Liliastrom Drummond sister to my Lord Drummond.



Note.  
Master of Crawford.

(*N.B.*—Douglas in his *Booke of the Peerage* says that David who succeeded to the ninth Earl of Crawford married 1st Anne, Daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, by whom he had no issue.

By this Register it appears that the Lady's name was Liliass.

Drummond.

In his account of the Family of Drummond Earl of Perth, he rectifies the mistake of the Lady's name. He says that Liliass, third Daughter of David second Lord Drummond, was married to David Lord Lindsay son and apparent heir of David Earl of Crawford.

The Lady's father died in the year 1571, so that at the time of her marriage, which must have been a very short time after her father's death, she was sister to Patrick third Lord Drummond.

Mr. John Row.

It is somewhat extraordinary that these two young persons were married at Perth without Proclamation of Banns. Mr. John Row, minister of Perth at the time, was a man of most respectable character, and much employed in all the public transactions relating to the church. Spotswood says of him that he was of singular Piety and moderation, and gained the favour of all to whom he was known.

He seems in the Instance of the above-mentioned marriage to have shewed an Easiness of temper, and an Inclination to oblige <sup>40/</sup> others though he might thereby bring disagreeable consequences upon himself.

The Kirk Session and Lord Ruthven, Provost of the town, who was present with the Session, urged and commanded him to solemnise the marriage. The parties were not of his own parish, and they had no testimonial from their own ministers of the Proclamation of Banns. He could not therefore be ignorant that by the Act of General Assembly 1565 his marrying the Parties would make him liable to 'the Pain of Deprivation from his ministry, and such other punishment as the Church should enjoin.'

In the manuscript *Ecclesiastical History*, written by his son, Mr. John Row, minister of Carnock, I find as follows, '27th assembly, holden at Edinburgh, March 6 1572-3, David Ferguson, Moderator—Mr. John Row censured for marrying the Master of Crawford and my Lord Drummond's daughter without Proclamation of Banns; and what was done in it was not in due time, viz., on Thursday at the Evening Prayers: notwithstanding of this excuse, that it was at the command of the Session, whereof my Lord Ruthven was one.'

Patric, in his *Church History*, relating the proceedings of the Assembly, says, 'It was ordained that the act made against ministers solemnizing marriage of other Parishioners without Proclamation of Banns, shall have strength against Mr. John Row, and him to underly censure during the Churches will.'

The Assembly by censuring Mr. John Row, shewed their impartiality. But whether particular purpose was to be served by the Act 1565 at the time when it was made, it was too severe an Act to be at any time fully executed.

Mr. Row, so far from being deprived of his office, was desired by the same Assembly which censured him to do some things for them as continuing in his important office of Commissioner or Superintendant of Galloway.

William Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie, was deservedly much in favour with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.)

<sup>41/</sup> April 14, 1573.

Patrick Eviot & Isabell Dishington.

(*N.B.*—I intend to take an opportunity of giving a particular account of the ancient family of the Eviots of Balhousy.) Note.  
Eviot.

April 19, 1573.

Nicol Provens & Margaret Morieson.

May 3, 1573.

Patrick Law & Janet Duckatour.

July 5, 1573.

George Hall & Violet Malcolm.

George Main & Isabell Provens.

Andrew Williamson & Christian Schar (perhaps Chalmers).

— Gaw & Grizzel Gardener

(his first name is not legible, but has something of the appearance of Note. Walter. Almost perpetual contractions, and careless writing, render it difficult to decypher the names, and sometimes impossible).

July 26, 1573.

James Broun & Bessie Eldar.

Andrew Douglas & Elspeth Craror.

August 2, 1573.

Thomas Lamb (His wife's name is not marked).

August 9, 1573.

John Cuthbert & Margaret Anderson.

September 13, 1573.

John Basille & Elspeth Aitkin.

September 20, 1573.

John Blair & Isabell Burnet.

October 18, 1573.

Patrick Garvie & Matie (Martha) Randie Garvie.

Garvie.

November 8, 1573.

John Whittoch & Janet Maleis.

John Franklay & Margaret Holyng.

David Broun & Christian Gibson.

Henry Adamson & Helen Orme.

<sup>42</sup>/ November 15, 1573.

John Spens & Bessie Billie.

The following notes on the Perth Registers have been sent to us. We hope they will be continued.—ED.

In the Index, under Perth Registers, page 99 should be page 69.

Pp. 12 and 14.—The three entries on *Sept.* 10, 1570, seem to be repeated to a certain extent on p. 14, *Sept.* 10, 1571. The dates are one year apart, and of the first six names five are the same. The last two names on the first date are not repeated.

P. 12.—21st *Feb.* 1569. There should be a comma after James Scott; Tirsappie was a village near Perth.

Vol. III. *N. N. & Q.*, p. 14.—*November* 12, 1571. 'Thomas Robertson *alias* Makgibbon removed from Parish of Auchtergavin, and presented to Parsonage of Parish of Moneydie' by James VI., 2d Jan. 1574. He was

afterwards minister of Kilmaveonag ; but returned to Moneydie, and afterwards was minister of Moulin ; but again returned to Moneydie, and died in July 1596. He married, as set forth in the above page, Barbara Justice who survived him, and had a son William and a daughter Violet.

Note, Ruthven, p. 71.—R. S. Fittis, in *Illustrations of the History and Antiquities of Perthshire*, p. 52, and *Recreations of an Antiquary in Perthshire, History and Genealogy*, p. 290, says that Lord Ruthven had five sons and two daughters, *all* by the first marriage. His second wife was daughter of the Earl of Athole, and widow of the Earl of Sutherland and of Henry Lord Methven. William Ruthven and Dorothe Stewart are said to have had at least three sons and eight daughters. (1) James, second Earl, died when about fourteen years of age in 1588, (2) William, third Earl, killed at Perth, 5th August 1600 (3) Alexander, killed at Perth, 5th August 1600. The daughters were, (1) Marie, afterwards Countess of Athole, with issue, (2) Jean, Lady Ogilvie, (3) Lillas, Duchess of Lennox, without issue, (4) Dorothea, Lady Pittencrieff, without issue, (5) Margaret, Countess of Montrose, (6) Beatrix, Lady Coudenknows, (7) Elizabeth, Lady Lochinvar, and (8) Barbara, died unmarried.

P. 100.—Oct. 19, 1561. Alexander Buncle was Dean of Guild in Perth 1467. John Buncle appears in 1471 and 1474 as Baillie, Provost in 1476. Andrew, possibly Alexander's son, married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Mercer of Ballief, a member of the Aldie family, and was in the magistracy occasionally between 1492 and 1519. Their son Alexander had a son of the same name. Possibly the latter was the Alexander Buncle, burghess of Perth, granter of the Bond to the Carthusians for 20 merks on 28th August 1552, and the Alexander B., who is mentioned as marrying Janet Smith there, is also known as Buncle's Vennel in Perth. R. S. F.'s *Ecclesiastical Annals of P.*, p. 243, and Duff's *Memorabilia of the City of Perth*.

P. 104.—Mr. William Rynd is called son to unquhil Patrick Rynd in *Kirk Session Register*, 15th Sept. 1589. He was Tutor to Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander. In 1594 he went to Padua with them, and returned in 1597. Duff's *Memorabilia*, p. 337.

P. 169.—August 13, 1568. In 1582-3 we find Nicol Ronaldson acted as bellman, probably the same as above mentioned.

P. 133.—Decr. 26, 1563. John Boutter and Marian Duncan. Should this not be John Soutter ?

P. 15.—10th June 1571. Reference to Thomas Dundie and Violet Robertson will be found in *Extracts from Kirk Session Records, Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 236.

27th January 1571, James Eldar, and Isabell Wenton, at Do., vol. ii. p. 249.

18th May 1572, James Syme and Euphame Tully at Do., p. 250.

P. 133.—2d Jan. 1563, Andrew Rogie and James Ruthven evidently is a printer's error.

P. 135 and 136.—Out of a list of 355 Inhabitants of Perth in 1600, there were only two of the name of Ross—William Ross at the Charter-house-yett, and James, who is undesigned ; probably they are the William, married 2d Sept. 1565, and James, married 14th Oct. 1565.

P. 100.—Euphame Conquerer married Sir Patrick Threipland on the 13th March 1665. She was a daughter of John Conqueror of the Friarton. Of this marriage there were one son and six daughters.

P. 133.—19th Dec. 1563. Wm. Tyrie, probably the same William Tyrie as is mentioned at p. 106 of *Memorabilia of Perth*, as Treasurer in 1554 (by mistake 1544), who is, in a note, suggested to be of the family of Drumkilbo, afterwards proprietors of Busbie in the parish of Methven.

P. 12.—Sept. 10, 1570. William Faire, possibly the same William Fary who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Tay about the 3d December 1582. *Extracts from the Kirk Session Records, Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. ii. p. 243.

Vol. III. Nov. 16, 1571, p. 15. James Anderson & Margaret Anderson. Should it not be James *Adamson* & Margaret Anderson?

Pp. 103 and 168, Jany. 3, 1562, and Feby. 15, 1567. Possibly Gillespie M'Gregor is the same individual in both the above entries.

J. M'G.

138. CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNTS, HARTSHORNE, DERBYSHIRE.—We have given our readers occasionally extracts from the Records and Accounts of Scottish Parishes. A few remarks on the accounts kept by the churchwardens of an English parish may prove of interest to our Northern readers. By the kindness of the Rev. Nigel W. Gresley, Rector of Dursley, Gloucestershire, I have access to several volumes which were rescued from destruction by his father, the Rev. John M. Gresley. The most interesting is the Churchwardens' Account Book, which commences A.D. 1612. It commences thus :—

|                                                                                                                                                   |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Imp <sup>r</sup> paid att london y <sup>e</sup> v <sup>h</sup> of Maie for a bible . . . . .                                                   | 47s. 6d. |
| 2. Item paid att london for exchange of the Comunion Cupp . . . . .                                                                               | 23s.     |
| 3. Item for bringing them Doven . . . . .                                                                                                         | 2 2      |
| October 28 gevin to aliene man . . . . .                                                                                                          | 4d.      |
| Item p <sup>d</sup> Jhon Swane for candle lights for Curfew . . . . .                                                                             | 5d.      |
| March 23. For enlarging y <sup>e</sup> kings armes with helmett crest and<br>mantle & paintinge lords praier and y <sup>e</sup> beleife . . . . . | 5 4      |

On the third page is 'an Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> Church goods of the parish of Hartishorne.'

1. Imp. a coñm Cupp of Silver with a plate of Silver having Jhon Bapt head uppon itt.
2. Itm a large bible.
3. Itt Jewell & Hardinge.
4. Itt Erasmus paraphrase uppon y<sup>e</sup> 4 Evangelysts & y<sup>e</sup> Actes.
5. Itt A new booke of Coñm praier.
6. Itt two books of Homlyes.
7. Itt the late Queens iniunctions together w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Iniunctions of y<sup>e</sup> byshopp of Coventri & Lichfeild bound w<sup>t</sup> hitt.
8. Itt certain advertisements gevin by y<sup>e</sup> L byshopp of C & L w<sup>t</sup> other treatise bound w<sup>t</sup> itt.

9. Itt certayne prayers sett forth by Authority to be used et.
10. Itt two register bookes y<sup>e</sup> one in parchment y<sup>e</sup> other in paper.
11. Itt a great chest w<sup>t</sup> ij lockes & kees.
12. Itt a poore mans box w<sup>t</sup> locke & key.
13. Itt an ould surplice.
14. Itt an new table cloth for y<sup>e</sup> Comūn table & an ould.
15. Itt a Carpett for the Comūn table.
16. Itt three bells.
17. Itt Constitutions & Canons Ecclesiasticall et.
18. Itt viij boords & plancks lying in Church Sawen.
19. Itt a beare w<sup>th</sup> a Coffin.
20. Itt a peuter bottell of ij quarts & a pint.  
p<sup>r</sup> me James Royll, 1612.

It will be impossible to do more than give a sketch of how the parish money was expended. Payment was made for the destruction of hedgehogs, or, as they were more usually called, urchins. It was a popular delusion that these harmless animals sucked the cows as they lay out in the fields, so under date 1629 we find:—

'It to Tho Swan for kiling two hedghogs . . . . . 4d.'  
1630 'It. p<sup>d</sup> unto Robte Barnes for killinge an urchin . . . . . 2d.'

The payments were so frequent that we are surprised that the whole genus did not become extinct. More justifiable objects of hatred were foxes and badgers:—

1631 'It p<sup>d</sup> unto Rob<sup>te</sup> Greene for killing a badger . . . . . 1s. od.'  
1680 'to Tho. Spenser for 1 fox head . . . . . 1s. od.'

In 1632 we find provision made for herbs for the Church:—

'It payde for Lavender to James Swan to lay the cushion & pulpit cloth 3d.'

In 1650 there is a curious entry concerning sacramental wine:—

'It p<sup>d</sup> 22 of March 1650 & y<sup>e</sup> 28 of March 1651 to Francis Sikes  
for 8 quarts of Clarit wine & 2 quarts of Muscadine for  
Pallme Sunday & Easter day as will appear by quittance . . . 11s. 8d.'  
And just below is a memorial of the civil war:—

'It to y<sup>e</sup> Clarke for washing out y<sup>e</sup> kings arms . . . . . 3d.'

With one item, dated 1634, we must finish:—

'It geeven to a Skottish gentleman that had house and wife and all  
his people burned by Rebels in Ierland . . . . . iiijd.  
A. W. C. H.

139. THE CORPORATION OF WRIGHTS, CULROSS.—The Minutes of the Corporation of the Wrights of the Royal Burgh of Culross, Perthshire, are contained in two volumes, the older of which is a small quarto of 420 pages, dating from 8th April 1612 to 12th February 1792. A curious feature is that the earliest entries seem to have been made in any part of the volume the secretary preferred, *e.g.* 1567 follows 1743, and is followed by 1632.

Though there is nothing of striking interest in the volume, it is impossible to peruse it without gaining an insight into trade customs and phrases. Of course the spirit of exclusiveness is to be met with in this, as in every trade guild of the period.

'17 March 1716.—The Corporation of the Wrights being informed that Richard Mastertoun wright was working to Rob<sup>t</sup> Spitel within the town, his teuals (tools) was taken and he was obliged to give a bond of fortie pund scots that he should work no more after that maner upon which he had back his teuals—the bond is written by John halkerson toun Clerk upon stamped peaper dated 17th day March 1716. JAMES TAYLOUR.'

On the 3d of August in the same year, another interloper was dealt with more severely; 'he was caryed to prison until he gave his Bond of fortie pund Scots.' The same day an unfreeman and his son were caught 'building a kill' on the estate of Mr. William Broun. They were brought to Culross and had to give their bond.

Before this time, *viz.* in 1699, a bond was granted by James M'Laren in Castelhill, 'oblidging him not to work within the toun or priviledges y<sup>t</sup> of under the penaltie of tree hundred pund scots.'

The guild had a loft or seat of their own in the parish church, and difficulties arose between the heritors and the guild as to the maintenance of it.

A man who married a freeman's daughter could claim 'to be admitted and received a freeman and member of the Corporation by virtue of his privilege aforesaid.' This claim was allowed to Alexander Birnie, who had married Nicolas, the daughter of John Mutray, wright in Culross. The Mutrays or Moultries were an old and numerous race in and about the Royal Burgh, and three generations of them were members of the Corporation of Wrights. Other families connected with it and the town were the Primroses from whom the present Earl of Rosebery descends, and the Angels whose name is in the earlier minutes written Enzell. The Enzalls were connected both with the Wrights and with the Saltmakers.

Occasionally we meet with the admission of some neighbouring gentleman into the Corporation; this was done with the object of securing an influential adviser and supporter in the squabbles which took place between the Wrights and the Burgh Authorities. Apprentices having served their time were admitted members on completing a say (assay) piece, the nature of which was settled by the Corporation, and two of their members were appointed to act as say masters to judge the work when done; tables, bedsteads, and other articles of furniture were chosen as tests of skill.

The admittance of the new member was accompanied by the 'speaking pint,' which seems to mean a supply of drink at the expense of the new member. Various wholesome rules were made not only for the orderly carrying on of the business at the meetings, but for the maintenance of general good feeling. The following extract which concludes our paper bears on this subject.

'Yt guras (at Culross) the eleven day of Aug. the zeir of god 1657, the hail wrightis of the broch being convenit it is concluded and agreid upone be the consent and advys of the craft yt whosoever of theme shal presume to abus another aither in their face or behind their back or to tak speich upon them befor the craft without libertie asket and given shal pay prēstly to the bookes the soume of threi pounds Scots, in witness thirof sūcrbut be their hand.

' JAMES NASMYTH my hand.  
PEITER PRŶOES (Primrose.)  
JAMES MUTRAY.  
JAMES SINCLAR.'

A. W. C. H.

140. CLOCKMAKERS.—Watchmakers, Gold and Silversmiths, and Jewellers who have carried on business in the city of Elgin from the years 1697 until and after the years 1820-1838.

1697 Thomas Gilgour was admitted as a Watchmaker member of the Hammermen Incorporation.

1701 William Scott Sen<sup>r</sup> and William Scot, yo<sup>r</sup> Goldsmiths in Elgin, being found qualified in their trade and occupation of Silver and Goldsmiths out of consideraion, and for ye favour and respect they bear them are admitted freemen.

1712 James Guthrie, Gold and Silversmith from Edinburgh now in Elgin having made application to the Deacons and Masters of the Hammermen Craft of the Burgh, and they being convinced of his ability and skill of working as a Gold and Silversmith and having satisfied the Craft he was admitted etc.

1715 Alexander Innes having given in his essay of Craft as a Gold and Silversmith was admitted.

1726 James Brown admitted as a qualified Watch and Clockmaker.

1729 William Livingston late apprentice to James Tait gave in his essay as ane Gold and Silversmith, and the samyn being found good and sufficient work he was admitted.

1743 John Lundie admitted having served his apprenticeship with John Brown Watchmaker.

1754 Alexander Grey, Watchmaker and Wright, created and admitted freeman for the love and favour we bear to him.

1754 James Humphrey Goldsmith and freeman of Craft had entered at that date as apprentices John M'Beath and John Cruickshank.

1772 James Grey Watchmaker admitted.

[There appears to have neither been Gold and Silversmiths or Watchmakers entered between the dates 1772-1803.]

1790 to 1820 The initials of Charles Fowler are frequently found on Elgin plate between these dates. The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Jas Cowper Aberdeen says he was a man of standing and an important Silversmith, who would probably be a Burgess of Guild, as he is evidently not ane of Craft.

[CF] [ELGIN] figure of St. Giles with Staff and Book and front view of Cathedral.

1803 George Sutherland Watchmaker admitted freeman.

1805 George Grigor Watchmaker admitted represented as having served his apprenticeship with Alexander Duncan, freeman of this Burgh. [I can find no entry of Duncan's admission to freedom of Craft ;

probably he was a burghess of Guild, as he was an important merchant.]

- 1807 Alexander Archibald, freeman's apprenticeship with Alexander Duncan.
- 1808 John Keith, Silver and Goldsmith and Jeweller in Banff admitted freeman of the Hammermen Incorporation on condition of his paying the customary fees and producing an essay piece, the said John Keith instantly produced a Watch Chain by way of essay. This is the first notice of an essay having been submitted by a Jeweller or Watchmaker.
- 1820 George Sutherland, son of the preceding George Sutherland carried on the business of a Watchmaker untill within the memory of several now living.

There were also from the date 1820 carrying on business as Watchmakers and Jewellers in Elgin, George Cruickshank, Clock and Watchmaker, George Grigor (above mentioned) Clock and Watchmaker, and after these were

- 1838 Messrs. Grey, Spark, Duncan, Pozzie and Stewart, James Alexander, Brown, Urquhart, John Sellar.
- 1838 Joseph Pozzie (of Pozzie & Stewart.) Mark JP ELN JP



(4 marks.)

J. Hardie Mark IH ELN Figure of St. Giles recumbent



(4 marks).

William Fergusson WF ELGIN (2 marks).

141. BUCHAN OF LETHAM.—In *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, (M'Kerlie) vol. i, p. 209, it is said that John Ross of Balkail, married Jean Buchan 'of whom nothing has been traced.' She was the second daughter of John Buchan of Letham, by his second wife Ann Brown, daughter of George Brown of Coalston. Mrs. Ross's signature may be seen along with those of her brothers' and sisters' appended to a family document in an old Bible now in the possession of General Cadell of Cockenzie. The document, which is on one of the blank leaves, runs as follows :—'Ann Brown, our mother, died at Letham, the twenty sixth day of February One thousand seven hundred and ninety.

'AGED 67.

'A most pious and benevolent christian, a most virtuous, affectionate, and attentive wife, a most tender, anxious, kind, and indulgent mother, loved, esteemed respected and revered by her family, who with according hearts in unbounded filial affection, gratitude and regard, in the deepest affliction, mourn the loss of the best of parents and the firmest of friends.

'Our flowing tears have spoke what words cannot express, and our tender and grateful remembrance of her shall only cease when memory is no more.

'May she be our guardian angel, and may God enable us in brotherly love and amity to follow her pious instructions and bright example, with the heavenly assurance of again meeting her in everlasting happiness.



'Signed by her sons and daughters as follows :—

| SONS.            | DAUGHTERS.     |
|------------------|----------------|
| Charles Buchan   | Ann Buchan     |
| Francis Buchan   | Jane Ross      |
| William Buchan   | Mary Cadell    |
| Alexander Buchan | Helen Glassel  |
|                  | Janet Buchan.' |

Of these signatories, Charles was Buchan of Whitsome, co. Berwick, who afterwards married the heiress of Killentringan, co. Ayr, but *d.s.p.* Francis married the heiress of Sydserff of that ilk and Ronchlaw, co. Haddington, and from him descends the present Sydserff of Ronchlaw. William was an officer of marines and served under Lord Rodney. Alexander, a Lieutenant of Fireworks in the Bengal Army, was killed at Seringapatam in 1792. (Another brother, Colonel Hew, died of fatigue at a subsequent siege of the same place.) Ann married Thomas Lithgow, Island of Grenada. Mary married John Cadell of Tranent, etc., and from her are descended the Cadells of Tranent, Ratho, and Cockenzie, many of whom have been distinguished soldiers. One Cadell of Ratho was Scott's friend and publisher; another, Francis Cadell, the explorer of the Murray River, Australia. Helen married Glassel of Longniddrie. Her only daughter and heiress married Lord John Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyll. Their son is the present Duke. While Jane, Mrs. Ross herself, was mother of Field-Marshal Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, whose son Sir John is at present military Governor of Canada.

J. H. STEVENSON.

142. FONT OR CROSS SOCKET (see 129).—With regard to the pierced stone at Inchyre House, Fife. Should it not be Inchrye? I think it is very likely to be a portion of what is called a Stathel, a short stone column with a large base and cap, which were used for supporting stacks.

Inchyre Abbey never was a religious house, but is quite a modern building, built, I believe, by a Mr. Ramsay, editor or proprietor of the *Scotsman* newspaper, about the year 1820.

The nearest religious house is the well-known Lindores Abbey, about one mile distant.

In some of the ancient ruined churches, notably Iona and Arbroath, there is a stone with a small square socket in the Chancel in such a position as to appear to have been in front of the centre of the High Altar. Could this have been used for a socket or support to a processional cross or crucifix?

J. H.

143. LEVEN.—It is stated in Colonel Robertson's *Gaelic Topography of Scotland* that the river in Fife is originally 'Levern' (not 'Leven').

This seems supported by 'Levern' (Renfrew) and 'Levernhope' (Selkirkshire), and gives rise to the question whether other 'Levens' may not represent the same contraction. A 'Liver' flows into Loch Etive, and one into Loch Awe, and in Cornish the word 'Llyfer' seems to mean a flood—a natural name for common application to water. The point is interesting, because theories of King Arthur's wars have been based on Llywennydd, ash-trees, etc.

W. M. C.

144. IRON COFFIN CASES (see 128, vol. iii. p. 20).—I saw two of these

cases in Aberfoyle Churchyard about two years ago. Probably they are still there. J. M'G.

The iron coffin cases referred to in your last are, in Fife at least, generally called *Mortsafes*. They are used thus, two thick planks are put in the bottom of the grave, underneath and at right angles to where the coffin will be, four strong iron rods, hinged near the upper ends are screwed into the planks, two on each side. The coffin is then lowered, the cage-like mortsafe put over it, and the hinged rods, the tops of which interlace, bent over and padlocked, the keys being given to the nearest relation. The grave is then filled up.

When the mortsafe is removed, the rods are unlocked and unscrewed, the planks being left *in situ*.

They were, I believe, first used about the time of the resurrectionists Burke and Hare, and others, and are now, I think, quite gone out of use.

J. H.

145. THE FAMILY OF NICOLSON.—I offer the following attempt to extricate the pedigrees of the different Baronetical families of this name. Milne's List of Nova Scotia Baronets (prefixed to Foster's *Baronetage*, 1880) has six Nicolson entries, but these resolve themselves into four Baronetries.

A. The earliest patent was sealed on 17th Dec. 1625 to 'Mr. James Nicolson of Cockburnspath.' On the 7th Oct. of that year he had been returned as 'Magister Jacobus Nicolson de Cokbrandispeth haeres Magistri Thomae Nicolson, Advocati, commissarii Aberdonensis, Patris.' In a retour of the 30th April 1690 (*Inquisitiones Generales*, 7018) the following relationships are set out—

|                                                                           |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| John Nicolson of Lasswade, brother of Thomas Nicolson<br>of Cockburnspath |                                              |
| John Nicolson of Poltoun                                                  | Dominus Jacobus Nicolson de<br>Cockburnspath |
| John Nicolson of Poltoun                                                  |                                              |
| William Nicolson of that Ilk                                              |                                              |

Thomas Nicolson of that Ilk then served heir of the above James of Cockburnspath as his 'filii fratris abavi.'

He was succeeded by his son.

II. Thomas, a lawyer of considerable repute, consulted in 1638 as to the legality of the Covenant; named Sir Thomas Nicolson in a letter from the Marquis of Hamilton of that year. (*See Omond's Lives of the Lord Advocates.*) He probably succeeded his father as second Baronet, and had issue—

1. James, his successor.
2. Thomas (Sir), Procurator to the estates in 1644, King's Advocate 1649, knighted at Falkland 10th July 1650, *d.* 15th December 1656. He *m.* Rachel, daughter of Robert Burnett, Lord Crimond, and widow of John Napier, Advocate, and by her (who *rem.* as third wife of Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston and Fingalton) left issue—
  1. Thomas, served heir to his father, the King's Advocate, on 29th September 1658, and again on 8th April 1671. Sir James

- Nicolson of Cockburnspath was served heir-male of his nephew, this Thomas, on 5th September 1676.
2. Rachel, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* 1670 Sir William Hamilton, first Baronet of Preston, and had three daughters whose issue is extinct.
  3. Marion, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson, King's Advocate,' designated (erroneously) as 'of Carnock,' *m.* George Hay of Balhousie, and had a son, Thomas Hay, who was created Viscount Dupplin in 1697, and succeeded in 1709 as sixth Earl of Kinnoull. From her descends the present Earl of Kinnoull.
  4. Margaret, wife of John Cheislie of Dalry, was on 12th October 1676 served heir-portioner of her brother-german, Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath.
  3. Agnes Nicolson, third wife of the first Lord Elibank, was (perhaps) a daughter of this Sir Thomas. Her son Thomas Murray (pupillus) was on 7th December 1637 served heir-male to her.
  4. 'A sister of Sir Thomas Nicolson, King's Advocate,' *m.* David Dunsmuir, Advocate, by whom she had a daughter, Rachel Dunsmuir, who *m.* 1667 John Wedderburn of Blackness (Douglas's *Baronage*, 281). From her descends the present Sir William Wedderburn, Baronet.
  5. Isabella, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* Sir Henry Nisbet of Craigentenny, knighted in 1641. Her son was created a Baronet on the 2d December 1669, and having exchanged properties with his cousin, became 'of Dean.' The title is extinct. John Riddell, the celebrated peerage lawyer, was descended from her.
  6. Anne, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Cockburnspath,' *m.* John Scot of Milenie (who *d.* 1709), second son of Sir William Scot of Clerkington (Douglas's *Baronage*, 2181). From her descended Major Francis Cunningham Scott of Mallenie, C.B., and William Fordyce Blair of Blair.
- III. Sir James Nicolson, third Baronet, was served heir to his nephew Thomas on 5th September 1676. He seems to have been the Dominus Jacobus Nicolson de Cockburnspath, to whom on 30th April 1690 Thomas Nicolson *de eodem* was served as heir-male; he left a daughter—
1. Joanna, wife of Gavin Elliot (brother of the Laird of Stobs), who on the same day was served heir-portioner to her father.
- It may be mentioned that there were several eminent lawyers of this name. Mr. John Nicolson is mentioned in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* from 29th May 1596 to 29th June 1603. On the last occasion he is referred to as 'of Lasswade.' Mr. Thomas Nicolson is mentioned from 17th July 1611 to 20th June 1620, being distinguished as 'elder' for part of that time; while Mr. Thomas Nicolson, younger, comes on the scene on the 20th July 1621. He was probably the father of the Lord Advocate.
- B.* The next Nicolson Baronetcy in order of date was, according to Milne, conferred on John Nicolson of Lasswade. It is dated 2d July 1629, and was sealed on 31st December of that year. The early descents are rather confused, but may be stated as follows:—
- I. John Nicolson, a lawyer of eminence in Edinburgh, acquired property there and at Lasswade. He *m.* Janet, daughter of John Swinton of that

Ilk (Douglas's *Baronage*, 130), and is described as 'progenitor of the Nicolsons of Lasswade, Carnock, etc.' His 'eldest son'—

II. John Nicolson of Lasswade, served heir to his father on the 5th March 1614, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Edward Henderson, Advocate, and had several sons—

1. John, his successor.
2. Thomas 'second son,' ancestor of the Nicolsons of Carnock (see C.).
3. Thomas Nicolson, founder of the family of Cockburnspath (*A.*), would, according to the pedigree set forth in the retour of 1690, have this place, but I suspect he was a younger son of John No. 1. This is the weakest point in the descents.

III. John Nicolson 'of that Ilk and of Lasswade' was created a Baronet on the 2d July 1629. He *m.* Magdalen, eldest daughter of David Preston of Craigmillar (Douglas's *Peerage*, i. 416, where he is named James). She and her sister Elizabeth were on 8th April 1640 served heirs-portioners of their brother Robert Preston, and in the retour she is designated as wife of Sir John Nicolson, Baronet, of Lasswade. He is said to have been succeeded by his grandson, and had (apparently) four sons—

1. The father of the second Baronet, apparently identical with the first John Nicolson of Poltoun in the pedigree of 1690.
2. James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld, 'second son of the first Baronet,' *m.* Jean, only daughter of Gilbert Ramsay of Banff (Douglas's *Baronage*, 552), ancestor of the present Baronet.
3. Robert Nicolson, to whom his brother Thomas was served heir on 24th July 1661.
4. Thomas, to whom his nephew, Sir John, was served heir on the 6th May 1688.

IV. John Nicolson 'of Poltoun' predeceased his father, leaving a son.

V. Sir John Nicolson succeeded his grandfather as second Baronet, and was served heir to him, 5th April 1676. He seems to be identical with the second John of Poltoun in the pedigree of 1690. He was also served heir to his uncle Thomas in 1688. He *m.* Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Dick, Baronet of Braid (Douglas's *Baronage*, 270), and had two sons.

VI. Sir John Nicolson, third Baronet, mentioned by Milne as having 'taken out his arms as Baronet.' He was succeeded by his brother—

VII. Sir William Nicolson, fourth Baronet, was, on 21st September 1681, served as heir-male of his brother 'Dominus Joannes Nicolson miles Baronettus' in the lands of Nicolson (prius Clerkington nuncupatis), Fowlerstoun, Lasswade, etc., in Edinburgh, Cockburnspath in Berwick, and Staniepath in Haddington. He *m.* Elizabeth, eighth and youngest daughter of John Trotter of Morton Hall. (His arms are blazoned in vol. ii. of Nisbet's *System of Heraldry*, plate vi.) He is mentioned as William Nicolson *de eodem* in the pedigree of 1690, and had two sons.

VIII. Sir Thomas Nicolson, fifth Baronet, who, as Thomas Nicolson *de eodem*, was served heir-male of Sir James Nicolson of Cockburnspath, on the 30th April 1690. He is said to have *d. s. p.* (Query, was he the Sir Thomas Nicolson of Ladykirk, whose daughter *m.* Thomas Brisbane in 1715?) He was probably the Sir Thomas Nicolson in whose house carpets were used for the first time in Edinburgh, as mentioned in Ramsay's *Scotland and Scotsmen*, page 98. He was succeeded by his brother.

IX. Sir James Nicolson, sixth Baronet, who also *d. s. p.*, when the title devolved on the representative of James Nicolson, the Bishop of Dunkeld, as stated in Burke's *Peerage*.

C. The third Nicolson Baronetcy mentioned by Milne is that of Carnock. For the first two descents see *B*.

III. Thomas Nicolson of Carnock was created a Baronet on the 16th January 1637. He *m.* Isobel, daughter of Walter Henderson of Granton, and *d.* 8th January 1646 ; leaving issue—

1. Thomas, his successor.
2. John of Tillicoultie, served heir to his sister Jane on the 28th May 1653 ; *m.* Sabina Colyear, and *d.* 1683, leaving two sons—
  1. Thomas, who succeeded as fifth Baronet.
  2. Colonel William, *d.* at Ypres in 1720. Ancestor of the present Baronet.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* Thomas Drummond of Riccartoun.
4. Anne, *m.* Sir George Stirling of Keir as his third wife.
5. Jane.

IV. Sir Thomas Nicolson, second Baronet of Carnock, *m.* Lady Margaret (? Eleanor) Livingstone, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 127), and by her (who *rem.* as fourth wife of Sir George Stirling of Keir, and again as first wife of Sir John Stirling of Garden, who succeeded to Keir) ; he left at his death on the 24th July 1664—

1. Thomas, his successor.
2. Eleanor, *m.* Sir John Shaw, second Baronet of Greenock, now represented by the Earl Cathcart and Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, Bart. She and her sisters became co-heiresses of their nephew.
3. Isobel, *m.* as first wife of James Dunbar of Mochrum (created a Baronet in 1694), now represented by the Right Hon. Sir William Dunbar, Bart.
4. Margaret, *m.* (first) to Alexander Hamilton of Barcrieff (? Balnacrieff), and (secondly) to Sir Thomas Nicolson of Kemnay (see *D*.) The Marquis of Lothian is descended from her.

V. Sir Thomas Nicolson, third Baronet of Carnock, Plain, and Dunipace, served heir to his father on the 26th August and 27th, 28th September 1664 ; *m.* 1668 Hon. Jean Napier, eldest daughter of Archibald, second Lord Napier, and *d.* 20th January 1670, leaving one son.

VI. Sir Thomas Nicolson, fourth Baronet, born 14th January 1669, served heir to his father on 1st February 1671, succeeded his maternal uncle as fourth Lord Napier in August 1683, and *d.* unmarried in France on the 9th June 1686, when the Barony of Napier passed under its special destination, and his three aunts were served heirs-portioners to him as regards the estate of Carnock, etc., while the Baronetcy devolved on—

V. Sir Thomas Nicolson as fifth Baronet (son of John of Tillicoultie, mentioned above), who was served as heir-male of the fourth Baronet, and as heir of his father, on the 10th August and 23d September 1686. Besides his son and successor, Sir George, he seems to have had a daughter,

Eleanor, 'daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock,' *m.* (first) Hon. Thomas Boyd, second son of William, second Earl of

Kilmarnock (born 13th September 1689), and (secondly), to John Craufurd of Craufurdland. She had two daughters by her first husband—

1. Margaret Boyd, died at Edinburgh on the 7th May 1781.
2. A daughter who *m.* as first wife of Charles Hope, merchant in Edinburgh, third son of Sir Archibald Hope, Lord Rankeillour, and had by him a son, Robert, and a daughter (Douglas's *Baronage*, 60).

From this point the succession of the Carnock Baronetcy is clearly stated in Burke's *Peerage*.

*D.* The latest Nicolson Baronetcy was conferred on a member of an Aberdeenshire family, probably connected with the Nicolsons of Cockburnspath, the first founder of which was a 'Commissarius Aberdonensis,' as mentioned above. For some of the details that follow I am indebted to Dr. Davidson's *Inverurie and the Garioch*.

George Nicolson (probably the person who was served heir to his father, Thomas Nicolson of Pitmedden, Bailie Burgess of Aberdeen, on the 21st July 1658), was called to the bar in 1661, being then designated as 'of Cluny.' He purchased Kemnay in 1682 from Alexander Strahan, younger of Glenkindy. He was made a Lord of Session in 1682, taking the title of Lord Kemnay. He sold Kemnay in 1688 to Thomas Burnet, and bought Balcaskie in Fife. He was alive at the Union. He was twice married (first), to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, and (secondly), to Margaret Halyburton, who *d.* August 1722. A son by his first wife is said to have been 'Bishop Nicolson, the first Vicar Apostolic appointed by the Pope in Scotland.' Besides the Bishop he had issue—

1. Thomas.
2. William.

I. Thomas Nicolson, 'younger of Kemnay,' was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 15th April 1700. He *m.*, 1688, Margaret, third daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Nicolson, Bart., of Carnock, and widow of James Hamilton of Barcraeff, and had several daughters but no son. One of his daughters, Margaret, *m.* as first wife of William, third Marquis of Lothian, and from her descends the present Marquis.

II. William Nicolson 'of Mergie' succeeded his brother as second Baronet. He was married four times, and had twenty-two children. He purchased Glenbervie in 1721 from Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Burnet of Glenbervie, whose widow (Agnes, daughter of Robert Burnet of Cowtown, etc.) he had *m.* as one of his wives. He died without surviving male issue, when the Baronetcy (granted to heirs-male general) devolved on his heir-male, stated to have been the ancestor of that 'Sir James Nicolson, Bart., of Glenbervie, Co. Kincardine,' mentioned in Burke's *Peerage* of 1829 and 1837 as then alive, but regarding whom no information is recorded. Sir William's estates passed to his daughters, two of whom are known—

1. 'John,' the fifth daughter, inherited Glenbervie, and *m.* Rev. John Wilson. Her daughter, Ann Wilson Nicolson of Glenbervie, *m.* Robert Badenach of Arthurhouse. Her son, James Badenach Nicolson of Glenbervie, *m.* Eliza, daughter of James (Williamson) Burnet of Monboddo, and was recently secretary to the Lord Advocate.

2. Helen, *m.* at Montrose, 11th February 1781, Henry Ivie of Mount Alto, in Ireland.

The above notes seem to correct the double error in Foster's *Baronetage*, where at pages 550 and 650 Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock is represented as Lord Advocate. They also correct the error in the pedigree of the Earl of Kinnoull in Douglas's and in Burke's *Peerages*, where Sir Thomas Nicolson, the Lord Advocate, is designated as 'of Carnock.'

Three of the four Nicolson Baronetcies seem to have been granted to 'Heirs-male general,' Carnock being the only one limited to heirs-male of the body. It would therefore appear as if Sir Arthur J. B. Nicolson of that ilk and Lasswade, who is entered under the Lasswade Baronetcy of 1629, might be able to prove his claim to the older Cockburnspath Baronetcy of 1625. Such an attempt would bring out any weak points in the above pedigrees. Σ.

146. NOTES ON THE ACTA DOM. CONC. ET SESS., 1478-1495.—1. The name of the wife of Sir Patrick Hepburn, first Lord Hailes, is not mentioned in Wood's *Douglas*. From the *Acta* (page 98\*) we learn that on the 24th January 1484, 'Elene Wallace the spouse of some time Patric Lord Halis,' sued Patric 'now' (*i.e.* third) Lord Hailes for her teirce. This also helps to fix the date of the death of Adam second Lord Hailes.

2. Douglas's *Baronage* says Sir John Colquhoun of Luss (fl. 1440-1480) married a daughter of Thomas Lord Boyd. There is no Thomas Lord Boyd whose daughter could have married Sir John, and the marriage is not recorded in the Boyd pedigree. The *Acta*, however, show that on 25th October 1484 (page 89\*), a suit was brought by Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss against 'Elizabeth of Dunbar, the spous of Umquhile Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk,' regarding the repair of certain family property in her hands (see also entry of 19th January of the same year, page 95\* and *Acta Dom. Audm.*, 19 Oct. 1484).

3. At page 378 of the *Acta* a curious entry occurs of a petition, presented on the 25th October 1494, by one Malcolm Culquhone, regarding certain land pertaining to him 'by the decease of umquhile Elizabeth Countess of M'ray (Murray or Moray), and Lady of Dūbeth, my grandame.' I can trace no such Countess of Moray. If she was Lady of Dunbeath in her own right, her name probably was Elizabeth Sutherland, but the last 'Lady of Dunbeath' I know of was Marjory Sutherland, Countess of Caithness (see *D. P.* II. 339 and 574). If for Dūbeth we read Dunbar, we may presume either that some lady of the family of Dunbar Earl of Moray, who claimed to have succeeded to that title, married (as stated above) Sir John Colquhoun, the Lord Chamberlain (probably as his second wife), or that the so-called Countess of Moray was the unrecorded wife of Malcolm Colquhoun, Sir John's father, who *d.v.p.*, having been mentioned in a charter of 1433. I am not aware if this difficulty has been already mooted. The entry at page 378 is composed of an unusually crabbed and contracted mixture of Scotch and Latin, and I shall be glad if any competent scholar will furnish a correct translation after collation, if possible, with the original record.

4. Douglas's *Baronage* (page 238) says that Sir David Bruce, fifth Baron of Clackmannan, married Marion, daughter of Sir Robert Herries of Tereagles. There was no such Sir Robert. She was probably daughter

of Robert Herries who had a charter of Terrachty on the 18th July 1477. And the *Acta* (page 184), under date 18th March 1490, tells us that she had previously married Sir David Stewart of Rossyth, Knight. It is to be noted, however, that on the 10th March 1490 (page 176), the *Acta* mentions an action brought by 'David Brois of Clekmanane and Mary Stewart his spouse.' Probably this is an erratum for Marioun.

5. The two printed volumes of *Acta* contain authentic references to about four hundred marriages, many of which are not elsewhere recorded, and an alphabetical catalogue of these marriages will be very useful to genealogists. Σ.

147. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (*continued from vols. i. and ii., p. 172*)—

|                                                   |          |          |          |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Kinnoull, Perth, . . . .                          | b. 1618, | m. 1618, | d. 1766. |
| Kirkcaldy, Fife, . . . .                          | b. 1614, | m. 1615, | d. 1743. |
| Kirkden, Forfar, . . . .                          | b. 1650, | m. 1650, | d. 1749. |
| Kirkmichael, Ayr, . . . .                         | b. 1638, | m. 1638, | d. 1783. |
| Kirkmichael, Perth, . . . .                       | b. 1650, | m. 1650, | d. 1784. |
| Kirknewton and East Calder,<br>Edinburgh, . . . . | b. 1642, | m. 1642, | d. 1642. |
| Lanark, . . . .                                   | b. 1647, | m. 1647, | d. None. |
| Largo, Fife, . . . .                              | b. 1636, | m. 1636, | d. 1767. |
| Lasswade, Edinburgh, . . . .                      | b. 1617, | m. 1617, | d. 1634. |
| Liberton, Edinburgh, . . . .                      | b. 1624, | m. 1631, | d. 1647. |
| Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie,<br>Forfar, . . . . | b. 1651, | m. 1633, | d. 1750. |
| Livingston, Linlithgow, . . . .                   | b. 1639, | m. 1639, | d. 1718. |
| Longforgan, Perth, . . . .                        | b. 1634, | m. 1633, | d. None. |
| Longside, Aberdeen, . . . .                       | b. 1621, | m. 1692, | d. 1692. |
| Lyne and Megget, Peebles, . . . .                 | b. 1649, | m. 1649, | d. None. |
| Markinch, Fife, . . . .                           | b. 1635, | m. 1670, | d. 1634. |
| Melrose, Roxburgh, . . . .                        | b. 1642, | m. 1642, | d. 1781. |
| Monikie, Forfar, . . . .                          | b. 1613, | m. 1613, | d. 1612. |
| Montrose, Forfar, . . . .                         | b. 1615, | m. 1633, | d. 1670. |
| Newbattle, Edinburgh, . . . .                     | b. 1618, | m. 1642, | d. 1696. |
| Newburn, Fife, . . . .                            | b. 1628, | m. 1628, | d. 1630. |
| Newton, Edinburgh, . . . .                        | b. 1629, | m. 1639, | d. 1730. |
| Ochiltree, Ayr, . . . .                           | b. 1642, | m. 1641, | d. 1783. |
| Old Machar, Aberdeen, . . . .                     | b. 1641, | m. 1621, | d. 1642. |
| Ormiston, Haddington, . . . .                     | b. 1637, | m. 1637, | d. 1642. |
| Peebles, . . . .                                  | b. 1622, | m. 1628, | d. 1660. |
| Peterculter, Aberdeen, . . . .                    | b. 1643, | m. 1785, | d. 1647. |
| Petty, Inverness, . . . .                         | b. 1633, | m. 1657, | d. 1800. |
| Pittenweem, Fife, . . . .                         | b. 1611, | m. 1692, | d. 1685. |
| Queensferry, Linlithgow, . . . .                  | b. 1635, | m. 1635, | d. 1782. |
| Roxburgh, . . . .                                 | b. 1624, | m. 1654, | d. 1783. |
| St. Andrew's and St. Leonard's,<br>Fife, . . . .  | b. 1627, | m. 1638, | d. 1732. |
| St. Monance or Abercrombie, Fife, . . . .         | b. 1628, | m. 1628, | d. 1674. |
| St. Ninian's, Stirling, . . . .                   | b. 1643, | m. 1688, | d. None. |
| Salton, Haddington, . . . .                       | b. 1636, | m. 1635, | d. 1644. |



|                                          |          |          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Scone, Perth, . . . . .                  | b. 1620, | m. 1620, | d. 1630. |
| Smailholm, Roxburgh, . . . . .           | b. 1648, | m. 1701, | d. 1784. |
| Sprouston, Roxburgh, . . . . .           | b. 1635, | m. 1633, | d. 1633. |
| Stitchel (and Hume), Roxburgh, . . . . . | b. 1640, | m. 1648, | d. None. |
| Stow, Edinburgh, . . . . .               | b. 1626, | m. 1641, | d. 1722. |
| Straiton, Ayr, . . . . .                 | b. 1644, | m. 1644, | d. 1783. |
| Symington, Ayr, . . . . .                | b. 1642, | m. 1650, | d. 1783. |
| Tillicoultry, Clackmannan, . . . . .     | b. 1640, | m. 1640, | d. 1639. |
| Torryburn, Fife, . . . . .               | b. 1663, | m. 1629, | d. 1768. |
| Tranent, Haddington, . . . . .           | b. 1611, | m. 1611, | d. 1618. |
| Trinity Gark, Perth, . . . . .           | b. 1641, | m. 1641, | d. 1746. |
| Tweedsmuir, Peebles, . . . . .           | b. 1644, | m. 1644, | d. 1645. |
| Urquhart, Elgin, . . . . .               | b. 1647, | m. 1647, | d. 1746. |
| West Calder, Edinburgh, . . . . .        | b. 1645, | m. 1677, | d. 1677. |
| Whittinghame, Haddington, . . . . .      | b. 1627, | m. 1627, | d. None. |

EDITOR.

## QUERIES.

LXXXV. 'WISH WELL.'—In conversing with an elderly lady, residing in Banchory-Devenick, Aberdeenshire, she remarked having been at a 'Wish Well,' which was described as a hollow containing a little water in a stone or piece of rock, formed by water dropping on it from the ground or rock overhead. On putting a pin in and expressing a wish, it should, on returning to the place some time afterwards, be found white. If it is found discoloured it is not a wish well. Evidently the properties of the water characterise the well. What are they? J. A., Abd.

LXXXVI. TIGGERS.—Dr. Robert Cowie, describing some of the duties of Ranselmen in his vol. on *Shetland and the Shetlanders*, page 26, Note 5, has 'that beggars and *tiggers* from a distance return to their own parishes.' Tig means to tantalise or annoy; possibly *tiggers* are disturbing persons of no fixed abode. What is the explanation? J. A., Abd.

LXXXVII. SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY MACES.—According to tradition, about the year 1683 there was discovered within Bishop Kennedy's tomb in St. Salvator's Chapel, St. Andrews, six maces which had been concealed there in troublous times. Three are kept in the University there, and one was presented to each of the other three Scottish Universities, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. One, the original, is of beautiful Gothic workmanship of which the others are only copies.

There are two maces in Aberdeen, but neither of them Gothic, or in any way corresponding with those said to have been discovered in Bishop Kennedy's tomb; the one in King's was made in 1650 by Walter Melvil, Aberdeen, the one in Marischal is after a similar make to King's, but without name of maker, town-mark, or date.

On the Glasgow mace, Dr. J. F. S. Gordon writes: 'The deposit and subsequent presentation do not coincide with the inscription

upon the Glasgow University mace, whereon is the word 'empta, purchased in 1465, manifesting that it was in possession 218 years before the said gift came from St. Andrews.

The old mace of Edinburgh University was said to have been stolen by Deacon Brodie about the end of last century.

A gentleman in St. Andrews writes: 'The story of the maces is well known in this quarter, but I have never been able to find any documentary evidence to authenticate it, nor have I been able to trace the story to its origin in printed books. Billings also discredits it, and I dare say there is something legendary about it. Still it is not likely to be a pure invention, and I hope some day to hit upon something in our archives that will throw light upon it.'

What do the records of Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities say about the gifts, the maces they have, and have had?

J. A., Abd.

LXXXVIII. MIDDLETON FAMILY.—Can G. A. W. inform me who painted the miniature of Principal George Middleton, now at Barham Court, and can he give any information connecting Robert Middleton of Caldham, Marykirk, the Principal's grandfather, with Baillie George Middleton of Aberdeen (1574).

ALEX. M. MUNRO.

LXXXIX. JAMES CURRIE.—I will be much obliged if any reader of *N. N. & Q.* can inform me who the father and mother of James Currie, Provost of Edinburgh in 1673, were. He is said to have come from Strathaven or that district. His daughter Rachel is mentioned at page 144 of *The Guildry of Edinburgh: Is it an Incorporation?* by James Colston. Had James Currie any other children?

J. M'G.

XC. ISABELLA ROSS.—Isabella Ross, sister of Hugh, fourth Earl of Ross, married Edward Bruce, King of Ireland, brother of King Robert Bruce. Was there any issue of this marriage?

The aforementioned Hugh, Earl of Ross, married first, Lady Matilda Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce, in 1308; he afterwards married Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham, in 1329. Had he any children by Lady Matilda Bruce?

R. P. H.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—Before the year 1600, there lived in *Grubet* in Scotland, *William Bennet*.

His son *William* lived in the beginning of 1600 in *Edinburgh*, and was minister during the reign of King Jacob the First. Married to Jeanna Bonnar.

His son *James* or *Jacob Bennet* was born in Scotland and went from there to *Sweden* 1640. Became a Captain in the garrison at Malmoe, and Major in the cavalry at Abo in Finland, Naturalised Swedish nobleman 1675, retaining his former name. Died 1690 at Fändern in the parish of Pernan in Liffland. Married to Christina Kinnemond. He had nineteen children, thirteen of these being sons, the greater part of whom were killed in the wars of Charles XII.

His son *Wilhelm*, Baron of Bälteberga, etc., was born 1680. He became a General in the Swedish army 1717. Raised to the rank of a Baron 1719. Appointed Governor of Holland 1728, and of Malmöehus 1737. Commanding the forces in Malmö the same year. Died 1740 at the battle of Malmö. Married 1712 to Magdalena Eleonora Barnekow, daughter of the Colonel Kjeld Christoffer Barnekow of Ralsvik, etc., and the Countess Margaretha von Ascheberg. From him descend those of the same name and titles still living in Sweden.

Mr. Amep in his *Pedigree of the Swedish Nobility*, says, regarding the origin of this family:—

‘This family descends from Scotland and was there divided in two branches. One branch, *Bennet of Grubet*, whose motto is: “*Benedictus qui tollit crucem*,” went to Sweden.

‘The other, carrying quite another crest or three standing half lions in silver-field, remained in Scotland and England, where it has been raised to the dignity of Earl.’

Information is requested about William Bennet of Edinburgh, circa 1600, and his descent. C. B.

- XCII. HAY.—Can any of your readers give any information regarding a family of the name of Hay who resided, and had some property (Nether Inch, it is believed), near Kilsyth, about the years 1700 or 1720? A. H.

- XCIII. SR. PRUYON.—The following bequest occurs in the will of Robert Andern of Manchester, 1540: ‘I will that one be hired to go for me to S<sup>r</sup> Pruyons, in Scotland, and offer for me a bead flack, which is in my purse.’ Where was this shrine? ED.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- I. and XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE.—With reference to the articles as to the Grahams of the Borders (*N. N. & Q.* i. p. 119 and 152); in Mawson's *Obits (Genealogist)*, vol. iii. New Series, p. 143) occurs ‘July...1721, dyed Capt. Graham, eldest son of John Graham, late of Drogheda in Ireland’; possibly a descendant of some of the Grahams who were banished to Ireland. J. M’G.

- XIX. CRUISIE.—Allow me to add one or two particulars to your very clear descriptive note on Cruisies, page 154. These were in use in Forfarshire, and doubtless also in other parts of Scotland within the remembrance of persons now living. The saucers were called ‘shells.’ The wick used in country districts was usually the pith of the *Juncus communis*, called in Scotland ‘rashies,’ which for this purpose was divested of its outer green sheath or cuticle. The pith thus treated was then termed ‘rashie-wicks,’ and was tied up in bunches, and kept for use, or ‘brought into towns on market-days by country dames along ‘with their rural produce.’—(See Gardiner's *Flora of Forfarshire*.)

The term *cruisie*, while sometimes used alone, was often combined with the Scotch term for oil, *ulie* or *ulzie*, pronounced *oolie*, as 'ulie-cruisie.' There were various modes of hanging the *cruisie* when in use, the most common arrangement for this purpose being a short rod of iron having a swivel attachment to the *cruisie* at the lower end and a hook at the upper end. This rod in several examples in my possession has been twisted into a spiral form, apparently for ornament, and in one of these specimens the spiral rod is prolonged into a point beyond the hook, as if for the purpose of being inserted into a clay wall, or other permeable material. One rare specimen in this locality has an ingenious contrivance of two stout wires interlacing with each other, but free to slide to admit of the *cruisie* being lowered or raised at pleasure in the manner of a modern parlour gasalier. I have seen one or two *cruisies* made of brass, but the common material is thin iron. A specimen in the possession of the Rev. John M'Lean, Grandtully, Perthshire, has a hinged lid, made, like the *cruisie*, of thin iron; and he informs me that such *cruisies* were common in the inland districts of the Scottish Highlands, where, when oil could not be got, tallow was used, and the lid served to support a piece of glowing peat, which melted the tallow, and kept it in the liquid condition necessary to render it a substitute for oil.

An inseparable adjunct to the *cruisie* was the tinder-box, made also of thin iron, usually in a circular form, four or five inches in diameter, and from an inch to an inch and a half in depth, and having a lid which fitted inside, and sank flat down on the tinder, so as to extinguish it when no longer required. The tinder was produced by burning cotton rags, and was ignited by means of a flint and a piece of steel formed somewhat like the letter U, inverted for use, called a 'flourish.' The flint required for this operation was sometimes difficult to procure, and in country districts at any rate was deliberately sought for in the fields. Many flint implements which had come down from the Stone Ages must have perished as strike-lights. Farm servants and country people knew where flints were to be found, certain fields yielding them more numerous than others. Old men have indicated such fields to me, where long ago they used to search for strike-lights, and diligent search in such fields has generally rewarded me with distinctly recognisable examples of flint implements, usually the form known as 'thumb-flints' or 'scrapers,' and flakes showing evidences of having been worked.

A. HUTCHESON.

- XI.V. **GÆLIC IN GALLOWAY.**—The head-master of a Burgh School informs me that his grandmother told him that in her day Gaelic was commonly spoken in the Kells district. Sir John M'Kerlie writes that he heard from his father, that in *his* father's time it was spoken, especially in the Rhinns. The Rev. Thomas Innes wrote :—

'I have heard that some of the commonalty of that country in the remote creeks of it continue as yet to speak a particular

language different from the vulgar tongue of the Scots, but I could get no certain information of it' (*Critical Essay*, vol. i. p. 39).

Under these circumstances the instance quoted by G. H. seems very probable; but greater detail would be interesting. Jurby (Man) about which Manx is still spoken, is not far from Galloway.

W. M. C.

THE suggestion that one race was uppermost in Galloway comes from Dr. Skene.

'During the latter years of Kenneth's reign, a people appear in close association with the Norwegian pirates, and joining in their plundering expeditions, who are termed Gallgaidhel. The name is formed by the combination of the two words "Gall," a stranger, a foreigner, and "Gaidhel," the national name of the Gaelic race. It was certainly first applied to the people of Galloway, and the proper name of this province, Galweithia, is formed from Galwyddel, the Welsh equivalent of Gallgaidhel. It seems to have been applied to them as a Gaelic race *under the rule of Galle* or foreigners; Galloway being for centuries a province of the Anglic kingdom of Northumbria, and the term "Gall" having been applied to the Saxons before it was almost exclusively appropriated to the Norwegian and Danish pirates. Towards the end of the 8th century the power of the Angles seems to have become weakened, and the native races began to assert their independent action.'

This passage contains many assertions, and as they are unsupported by references, one merely quotes it, reserving judgment as to its accuracy.

Some think that the prefix Gall has nothing to do with Scandinavians, but merely indicated that those who used the term were speaking of another Gaelic people, who came from some distance.

To the east of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire, lies a village called Gallovie, whose name may bear investigation.

The name Kennoway in Fife has been attributed to a Saint Kenochi; but in Tiree is another Kenovay. It appears to stand on the watershed of the island, and may be 'the head of the plain' as has been suggested.

Quillaway (Menheniot) is noted in Bannister's Glossary of Cornish names as requiring explanation.

W. M. C.

XI.VIII. WHITHORN.—It was Sir H. Maxwell's book that revived my interest in Galloway Place-names, and one is grateful to any one who adds to our information on such points; but they will bear any quantity of patient threshing out.

Here is Ailred's account of what Ninian did:—

'Elegit autem sibi sedem in loco qui nunc Witerna dicitur; qui locus super litus oceani situs, dum se ipsum mare longius porrigit ab oriente, occidente, atque meridie, ipso pelago clauditur a parte tantum aquilonali, via ingredi volentibus aperitur.'

Now a man's life written centuries afterwards may contain many errors; but can any one doubt that Ailred believed the *Isle* of Whithorn to have been Ninian's *locale*? We know how often saints did choose islands but had to vacate them. The only arguments I can find in favour of the *town* of Whithorn are that the chapel on the isle is not a fit commemoration of the saint, and that there is no trace of the translation of his relics. It appears, however, that the Irish life of Ninian does not make him die at Whithorn; and even if he did and was buried there, the sea-rovers may have caused a stampede, or may have disposed summarily of anything they found. The Angles may at first have held the isle, as we hold Gibraltar, without possessing the adjoining mainland.

Here is an extract from Bishop Forbes General Introduction:—

'Fergus founded several monasteries, chiefly of the "Candidus ordo," that of Premontré near Laon. Sauseat was the mother convent. From it came Holywood, Tungland and Whithorn.'

Is this the first monastery at Whithorn *town*? Rosnat certainly seems to suggest the seaboard.

When we have settled which place it is that we are trying to analyse we may proceed to details. Meanwhile, I am convinced that a word formerly written 'fut' and now sometimes pronounced 'hwutt' must *necessarily* be 'white,' nor do I see why a second *h* should be used in *writing* 'Whithorn.' The Lowlander does not often vary that letter, and the speaker of Celtic varies it according to rule. Time rather subtracts than adds consonants.

The possible equivalence of *wh* and *f* I quite admit.

Speaking generally of Galloway Place-names, I submit that as the Picts are known to have held the country, we are bound to hear what Welsh, Breton, and Cornish can tell us, and cannot afford to confine ourselves to Gaelic and Gothic, the former probably, and the latter certainly, an immigrant tongue.

W. M. C.

LXI. HOUSTON OF THAT ILK (p. 150).—A short article on this family is printed in the *Genealogist*, vol. v. (1881) p. 23.

'Thomas de Houston is pleased to accept from Louis XI. the seignury of Torcy in Brie, in place of the châtellenie of Gournay, which he resigns' (*The Scot Abroad* (Burton), vol. i. p. 91).

Crawfurd, in his *History of Renfrewshire*, p. 100, gives the following inscription from the parish church of Houstoun, 'Here lyes Jhon of Houstoun, Lord of that Ilk, and Annes Campbell, his spouse, who died *anno* 1456.'

J. M'G.

LXIV. REV. P. MURRAY.—Seek the Synod, Presbytery, and Session Clerk's Record of or embracing the Parish of Penpont. They may mention his native place. Also Hugh Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ* and the references it gives. Failing these, the register of Edinburgh University, if positively known he was educated there, will state where he came from. The register of Sasines for Dumfriesshire, as he bought land in that county, and the register of marriages for Kirkcudbright might be of use.

LEX-A.

LXXII. RUSSELL.—There is no reason to attribute a Scotch origin to the Duke of Bedford. The Russells are essentially Anglo-Norman, but founded houses in Scotland and Ireland. The name frequently occurs in the *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland* (1108 to 1307), but only in one case can it be supposed to apply to a Scotchman. [Robert Russell of Berwickshire did homage in 1296, and he may have been an English settler.] A careful study of the arms of the different families of the name will throw light on the order of descent.

Your correspondent might also consult J. H. Wiffen's *Historical Memoirs of the House of Russell*; the article on 'Russell of Killough' in the second edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, vol. ii. p. 1161; and the *Scottish Nation*, s.v. Σ.

LXXXI. MENSHEAVEN.—The cause of suit by Lord Lindsay of the Byres against the Hamiltons of the 'Peill of Levingston' will be found at page 345 of Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. Three of the sons of James H. of L. destroyed the mill of Philpstoun, belonging to Lord Lindsay, on the 25th November 1594, and on the last day of that month set fire to the barn-yard of Duddingstone. Σ.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The Scottish Jacobites and their Poetry*, by Norval Clyne, for private circulation.—This little book, which has kindly been sent us, deserves more publicity than the author has seen fit to give it. Mr. Clyne shows himself a staunch Jacobite and a faithful Episcopalian; but a Hanoverian and Presbyterian reader will none the less find the book full of interest. The selections from Jacobite poetry are judiciously made, and his remarks will cause this class of literature to be studied with a clearer perception, not only of the influence it once exercised, but of the interest which it will always possess.

*An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London*, by John James Baddeley, Churchwarden. London, J. J. Baddeley.—This volume is written by a Churchwarden who takes more than a passing interest in the parish which has elected him to an office of dignity and responsibility. He, while attending to his present duties, finds a pleasure in studying the past, and not only so, but has given to the public the result of his labours; and not thinking only of himself, his book is 'sold for the benefit of the Funds of the Metropolitan Dispensary.' We would ask Elders in Scotland to note all this. The Kirk Session Records are in their custody, their neighbours ready to learn the history of their parish, and charitable institutions would gladly profit by their labours. If a model is needed, Mr. Baddeley's book will supply one—*mutatis mutandis*—it is just what the history of a Scottish parish in town or country should be. Commencing with the earliest records available, an account is given of the name, the area, the local history, the founding of the Church, a list of the

Incumbents and Churchwardens. Extracts are supplied from the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and from the Churchwarders' accounts, nor is its present condition overlooked. The parishioners of St. Giles, Cripplegate, possess a good history of the place in which their interest centres. Many others, however, besides them, have to thank Mr. Baddeley for an admirable work.

*England in the Fifteenth Century*, by the Rev. W. Denton. London, George Bell & Sons.—This was the last work of a writer whose death is a sad loss. From the preface we learn that he was preparing a companion volume on the ecclesiastical state of England in the fifteenth century, which, most unfortunately, was only commenced when he was taken away. The volume he has left us is wholly taken up with the secular life of Englishmen at a period of great interest. The subject is admirably introduced in an Introduction of 65 pages, and nearly 200 pages are devoted to the manners and customs of the people of every rank; full references are given to such authorities as are quoted, and these alone will assist the reader in enlarging his knowledge of the subject. The effect of the Scottish wars is not overlooked, and Mr. Denton's remarks on their influence on England are most valuable. The book is not a dry summary of facts, but a most fascinating description of life in the past. We can heartily recommend it.

*Yorkshire Legends and Traditions*, by the Rev. Thomas Parkinson, F.R. Hist. S. London, Elliot Stock.—Yorkshire, as a Northern County, is not without interest to Scotsmen, and Mr. Parkinson in collecting its legends, assists us in the study of our own. These traditions are classified, and the work forms a good model for a collection of Scottish Mediæval Legends. A chapter is devoted to Mother Shipton, who managed to gain wide notoriety. From it we learn that the earliest collection of her 'prophecies' extant was printed in 1641, or about 80 years after her death. In later editions many apocryphal sayings were added, and we are told that the most celebrated of those attributed to her was concocted as late as 1862. As it concludes with the couplet—

‘The world to an end shall come  
In eighteen hundred and eighty one,’

we must attribute to the writer more facility of mystification than of vaticination.

Mr. Parkinson's book is one of much interest.

*Records and Record Searching*, by Walter Rye. London, Elliot Stock (204 pp.).—Most heartily do we welcome this exceedingly useful book, which commences with some plain directions to the Genealogist and Topographer, and then, in twelve chapters, describes the various sources from which information can be obtained. There are also seven appendices, and, we need hardly add, an excellent index.

A short Antiquarian Directory contains the names of 117 English periodicals devoted to Genealogy and Topography. Scotland follows with 7; but as Mr. Rye has by an oversight included *N. N. & Q., or The Scottish Antiquary* in his English list, the correct number is 8. We



trust that Scottish Archæologists will try and put the figures in a more satisfactory relative proportion to the national character for high culture and the growing taste for the study of all branches of Archæology. Mr. Rye says but little about Scottish Records; his English readers, if they visit Scotland, will find that our Parochial Registers are exceedingly interesting, and are full of valuable information, and, being all collected at the Register House, Edinburgh, they can be consulted with little trouble or expense.

Books received too late for review in present Number :—

*William Shakespeare*—a literary biography by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D.  
London, George Bell.

*History of Prose Fiction*, by John Colin Dunlop. 2 vols. London,  
George Bell.

NOW COMPLETED—WITH INDEX

VOLS. I. AND II. (COMBINED)

OF

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folklore,  
Genealogy, Heraldry, Popular Superstitions,  
Customs, Proverbs, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1886 AS AN ORGAN FOR ALL SCOTTISH ANTIQUARIES.

*Published Quarterly ; now increased to 32 pages ; will again be  
increased in size as soon as convenient.*

---

**Price One Shilling, or 4s. per Annum.**

---

DAVID DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.

---

All communications to be sent to the Editor—

The Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.,  
F.S.A.Scot.,

ALLOA,

who will also receive Subscribers' names.

Specimen Copy (back number) sent Post Free on receipt  
of Six Stamps.

---

**Part II (Vol. III.) will be issued December 1, 1888.**



# Northern Notes and Queries

**OR**

# The Scottish Antiquary

## CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                                                                        | PAGE | QUERIES.                                                      | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 148. The 'Runaway Registers' at Had-<br>dington, . . . . .                                    | 67   | XCIV. Rosemary Dacre, . . . . .                               | 110  |
| 149. Genealogy a Science, . . . . .                                                           | 71   | XCV. Archbishop Sharp, . . . . .                              | 110  |
| 150. Sculptured Stones at Dundee, . . . . .                                                   | 72   | XCVI. Sir William Sharp of Stony-<br>hill, . . . . .          | 110  |
| 151. Ulster King of Arms and the Laids<br>of Westquarter, . . . . .                           | 75   | XCVII. Ringing a Millen-bridle, . . . . .                     | 110  |
| 152. Dragon Legends . . . . .                                                                 | 85   | XCVIII. Mitchell and Buchanan, . . . . .                      | 111  |
| 153. Glasgow Fasting Man in Italy, . . . . .                                                  | 87   |                                                               |      |
| 154. Sir Frank van Halen, Knight of<br>the Garter, . . . . .                                  | 89   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                                           |      |
| 155. Jacobite Notes, . . . . .                                                                | 96   | LXXXIII. Braboner, . . . . .                                  | 111  |
| 156. Urbs Giudi, . . . . .                                                                    | 97   | LXXXVI. Tiggers, . . . . .                                    | 112  |
| 157. Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, 97                                                 |      | XCI. Bennet Family, . . . . .                                 | 112  |
| 158. Strange Names, . . . . .                                                                 | 100  | XCIX. Marriage of Hugh Rose and<br>Christian Innes, . . . . . | 113  |
| 159. Rings given in Pledge, . . . . .                                                         | 101  |                                                               |      |
| 160. Leven, . . . . .                                                                         | 102  |                                                               |      |
| 161. Marriages recorded in 'Acta Dom.<br>Conc.' and 'Acta Dom. Aud.,'<br>1466-1495, . . . . . | 102  | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .                                   | 113  |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

148. THE 'RUNAWAY REGISTERS' AT HADDINGTON.—Gretna Green was not the only place where runaway couples from England were married during the last century. There was an Episcopal church at Haddington, which was convenient for such as came north *via* Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed, and it cannot be doubted that the services of a duly ordained clergymen of the Church were preferred by many to the rough-and-ready, though efficacious, offices of the blacksmith on the western end of the Borders. By the kindness of the Rev. T. N. Wannop, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Haddington, I am able to give a transcript of the registers of these marriages, which are contained in three thin quarto volumes, which have been called, not unfitly, 'The Runaway Registers.'

VOL. III.—NO. XI.

D

## VOL. I.

1762. Register of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in  
Hadington, N. Britain.
- „ Sep. 11. George Birch, Esq., of Manchester, and Ann Dickenson,  
of Lancaster.
1763. March 21. Thos. Septimius Dalby, Esq., and Hellen Compton, both  
of Hurst, Berks : [margin] married at Edinburgh.
- „ April 11. Robt. Ellison of Staley, Dry-salter, & Ann Simondson of  
Stockport, Cheshire [margin] married at Edinburgh.
- „ „ 24. John Parker and Mary Cocke, both of Steeple-Bumstead,  
Essex.
- „ „ 29. John Wright & Mary Morrow, Chester-le-Street, Durham.
- „ Augt. 31. Wm. How of Haughton & Jane Garthwaite of Bp.  
Auckland, Durham.
- „ Sep. 22. Thos. Wragg, Esq., of St. James Par., Westminster, and  
Sarah Stainton, of the Burgh of Southwark\* [sic]. An  
unhappy match for the poor man. [Margin] recd. a  
letter, signed Sarah Wragg, desiring certificate, dated  
London, Nov. 30 1765, which Mr. Buchanan refused.
- „ October 27. Wm. Wynne, Esq., Par. of St. James, and Cassandra  
Rosina Frederic of St. Anne's, London.
- „ Novr. 7. Richd. Lovell Edgeworth,<sup>1</sup> of the Middle Temple, Esq.,  
& Anna Maria Eller of the Parish of Black Bourton,  
Oxford.
- „ „ 15. John Le Grand of the Par. of St. George, and Mary Anne  
Buckland of the Par. of St. Alphege, Canterbury.
- „ „ 30. George Farmer of Hougham & Eliz. Wade of Berkstone,  
Lincolnshire.
1764. March 28. Viet Caleb Mitchell of the Par. of St. Christopher,  
Jeweller, and Frances Parry of the Par. of St. Peter,  
London.
- „ October 4. Joseph Dowson, Par. of Morterham, Cheshire, and  
Mary Hanbey, Parish of Houghton Roberts, Yorkshire.
- „ „ 8. Thos. Pool & Mary Bradshaw, P. of Stillingfleet,  
Yorkshire.
- [Foot of 1st page, signed] J. Buchanan, Minr.
1765. Feby. 3. Thomas Basnet, Weaver, and Mary Shipton, widow,  
both of Darlington, Durham.
- „ April 13. Dugald M'Duffie, Mercht. in Jamaica, & Janet Campbell,  
Argyleshire : [margin] married at Old Cambus, Ber-  
wickshire.
- „ „ 18. Wm. Tompson, Esq., Par. of Belgrave, & Hannah Sophia  
Arnold, Par. of St. Mary, Burgh of Leicester, both in  
the County of Leicester : [margin] married at Old  
Cambus . . .
- „ May 12. Chas. Wright, A.B., St. John's, Cambridge, & Susan  
Holden, Greenwicke.
- „ „ 14. Mark Whitehead, Sailor, & Kath. Nesbitt, both of South  
Shields, Durham.

<sup>1</sup> The father of Miss Edgeworth the novelist.

- 1764 May 21. Ralphe Walker of Durham, & Eliz. Robson of Haughton-le-Spring.  
 „ „ 27. John Harris, Attorney at Law, of St. Andrew, Holborn, & Hannah Auberry Hill, of St. Giles in the Fields, both of London.  
 „ „ 29. Thos. Mullcaster, Par. of St. James, & Mary Woollaston, Par. of Marlebone, London.  
 „ June 9. Chr. Gowland of Carleton, Surgeon, & Hellen Lang of York, both of Yorkshire.  
 „ „ 10. Jas. Mewburn, Par. of Ormsby, & Christina Ann Harrison, Par. of Upleatham, Yorkshire.  
 „ July 2. Daniel Young, Surgeon, & Eleanor Lockhart, both of Berwick.  
 „ „ 12. Jerom Rudd,<sup>1</sup> Surgeon, & Hannah Allen, both of Darlington, Durham.  
 „ „ 14. Thos. Greenwood, Farmer, Par. of Bream, & Mary Salton of Bleadon, Somersetshire.  
 „ „ 19. Dan. Dyson, Mercht. in Hallifax, & Sarah Edwards of Northowram, Yorkshire.  
 „ „ 27. John Baptiste Darwen of St. Mildred's, London, and Sarah Petty of Rotherithe.  
 „ Augt. 1. Thos. Killworth, Draper in Lutterworth, & Mary Bradley of N. Killworth.  
 „ Sep. 4. John Manners, Esq., & The Rt. Honble. Lady Louisa Tollemache,<sup>2</sup> both of St. James Par., Westminster : [margin] married at Old Cambus.  
 „ „ 8. The Honble. Ld. Charles Greville Montague,<sup>3</sup> of the Parish of Kimbolton, and Eliz. Ballmere, Par. of All Saints, Huntingdon.  
 „ „ 14. John Warner Phipps, Esq., & Mary Frances Gray, St. Mary, Whitechapel, London.  
 „ „ 15. Thos. Dalby of Castle Donnington, & Ann Kirkland of Ashby de la Zouche, Leicester.

[Bottom of second page] That the Parties mentioned above, and on the former Leaf, were married according to the Rites & Ceremonies of the Church of England, is attested by J. BUCHANAN, Minr.

[The entries are now made at the other end of the volume, and are of greater length ; the first is given *literatim et verbatim*, after which I shall only give an abstract of each entry, which however, will contain all names and designations. They are also numbered from 1 onwards.—ED.]

[On inside of Cover] Charles Horde, Esq., at Swell, near Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire. [See marriage No. 33.]

1. Joseph Aremathea Cooper of the Parish of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester, Gent., and Mary Harvey of the Parish of Cooling & County of Kent, Spinster, were married at Hadingtoun, East Lothian, N. Britaine, according to the Form of Matrimony

<sup>1</sup> In the privately printed pedigree of the Allans of Blackwell Grange the date of this marriage is given July 20, 1765.

<sup>2</sup> In 1821 she succeeded as Countess of Dysart.

<sup>3</sup> The date of this marriage in Burke's *Peerage* (D. Manchester) is September 20, 1765.

prescribed & used by the Church of England, on this seventeenth Day of September, in the year one Thousand seven hundred & sixty five by

J. BUCHANAN, Minr.

In the Presence of

Sam. Clay Harvey, { This Marriage was } Jos. Acerin [*sic*] Cooper.  
Barthw. Bower, { solemnized be- } Mary Harvey.  
                                  { tween us }

2. 1765. Sep. 20. Sir Walter Abington Compton, Bart., of Hartbury, Co. Gloucester, and Anne Sarah Bennet Mosley of Chipping Campden, Co. Gloucester. *W. W. Mosley, Wm. J. Mosley.*
3. " " 21. Stephen Bagshaw of St. Nicholas, Deptford, Co. Kent, Merchant, and Sarah Hales of St. Ann, Limehouse, Co. of Middlesex, Spinster. *W. Ann Neill, James Fairbairn.*
4. " " 27. William Hake of Honiton, Co. Devon, and Mary Hendry of Lynn Regis, Co. Norfolk. *W. Barbara Cooper, Barthw. Bower.*
5. " " 30. William Tateham of Stockton, Merchant, and Jane Chrisop of the same Parish, Spinster. *W. Alice Tatham, Barthw. Bower.*
6. " Oct. 4. The Rt. Honble. The Earl of Effingham, of Rotheram, Co. York, and Katharine Proctor of Bothwell, Co. York, Spinister. *W. Rose Bottiglion, Barthw. Bower.*
7. " " 5. Thos. Smart of Whickham, Co. Durham, Gent., and Margaret Carr of St. Oswald, city of Durham. *W. Margaret Mason, Barthw. Bower.*
8. " " 25. James Petty of St. Luke's, Chelsea, Co. Middlesex, and Diana Amelia Sabine of Tewin, Co. Hertford. *W. C. Sheffield, Barthw. Bower.*
9. " Nov. 6. Thomas Croft, Farmer, and Elizabeth White, Spinister, both of Sedgely, Co. Durham. *W. Barthw. Bower, John Foster.*
10. " Dec. 14. Evan Price of St. James, Bristol, Sugar Refiner, and Joanna Nicholas of the same Parish, Spinister. *W. John Herbert, Jr., Hester Rice.*
11. " " 16. Thomas Richardson, Livery Stable Keeper, of St. Mary le Bow, and Hannah Johnson, Spinister, of St. Andrews, Holborn, both of the city of London, married at Edinburgh. *W. John Nelson, Barthw. Bower.*
12. " " 24. William Lumley of East Wilton, Co. York, Farmer, and Ann Purchas of Middleham, Co. York, Spinister. *W. Robert Keith, Ann Henderson.*
13. 1766. Jan. 3. John Kentish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, Jeweller, and Mary Hiscox of the same Parish, Spinister. *W. Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.*
14. " " 19. Patrick Ogilvie of Dundee, last from Newcastle, Shipmaster, and Ann Burn of St. George's in the East, London, Spinister. *W. Ka. Raitt, Barthw. Bower.*

15. 1766 Feb. 8. John Green of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, Mercht., and Elizabeth Smith of St. James, Westminster, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
16. „ „ 16. Hugh Alexander Kennedy of St. Anne's, Westminster, Doctor of Physic, and Devereux Chamberlain of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
17. „ March 31. James Moore of St. Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, Mercht., and Mary Adamson of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Helen Anderson, Barthw. Bower.
18. „ May 16. John Perier of St. Andrew, Holbourn, Gent., and Hannah Harrison of St. Ann, Soho, both of London, Spinster. *W.* James Wheeley, Barthw. Bower.
19. „ „ 27. William Menzies of Ancraft, Co. Durham, and Ann Crouther of Lowich, Co. Durham. *W.* Selby Crowther, Barthw. Bower.
20. „ June 28. Francis Chalie of St. Dunstan's in the East, Co. Middlesex, Wine Merchant, and Priscilla Bridges of Newchurch Parish, in the Strand, Co. Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
21. „ July 7. John Dewar, Esq., Ensign in the First Regimt. of Foot Guards, and Caroline Vernon of St. Clement Danes, Spinster, both of Co. Middlesex. *W.* John Hurst, Barthw. Bower.
22. „ „ 23. John Hall of Branspeth, Co. Durham, Mercht., and Alice Bedford of the city of Durham and Parish of Elvet, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Gurner, Barthw. Bower.
23. „ Aug. 17. John Redhead of St. Nicholas, city of Durham, Grocer, and Isabella Aisley of same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, John Dunlop.
24. „ „ 25. John Cole, Gent., and Sarah Salkeld, Spinster, both of Chester le Street, Co. Durham. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
25. „ Oct. 2. William Humphrey of Titchfield, Co. Southampton, Gent., and Mary Drake of Hound, Co. Southampton, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
26. „ „ 6. Charles Western, Esq., and Frances Shirley Bottan, both of Rivenhall, Co. Essex. *W.* Barthw. Bower, David Mayne.

(*To be continued.*)

149. GENEALOGY A SCIENCE.—The following extract from the *Athenæum* is worth a place in *N. N. & Q.*—ED. :—

Family history is a subject of surpassing interest. Now that men have come to know that Genealogy is a branch of Science, which, if rationally pursued, will be productive of important knowledge, it is ceasing to be degraded by being a mere slave to those who possess rank and title.

The American Antiquaries have taught us that the story of a peasant race may be as fraught with human interest as the chronicles of the Nevilles or the De Courcis.

*Athenæum*, Sept. 29, 1888.



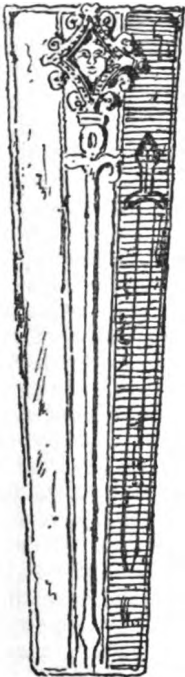
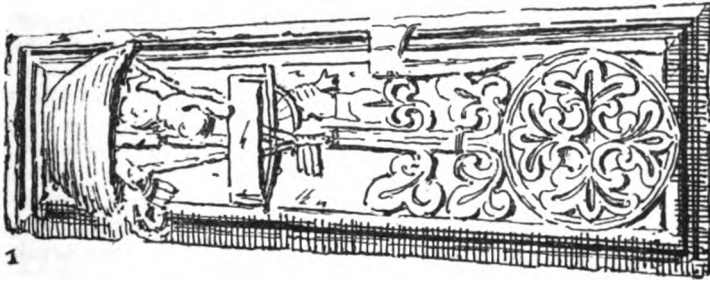
150. **SCULPTURED STONES AT DUNDEE.**—Recent alterations and improvements on the Street Architecture of Dundee have caused the removal of many of the older buildings which have been associated with the civic life of the burgh for centuries. Upon several of the buildings, which have been thus removed, there were sculptured coats of arms, merchants' marks, initials, and dates, most of which belonged to the sixteenth century. A few of these were preserved during the later demolitions, and they have been placed, most appropriately, in a chamber in the old steeple of Dundee, where they will be preserved for the inspection of future generations. The room where they are now kept also contains several pieces of antique sepulchral sculpture of a much earlier date, regarding which little has been written. The illustrations which we give afford some idea of the class of antiquities thus preserved, and may serve to direct the attention of antiquaries towards them.

1. The oldest of the five stones figured in the plate is delineated in Dr. Stewart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, though not so accurately as one might have wished. It forms the cover of a stone coffin, also preserved, which was found when excavations were being made for the foundation of the new churches that were erected in Dundee after the disastrous fire in 1841. The carving is in high relief, and in a fair state of preservation. The appearance of the floriated and inscribed cross proves that it belongs to the Early Christian Period. The lower portion is filled with sculpture representing a ship with an animal—apparently a bear—climbing up the rigging. At the stern of the boat a hand in the attitude of benediction is shown, and above the panel another hand is shown drawing a sword. No satisfactory explanation of the symbolism of this monument has been given.

2. The next stone in point of age shown in our illustration also forms the cover of a stone coffin, the carving of which has been very elaborate. The incised cross-hilted sword with which it is decorated makes it probable that the coffin had been occupied by a Knight-Templar, though his name and date cannot now be traced. The Templars had extensive possessions both in the burgh of Dundee and the surrounding country, and there are still preserved amongst the Town's charters records of sasines given by the Preceptor of St. John of Jerusalem towards the close of the sixteenth century.

3. The very beautiful sculpture of the arms of Charles II. with the date 1660 are notable as showing the Tudor badge as well as the emblems and arms of Scotland, England, Ireland, and France. This panel formerly decorated the street front of a building in the Nethergate of Dundee where was the entrance to a passage called Whitehall Close. As the building was erected *circa* 1750, the panel must have been removed from some previous structure, although it is difficult to tell where its original position was. Many doubtful stories regarding Whitehall Close are still in existence. It is asserted that the dwelling of the royal family of Scotland in Dundee stood within this Close, and that it obtained its name of Whitehall Close immediately after the Restoration. We have found no evidence whatever upon which to found such a statement. In early times the Kings who visited Dundee resided at the Monastery of the Franciscans, or with some wealthy citizen, and we can find no trace of any royal residence in Dundee after the destruction of the castle. It is true that there were some ancient vaulted chambers under one of the houses in Whitehall Close, and also that several of the houses in the close had sculptured

(150. SCULPTURED STONES—)



*W. Marshall del.*

fragments built into them bearing the royal arms accompanied by sententious injunctions to loyalty, but the existence of these does not necessarily imply that there ever was a royal palace there. The name of Whitehall Close is quite a modern invention. In 1560 the passage was called 'Spenss' Close,' and in 1727 it was described as 'David Jobsons' Close,' from the name of a wealthy brewer who occupied a large portion of it. It does not appear to have obtained the name of Whitehall Close before the end of last century. The original site of this carved panel is merely a matter of conjecture, and the following theory is put forth simply as a suggestion :—

One of the most extensive dwelling-houses in Whitehall Close was the property of James Lyon, baker, a scion of the Strathmore family. His son, Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse, an eminent judge previous to the Revolution of 1688, was a most pronounced Royalist, and was deprived of his office in consequence. He is known to antiquaries as the author of a collection of genealogical manuscripts now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and is often quoted as an authority upon heraldry. Who then would be more likely than Sir Patrick to testify his loyalty and to commemorate the Restoration by erecting such a panel as this? It is not improbable that the panel was removed from Sir Patrick's house, which had become ruinous, and was inserted over the entrance of the Close where it had stood.

4. Another of the stones in our illustration is interesting as giving both the family arms and the merchant's mark of a Dundee burgess. It appears to have been the lintel of a mantel-piece, and bears the initials J. P. = James Pierson, and M. C. = Margaret Carnegy, with the arms of the two families marshalled, with the date 1591. James Pierson was a merchant, and was entered on the Roll of Burgesses of Dundee on 7th February 1570, claiming his privilege through his father Walter Pierson, *institor*, who was enrolled in 1541.

5. The last of the stones shown in our picture is a fragment of the tombstone that was erected in the Church of Dundee as a memorial of Magister Colin Campbell who was minister there from 1617 till his death in 1638. He was born in 1577 and took his degree at St. Andrews University when in his twentieth year. In 1604 he was ordained as minister of Kettins in the Presbytery of Meigle and was translated to the third charge in Dundee in 1617. Though at first one of the Protestors against Episcopacy, he latterly became an ardent supporter of the king in his attempts to impose that form of Church government upon Scotland. His services were highly appreciated in Dundee, and are repeatedly recognised in the Council Minutes of the Burgh. He died on 13th June 1638, and was buried in the South Church. The tombstone which marked his resting-place was excavated from the ruins after the fire of 1841. He was married to Margaret Hay and three of his sons were engaged in the ministry, James Campbell being minister of St. Madoes, David, of Menmuir, and John, of Tealing.

To some of the other interesting sculptured fragments preserved in the Museum room of the old steeple of Dundee we may refer at some future time.

A. H. MILLAR.

151. ULSTER KING OF ARMS AND THE LAIRDS OF WESTQUARTER.<sup>1</sup>—  
I. *The Ogleface Baronetcy* [?].—During my researches into the history of the ancient and once powerful Scottish house of Livingston, I have had occasion to refer to the pedigree of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone<sup>2</sup> of Westquarter and Bedlormie, by whose death in 1853 the male line of the Lords Livingston of Callendar, Earls of Linlithgow, etc. etc., has apparently become extinct in Scotland; and for some time past I have been much puzzled over the 'Lineage' of the late baronet as given by Ulster in his popular *Landed Gentry* and other genealogical works.<sup>3</sup> For, not only does he give a generation too many in Sir Thomas's undoubted line of descent from Sir George Livingstone of Ogilface or Ogleface, the fourth son of William, sixth Lord Livingston, but he also distinctly asserts that this same Sir George 'was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May 1625,' when, as a matter of fact, I contend that not only had Sir George died before the above date, but, moreover, that no such baronetcy has ever existed.<sup>4</sup> Hence the long line of baronets—ten in all—that figures in Sir Bernard Burke's pages is purely mythical! The strangest circumstance, however, in connection with his account of this family is, that though there was never any Ogleface creation, yet some years later, in 1699, a baronetcy was conferred by William the Third on a Sir James Livingstone of *Westquarter*, from whom the late Sir Thomas was *not* directly descended, and, moreover, owing to the unusual wording of this patent it is open to doubt whether collateral heirs could inherit. This latter and authentic baronetcy is not referred to by Sir Bernard Burke! It is therefore my intention to endeavour to prove here, in the first place, the non-existence of the Ogleface baronetcy and the true lineage of the Livingstones of Ogleface, Bedlormie, and Westquarter; and, secondly, to give what I consider to be the real history of the Westquarter estates and title, as Ulster only vaguely alludes to the fact of these estates having passed from their former possessors—the Livingstones of Westquarter—into the ownership of the Ogleface or Bedlormie branch of the same family.

That Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface was never created a baronet of Nova Scotia can be demonstrated from the following facts:—

I. No such patent is to be found in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or elsewhere, that I know of, nor is his name entered in any authentic list of Nova Scotia baronets that I have come across in the course of my researches into my family history now extending over a period of ten years and more.

<sup>1</sup> Vide *Vicissitudes of Families* (remodelled edition), by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, vol. ii. pp. 219-239.

<sup>2</sup> The later generations of Bedlormie and Westquarter usually spelt their patronymic with the final *e*, hence I have followed their example in the above article as far as regards the members of their particular branch of the Livingston family.

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of this article I am quoting from the edition of *The Landed Gentry* published in 1868, the only copy by me, but on an examination of the last edition issued in 1886 I find the portion of the 'Lineage' treated of above is identical in both issues.

<sup>4</sup> On the *above-mentioned* date a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred on a David Livingston of Dunipace, but he was quite a different person altogether from his kinsman Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface, and from this David the late Sir Thomas was in no way descended. David Livingston's grant is entered in the Great Seal Register on that date—30th May 1625. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber li, No. 54. See also *Regist. Precep. Cart. pro Baronetis Nov. Scotia* ms., fol. 19. The *only other* Livingston Baronetcy granted about this period was the one conferred on John Livingston of Kinnaird, 25th June 1627. This gentleman was ancestor of the Earls of Newburgh, now represented in the female line by Prince Giustiniani Bandini.

II. That a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was granted *on the date given by Burke* to David Livingston of Dunipace. (See *ante*.)

III. That in no *original documents* in which his name occurs, either during his lifetime or after his decease, is he thus designated. For example, in documents prior to August 1594, in which month he was *knighthed*, as will be shown later on, he appears simply as 'George Levingstoun of Ogilface,' while after that date he is designated 'Sir George Levingstoun of Ogilface, *knight*'; and a curious circumstance in connection with this apocryphal baronetcy is that Ulster himself gives a copy of a formal deed or attestation drawn up in 1676 to prove, to quote his own words, 'the exact degree of relationship betwixt the ennobled families of Linlithgow and Callendar and the Ogleface or Westquarter branch [which] appears to have formed the subject of some legal inquiry, and immediately formal declarations and attestations under the hands and seals of both earls are prepared, and are afterwards recorded in the Register of Probate Writs. That by the Earl of Callendar is as follows:—"Wee Alexander Earl of Callendar Lord Livingstone and Almond &c. Doth hereby testify and declare that Sir Alexander Livingstone, *Knight*,<sup>1</sup> now of Craigengall, is lawful son and air to umquhile William Livingstone of Craigengall, who was lawful son and air to umquhile Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface, *Knight*,<sup>1</sup> the which Sir George Livingstone was next brother german to umquhile Alexander Earl of Linlithgow, our grandfather. Written by William Duncane, our servant; given under our hand at Callendar, this twenty-ane day of October, 1676 zeiris, Before thir witnesses Normand Livingston of Milnhill, and William Duncane above written." The attestation by the Earl of Linlithgow is precisely in the same terms, and is dated from the Castle of Midhope, this 20th September 1676.'<sup>2</sup> And yet, in the face of this document, which is perfectly correct in all its particulars, he must introduce *another* Alexander between the above Alexander of Craigengall (afterwards of Bedlormie) and his father William Livingstone of Craigengall, and, moreover, style them all baronets!

IV. That Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface died prior to the creation of the order of Nova Scotia Baronets is proved from a document in the possession of Mr. Fenton-Livingstone, the great-nephew of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone, and the present owner of the Westquarter estates. This document, which bears date 6th December 1616, is a 'Bond by John Bellenden, brother-german to the late Sir James Bellenden of Broughton, to William Livingstone, lawful son of *umquhile* George Livingstone of Ogilface,' etc., etc.<sup>3</sup> As, owing to the wide circulation of Sir Bernard

<sup>1</sup> The italics are my own.

<sup>2</sup> Vide *The Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. p. 225.

<sup>3</sup> Westquarter MSS. reported on by Sir William Fraser in the *Seventh Report, Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix, pp. 732 *et seq.*, Deed No. 13.

[N.B.—I may as well remark here that just as I had completed the above article, my contention as to the non-existence of an Ogleface baronetcy of 1625 received satisfactory confirmation from quite an unexpected quarter. For on my attention being called by a Scottish antiquarian friend to a volume catalogued in a second-hand bookseller's list as relating to the 'Calander Peerage Case,' I bought this book, and found it to be a very scarce privately printed copy of the 'Abstract of the Written Evidence to be laid before the Inquest for proving Sir Thomas Livingstone, of Ogilface and Bedlormie, Baronet, nearest and lawful Heir-Male in General of James, First Earl of Calander [Callendar], Lord Livingstone of Almond, who lived and died in the seventeenth century,' in which volume—printed in 1821—*no mention is made of Burke's creation of 1625*, the only reference in its pages to any baronetcy being to that of *Westquarter*, granted in 1699, of which more anon.]

Burke's justly popular publications, the lineage of this branch of the Livingston family has been largely copied from by the authors of other kindred works, I consider it may be advisable to preserve in the pages of *Northern Notes and Queries* what appears to me to be the correct pedigree of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter and Bedlormie, whose undoubted descent from a once illustrious, though unfortunate, house needs no embellishment by the insertion of a fictitious baronetcy. For the sake of comparison a copy of that portion of the *Landed Gentry* lineage containing the descent of Sir Thomas from Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface is printed in parallel columns.

*Landed Gentry*  
LINEAGE.

LINEAGE  
as  
reconstructed,  
with proofs.

WILLIAM,  
SIXTH LORD LIVINGSTON.

I. The Hon. George Livingstone of Ogleface, co. Linlithgow, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

NOTE.

It is highly probable that Sir Bernard Burke may have got his idea of an Ogleface baronetcy from Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*, for in the account of Sir Thomas's ancestors contained in volume viii.—*The Baronetage of Scotland*—of this ponderous work, the creations are given as follows:—

'Creations,—of Ogleface in 1625, and West-quarter in 1699.' To the latter creation is appended a note to the effect that 'Sir Thomas is heir and representative of this branch of the family.' The above volume of Playfair's work was published in 1811. It is a curious fact, however, that this writer does not make any other reference to this creation in his account of this family. What makes me think Burke followed Playfair is that the former also gives an Alexander too many, but it was apparently left to the latter to fill in the full date of the Ogleface creation, and hence, finding the Dunipace baronetcy the only Livingston patent registered under that year, it appears to have been made to do for Ogleface!

II. Sir William, who was succeeded by his son,

I. George Livingstone of Ogilface or Ogleface was the fourth son (the second that left issue) of the above William, sixth Lord Livingston. On the 19th April 1588 a charter under the Great Seal was granted to 'Willielmo Domino Levingstoun &c &c ac Georgio Levingstoun suo filio legitimo &c &c de totis et integris terris de Ogilface &c &c.'<sup>1</sup>

This George was knighted by King James VI. at the baptism of his eldest son, Prince Henry, in August 1594.<sup>2</sup> He married Margaret Crichtoun previous to 20th June 1597, on which date he assigned to her as a liferent provision after his decease the lands of Woodquarter of Ogilface, etc.<sup>3</sup> He became one of the adventurers for the plantation of forfeited estates in Ulster, and was enrolled on the 25th July 1609 for 2000 acres.<sup>4</sup> He died prior to December 1616,<sup>5</sup> and was succeeded by his son and heir,

II. William Livingstone, of Craigen-gall, Linlithgowshire, and Shancrekkan in Ireland.<sup>6</sup> He married Margaret

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xxxvi. No. 507.

<sup>2</sup> *Tracts Illustrative of Scotch History*, p. 486.

<sup>3</sup> *Westquarter MSS.* (*Seventh Report, Hist. MSS. Commission*), No. 8. Playfair says this lady was a 'daughter of the Hon. William Crichton, son of Lord Viscount Frendraught.'

<sup>4</sup> *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 330.

<sup>5</sup> See *ante* for proof of this statement. Burke says in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. p. 223, that he died 'prior to June 1628.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Willielmus Levingstoun, hæres Domini Georgii Levingstoun de Ogilface militis, patris,' according to a retour dated 21st January 1636 (*Inquis. Generales*, 2197). He is designated 'of Craigen-gall' in the 'Attestation of 1676' (see *ante*), also in sasine quoted from below, etc. etc.; and of 'Shancrekkan,' in a pass or safe-conduct, dated 3d August 1616 (vide *Westquarter MSS.* No. 12).

III. Sir Alexander, who was succeeded by his only son,

NOTE.

This is the Alexander too many mentioned above.

IV. Sir Alexander, designated of Bedlormie, who married Susannah Walker, heiress of Bedlormie, and was succeeded by his only son,

V. Sir Alexander. This gentleman married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Scott, Esq., by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir George, at whose decease without issue in 1729 the baronetcy devolved upon his brother,

Stewart,<sup>1</sup> and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir Alexander Livingstone of Craigengall, who acquired the lands of Bedlormie in the same county through his marriage to Susanna Walker, sole heiress of Patrick Walker of Bedlormie.<sup>2</sup> Sir Alexander died in May 1690,<sup>3</sup> and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Alexander Livingstone of Craigengall and Bedlormie. He married Henrietta Scott, 'daughter of the late Alexander Scott, goldsmith, Burgess of Edinburgh,' in 1683,<sup>4</sup> and died on the 13th of November 1720,<sup>5</sup> when he was succeeded by his eldest son,<sup>6</sup>

V. George Livingstone of Craigengall and Bedlormie, who was retoured heir to his father on the 27th February 1722.<sup>7</sup> He married in same year 'Francisca Kerr, lawful daughter of the deceased John Kerr, brother-german of the late Robert, Marquess of Lothian,'<sup>8</sup> and died, without leaving issue, prior to the 13th of November 1729,<sup>9</sup> when he was succeeded by his next younger brother under the entail of 1702, namely,

<sup>1</sup> A sasine proceeding on a charter of sale by James, Lord Livingston of Almond and Callendar, was granted in favour of 'William Livingston of Craigengall and Margaret Stewart his spouse, and Alexander Livingston, their son, and his heirs-male in fee, of an annual rent of 160 merks furth of the lands of Scheirhill, in the barony of Callendar,' and registered on the 24th November 1637 (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 45, fol. 508).

<sup>2</sup> Vide sasine on charter of alienation granted by Patrick Walker of Bedlormie, heritable proprietor thereof, to 'Alexander Livingston, eldest son of William Livingston of Craigengall, and Susanna Walker, his affianced spouse,' in conjunct fee, and to their heirs, of the lands of Bedlormie, reserving to said Patrick Walker his liferent thereof. Charter is dated at Pinkie, 26th March 1645, and sasine given on 2d April, registered 19th April 1645 (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 54, fol. 540). The contract of marriage, dated 14th March 1645, is still preserved at Westquarter (*Westquarter MSS.*, No. 17).

<sup>3</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 20th February 1696.

<sup>4</sup> Vide charter by Charles II. to Alexander Livingstone, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Craigengall, etc., dated at Windsor Castle, 11th May 1683 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxix. No. 76).

<sup>5</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 14th June 1721.

<sup>6</sup> On the 17th December 1702, the above Alexander Livingstone executed a deed of entail of his estates in favour of his eldest son, George, and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, they were to go to the other sons in the order of birth, viz. Alexander; James (of whom more anon, as he was the first of the Ogleface or Bedlormie Livingstones to possess the Westquarter estates); William (the second of his family to own Westquarter); Thomas, and their respective heirs-male; whom failing, to the other heirs-male of the body of the said Alexander Livingstone, etc. etc. (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xc. No. 64). Besides the sons mentioned by name in the above entail he had two others, Robert and Michael, probably born after the execution of this deed. Robert's eldest son ultimately succeeded all the persons mentioned above. There were also four daughters, not three as mentioned by Burke.

<sup>7</sup> Retour of service registered under date 26th April 1722.

<sup>8</sup> Vide marriage contract, dated 21st April 1722 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xc. No. 64).

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Recorded 25th November 1729.

VII. Sir Alexander, who died unmarried in 1766, and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. Sir William, designated of Westquarter and Bedlormie. This gentleman, dying without issue in 1769, was succeeded by his nephew,

IX. Sir Alexander, of Westquarter and Bedlormie, who married Anne, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of London, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, viz. :—

- I. Alexander Small, *d.* unmarried.
- II. William, *d.* unmarried.
- III. Thomas, his heir.
- IV. John Robert, *d.* unmarried.
- V. Thurstanus, *d.* without legitimate issue in 1839.
- VI. James, *d.* an infant.
- VII. George Augustus, killed in battle.

I. Anne, who married the Rev. John Thomas Fenton, Rector of Ousby and Torpenhow, Cumberland, and had issue—

1. John Thomas Fenton.
2. Alexander Fenton.
3. Robert Fenton.

VI. Alexander Livingstone, designated 'surgeon in Dalkeith' in his retour of service of above date.<sup>1</sup> The date of his death is probably as stated by Burke,<sup>2</sup> and, being unmarried, he was succeeded by his next surviving brother,<sup>3</sup>

VII. Captain William Livingstone (of whom more anon), the successful claimant to the Westquarter estates in the action '*Livingstone v. Lord Napier*,' finally decided in the plaintiff's favour by the House of Lords in 1765.<sup>4</sup> He married Helen —, <sup>5</sup> and died at Bedlormie on the 22d February 1769.<sup>6</sup> By the above lady he had no issue, and was thus succeeded by his nephew,

VIII. Alexander Livingstone,<sup>7</sup> who was, on the 18th August 1769, retoured heir to the estate of Bedlormie as the nearest male representative of his uncle George, under the entail of 1702;<sup>8</sup> and on the 1st January following was also served heir to the Westquarter estates as 'Heir-Male of Tailzie and Provision-General' to his uncle, Captain William Livingstone of Westquarter,<sup>9</sup> to which he was granted seisin six weeks later.<sup>10</sup> Between the years 1775 and 1778—as will be referred to again under the second portion of this article—he assumed the baronetcy of Westquarter, which had apparently been unclaimed since the death of Sir James Livingstone, of the original male line of Culter and Westquarter, the first baronet, in 1701. Thus this Alexander was the *first* of the Bedlormie branch of whom any authentic proof can be found in con-

<sup>1</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Recorded 25th November 1729.

<sup>2</sup> I cannot find any original evidence to prove the correctness of this date, but Burke has evidently copied it from Playfair's *Baronetage of Scotland*, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> James Livingstone of Westquarter, the *next younger* brother, had died previous to 1745; Playfair says in 1743. I cannot, however, find any record among the *Services of Heirs* of this William's succession to the Bedlormie estates, though the fact of his possessing these as well as Westquarter previous to his death in 1769 is undoubted.

<sup>4</sup> *House of Lords Journals*, 11th March 1765, Appeals 88.

<sup>5</sup> I have been unable to ascertain this lady's maiden name.

<sup>6</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 28th March 1769.

<sup>7</sup> He was the eldest son of Robert Livingstone, sixth son of Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie (see No. IV. in my list). Robert's wife was a Miss Baillie of Polkemmet.

<sup>8</sup> *Services of Heirs*. Registered on 29th November 1769.

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*. Registered on 24th of same month. In this retour he is described as 'being the son of Robert Livingstone.'

<sup>10</sup> Dated in Register of Stirlingshire Sasines, 14th February 1700.



4. George Livingstone Fenton, in holy orders, Chaplain of Poona, Bombay.
1. Anne, married William Henry Clarke, Esq., of Hexham House, Northumberland, and has two sons, Clement Henry and Livingstone.
2. Caroline, married to her cousin Robert Fenton, Esq.
3. Mary.

The eldest son, John Thomas Fenton, Esq., married Selina Heathcote, and has an only son, the present Thomas Livingstone Fenton Livingstone, Esq. of Westquarter.

Sir Alexander, married, secondly, Jane, daughter of the Hon. Captain Cranston, son of Lord Cranston, by whom he had two sons and a daughter—Francis, an officer in the army, *d.s.p.* David, killed in battle, *s.p.* Eliza, married to J. Kirksopp, Esq. of Spital.

Sir Alexander died in 1795, and was succeeded by the third but eldest surviving son of his first marriage.<sup>3</sup>

X. Sir Thomas, Admiral of the White, married, in 1809, Janet, only surviving daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart., of Mansfield, by whom (who died in 1831) he had no issue. Sir Thomas died 1st April 1853, and was succeeded at Westquarter, under a deed which he executed, by his great-nephew, the present Thomas Livingstone Fenton Livingstone, Esq. of Westquarter.

nection with the title of baronet.<sup>1</sup> He married twice, as stated correctly by Burke,<sup>2</sup> and died in 1795,<sup>3</sup> when he was succeeded by the third son of his first marriage,

IX. Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter and Bedlormie, by whose death, on the 1st of April 1853, the male line of the Ogleface Livingstones became extinct.

II. *The Westquarter Estate and Baronetcy.*—The original male line of Westquarter is said to have been descended from Robert, a younger son of the Sir John Livingston of Callendar who fell at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. I have, however, not been able to ascertain the correctness of this statement, but this is not of much importance, as, for the purpose of this article, we need not go further back

<sup>1</sup> For example, in the Registers of Sasines, quoted from above, his designation from 14th February 1770 to 21st August 1775 is that of 'Alexander Livingstone, Esquire of Westquarter,' simply; while in the next sasine in order of date in which his name occurs, and which was registered on the 26th May 1778, he is designated 'Sir Alex. Livingstone, of Westquarter, Baronet.'

<sup>2</sup> According to the *Annual Register* for 1795 Sir Alexander died on the 8th April in the above year, while the *Scots Magazine*, vol. lvii. p. 276, says he died on the 9th. —

<sup>3</sup> With the exception of a few additional particulars as to dates of marriages, etc., the account of Sir Alexander's family in the edition of 1886 is the same as above.

than the owner of Westquarter, *temp.* Mary Queen of Scots and her son James VI., and the contemporary of Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface.<sup>1</sup> This individual also bore the name of Robert, curiously enough, and died in January 1615,<sup>2</sup> when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, who died in August 1626,<sup>3</sup> leaving an only daughter, Helenor, to inherit his estate of Westquarter. This lady at the time of her father's death was betrothed to her kinsman William Livingston of Culter, the son and heir of Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface's younger brother Sir William Livingston of Culter, who had died in 1607, and whose tomb is still to be seen in Dundrennan Abbey.<sup>4</sup> This gentleman she subsequently married, and thus the estate of Westquarter came to be possessed by a nephew of that Sir George whose own direct descendants were ultimately to be its owners. William Livingston, the younger, of Culter, afterwards better known as 'Westquarter' from his wife's estate, served under his cousin the Earl of Callendar when the Scottish Army unsuccessfully attempted the rescue of Charles I. in 1648. On the capture of Carlisle he was left in charge as deputy-governor, and on the defeat of this expedition by Cromwell he had to surrender the town to the English, and returned home to meet with the usual reception accorded to the unfortunate 'Engagers' by the fanatical ministers of the Kirk Session of his parish. 'Westquarter' and his wife appear to have both died in 1679<sup>5</sup> when their eldest surviving son James succeeded to the family estate of Westquarter. This James married the widow of his kinsman Alexander Livingston, second Earl of Callendar, and 'on account of his known fidelity and integrity' was created a Knight Baronet by William III. by patent dated the 30th of May 1699.<sup>6</sup> Sir James died in November or December 1701,<sup>7</sup> and having no children his estate of Westquarter, in accordance with the terms of his marriage contract, passed into the possession of his widow, who shortly afterwards married again<sup>8</sup>—her third husband being James, third Earl of Findlater. Before she could legally become the owner of Westquarter, she had to obtain the consent of Sir James's nearest living relative, who happened to be his niece Helen Livingston, Lady Newton, and who had, as 'heir-general,' been retoured as such to her uncle early in 1702.<sup>9</sup> This latter lady thereupon, by a deed

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the above pedigree of the male line of Westquarter is compiled from researches made among the Particular Registers of Sasines for Stirling-shire in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. ii., 19th April 1615.

<sup>3</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. iii., 15th August 1627.

<sup>4</sup> The inscription on his tomb reads as follows:—'Heir . Lys . Ane . Right . Honorable . [M]an . Sir . Will[iam] . [L]ivingstoun . Of . Culter . Knight . Brother . To . The . Noble . Earle . Of . Linlithgow . Quha . Died . 2 . May . Anno . 1607' (Hutchison, *Memorials of Dundrennan Abbey*, pp. 27, 28). Wood's *Douglas Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 126, styles him also 'of Westquarter' from probably confusing the father with the son, as both bore the same Christian name.

<sup>5</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. ix., 20th June 1679 and 26th June 1679.

<sup>6</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxxvi. No. 70.

<sup>7</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. xi., 22d June 1705, and *Com. Edinburgh, Testaments*, vol. lxxxii., 13th Sept. 1705.

<sup>8</sup> This lady was Lady Mary Hamilton, a daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton.

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, booked 23d Jany. 1702, also as 'heir-special in Westquarter, etc.,' 29th May 1702.

dated 29th December 1704, divested herself 'of the fourth part of the lands of Redding, called Westquarter, with mansion house, seat in Parish Church of Falkirk, and the great lodging in the said town,' which she as 'brother's daughter and heir of the deceased James Livingstone of Westquarter' had been granted sasine of, in favour of 'Mary, Countess of Callendar, then Countess of Findlater,' with the consent of Sir Richard Newton of that Ilk, her husband.<sup>1</sup>

The Countess of Findlater having no children of her own, and probably considering that it would be a pity to let an estate which had belonged for so many generations to the Livingstones go out of the possession of that family, executed a settlement on the 8th March in the following year by which, with the consent of her husband, the above lands were entailed after providing for their joint life interest in the same, on 'James Livingstone, third son of Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie (No. iv. in my Lineage), and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing to his other heirs-male, whom failing, to such person as the said Countess Mary should name by writing under her hand, and failing thereof to the said James Livingstone his nearest heirs or assignees whatsoever.'<sup>2</sup> The Countess having died two months after the signing of this deed,<sup>3</sup> the succession opened to the above James, then a minor, who, in 1706, took infestment upon the precept contained in Helen Livingstone's disposition to the Countess.<sup>4</sup> After coming of age James, who evidently did not wish to be bound by the entail, resigned the estate into the hands of the superior, from whom, in 1728, he obtained a fresh charter without the restrictions he objected to. He, thereupon, shortly afterwards still further complicated matters by selling these lands to Mr. William Drummond of Grange, who again in 1734 sold the same to Francis Lord Napier.<sup>5</sup> Thus the original intention of the Countess of Findlater to keep this estate in the possession of her first and second husbands' family had been so far frustrated by the very first person of that surname on whom she had disposed it by the entail of 1705. James Livingstone died within a few years after Lord Napier's purchase of Westquarter, and leaving no issue, his immediate younger brother, Captain William Livingstone, would, in the natural course of events, have been his successor.<sup>6</sup> For some time the latter took no steps to recover the estate, probably being ignorant of the fact that his brother's right to sell Westquarter was illegal; but from whatever reason the delay arose from,<sup>7</sup> it

<sup>1</sup> Recorded in *Stirling Sasines*, vol. xx. folio 393.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> She died on the 4th May 1705, without, however, ever having been infest in these lands (*Com. of Edinburgh, Testaments*, vol. lxxxii. 13th Sept. 1705; *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. pp. 334-5).

<sup>4</sup> *Faculty Decisions, 1757-1760*, vol. ii. pp. 38-41. Sasine registered 8th January 1707, vide *Stirling Sasines*, H. M. General Register House.

<sup>5</sup> *Faculty Decisions*.

<sup>6</sup> Playfair says he died in 1743 (*British Family Antiquity*, vol. viii. p. 15).

<sup>7</sup> According to a family tradition of which Sir Bernard Burke gives an account in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. pp. 228-230, the recovery of Westquarter was delayed by the loss of the title-deeds, and it was not until the unexpected and romantic discovery of these important documents by Sir Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie, the father of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter, at a wayside inn, that led to Sir Alexander successfully ousting the Napiers. Though this tradition is still credited by his descendants, researches among the decisions of the Court of Session and House of Lords Appeals clearly prove, as stated above in the text, that the action was fought and won, not by Sir Alexander, but by his uncle and predecessor, Captain William Livingstone.

was not until the early part of 1756 that the gallant captain commenced proceedings by obtaining a retour of service 'as heir of tailzie and provision to the deceased Mary, Countess of Findlater,' on the strength of which document he was thereupon infeft in these lands.<sup>1</sup> This led to his bringing an action at law against Francis, Lord Napier, for improper possession, which first came on for hearing before the Court of Session on the 9th March 1757.<sup>2</sup> The plaintiff's, or 'pursuer's' (according to Scottish legal phraseology) case being briefly as follows:—Firstly, that James Livingstone had made up no title to the estate, that a service was necessary, and without it the infeftment and subsequent charter were of no effect; Secondly, if James Livingstone was held to have completed his title, he was bound by the conditions of the entail, which had been inserted in his first infeftment, and in either case, the deeds in question were null, and ought to be set aside. Lord Napier's defence was that James Livingstone was joint heir with the Countess, and not a substitute, and consequently was not bound by the fetters of the entail.<sup>3</sup>

The preliminary action of the 9th March 1757 went in favour of Captain Livingstone, as the Lords of Session found 'that the pursuer had a sufficient title to force production of all deeds granted by the Countess of Findlater on James Livingston.'<sup>4</sup> It was not, however, until five years later—3d March 1762—that the plaintiff won his case in the Scottish Courts, when 'the Lords found that James Livingstone was called to the succession as heir substituted to the Countess, and as the Countess's right was personal and incomplete, a general service of James to the person last infeft was necessary, and therefore that his base infeftment did not vest the lands.'<sup>5</sup> This judgment being appealed against by Lord Napier, this hard-fought action was not finally decided in Captain Livingstone's favour until the 11th March 1765, on which date the House of Lords confirmed the above decision of the Court of Session, and dismissed Lord Napier's appeal.<sup>6</sup> The successful plaintiff did not live long enough to derive much personal benefit from this victory, for he died at his mansion-house of Bedlormie, within four years of the dismissal of Lord Napier's appeal by the House of Lords, when he was succeeded in the possession of both the Bedlormie and Westquarter estates by his nephew Alexander.<sup>7</sup>

So far I have traced only the succession of the Ogleface or Bedlormie Livingstones to the 'Westquarter Estate': it now remains for me to relate briefly what I consider to be the true facts of the case as regards their title to the 'Westquarter Baronetcy,' which was conferred on James Livingstone of Culter and Westquarter by William III. in 1699. The copy of the original patent granting this baronetcy, as recorded in the Great Seal Register in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, contains the following limitation (see below) as to the destination of the title after the first

<sup>1</sup> *Services of Heirs*, dated 23d January 1756, and registered 4th February same year.

<sup>2</sup> 'Captain William Livingston against Francis, Lord Napier. Whether the fee of an estate vests *ipso jure* without a service in a nominatim substitute in a tailzie.'—*Faculty Decisions*, 1757-1760, vol. ii. pp. 38-41.

<sup>3</sup> *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. pp. 334-5.

<sup>4</sup> *Faculty Decisions*, 1757-1760, vol. ii. pp. 38-41.

<sup>5</sup> *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. p. 335.

<sup>6</sup> *Journals of the House of Lords*, vol. xxxi. p. 71.

<sup>7</sup> He died on the 22d February 1769.

baronet's death, and as he never had a son, or any child at all, it appears very doubtful to me whether a collateral heir could inherit the dignity, simply on the strength of his possessing the lands. And it is a very curious fact that, as already mentioned in the corrected Lineage, it was not until some years after his succession to the estates that the above Alexander assumed the title of baronet, to which, moreover, neither of his uncles and predecessors had laid claim.<sup>1</sup>

(Limitation as to heirs referred to above.)

... 'Damus concedimus et conferimus In Jacobum Livingstoun de Westquarter ob notam suam fidelitatem et integritatem *Et in filium natu maximum de ejus corpore* (post suum decessum) *Ejusque hæredes masculos successive* Titulum honorem ordinem gradum et dignitatem Militis Baroneti perque præsentis facimus Creamus et constituimus eundem Jacobum Livingstoun ejusque antedictos successive in perpetuum Milites Baronetos ac ipsos Eorumque uxores et liberos respective et successive dicto Titulo cum loca et præcedentia tum in privato et in publico post datum præsentium frui et gaudere Ordinamus sicut quivis alius Miles Baronetus in dicto Regno etc. etc.' . . . <sup>2</sup>

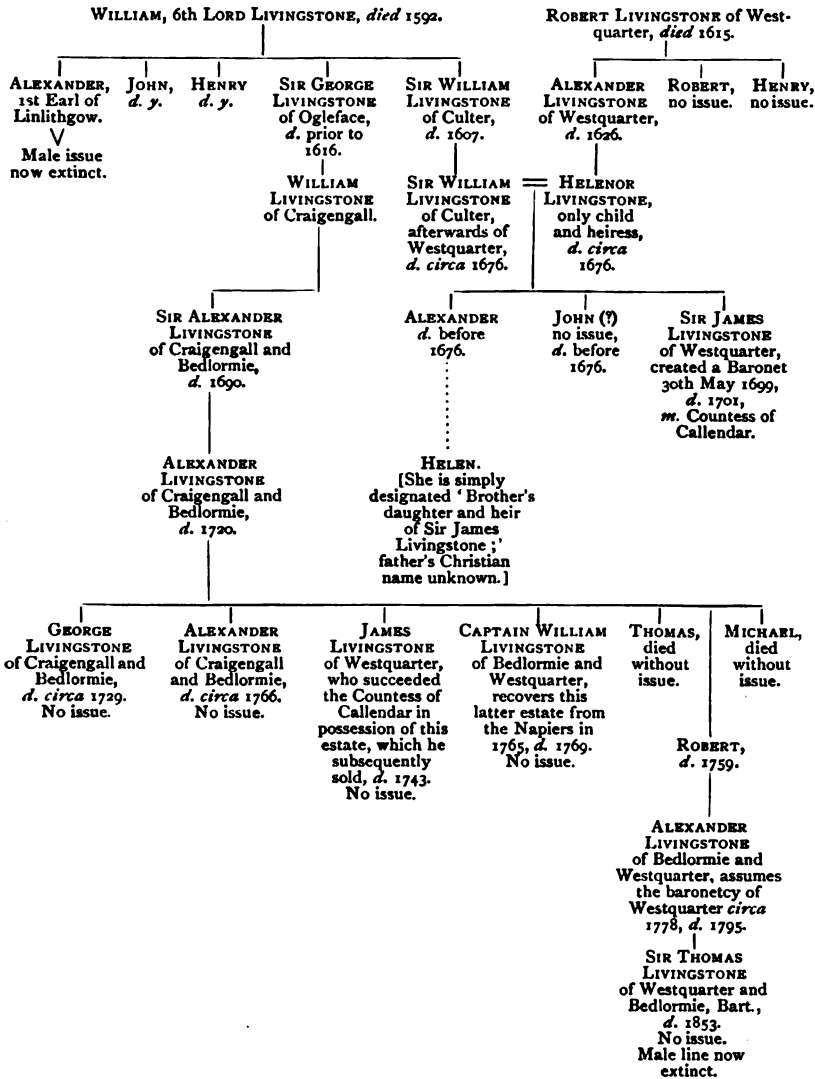
#### TRANSLATION.

... 'Do give, grant, and confer upon James Livingston of Westquarter, on account of his honour, fidelity and integrity, *and upon the eldest son of his body* (after his decease) *and his heirs-male in succession*, the title, honour, rank, grade, and dignity of a Knight Baronet, and by these presents do make, create, and constitute the same James Livingston and his aforesaid successively for ever Knights Baronets, and do ordain them and their wives and children respectively and successively, after the date of these presents, to possess and enjoy the said title with place and precedency as well in private as in public like as any other Knight Baronet in the said kingdom.' . . .

The intentions of the above clause appears to me to be to limit the succession to *the heirs of the body* of the above Sir James Livingston of Westquarter, and as he left no heirs of the body, then the title would have become extinct on his death in 1701. With the following tables, which will better explain the position of affairs, I must now close this article :—

<sup>1</sup> Even in the 'Abstract of Evidence,' referred to before, and which was printed by the orders of the last baronet, Sir Thomas, son and successor of the above Alexander, the latter is given as the first of the Bedlormie branch that 'succeeded to the Scottish Baronetage of Westquarter.' (*Vide p. 17*, also pedigree attached to this 'Abstract.')

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxxvi. No. 70. The above patent is dated at Kensington Palace, 30th May 1699, or exactly seventy-four years later than the date assigned by Burke to his Ogleface creation !



E. B. LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot.,  
 Author of *The Livingstons of Callendar and Their Principal Cadets.*

152. DRAGON LEGENDS.—Doubtless to the prevalence of serpent worship in very early times we owe the existence of the numerous stories, all of which bear some resemblance to the classical myth of Andromeda and Perseus or the early Christian myth of St. George and the Dragon. Several instances of such legends are given in Mr. Parkinson's *Yorkshire Legends and Traditions*, and others are given below, as it is desirable that such stories should not be lost sight of. It will be seen

that whether occurring in Gloucestershire in England, or in Forfarshire in Scotland, they bear a strong resemblance to each other.

(1) The Dragon of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.—‘The story is that a serpent of prodigious bigness was a great grievance to all the country about Deerhurst, by poisoning the inhabitants and killing their cattle. The inhabitants petitioned the king, and a proclamation was issued out, that whosoever should kill the serpent should enjoy an estate on Walton-Hill in this parish, which then belonged to the crown. One John Smith, a labourer, engaged in the enterprise and succeeded: For having put a quantity of milk in a place to which the serpent resorted, he gorged the whole, agreeable to expectation, and lay down to sleep in the sun, with his scales ruffled up. Seeing him in that position, Smith advanced, and striking him between the scales with his axe, took off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoyed the estate, when Sir Robert Atkins compiled this account, and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of their family, had then the axe in his possession.’—Rudder’s *History of Gloucestershire*, pp. 402, 403.

(2) The ‘Worm’ of Linton, Peeblesshire.—‘A piece of rude sculpture still visible on one of the walls of the church, above the principal door, represents a horseman in complete armour, with a falcon on his arm, in the act of driving his lance down the throat of a nondescript fierce animal. An inscription is affirmed to have run thus—

“The wode Laird of Lariston  
Slew the worm of Wormes glen,  
And wan all Lintoun parochine,”

in allusion to a traditionary exploit of Somerville of Linton, the founder of the Scottish branch of that family in 1174.’—See *Memories of the Somervills*, p. 45; *Origines Parochiales*, vol. i. pp. 431-432, vide Pennecuik’s *Description of Tweeddale*, p. 158, etc.

(3) Arbuthnot, Perthshire.—‘In the church is a stone effigy said to be a memorial of a certain “Sir Hugh the Blond,” who killed a dragon which infested the district. There is a carved monster at the feet of the knight, such as is often met with in mediæval tombs. This may have given rise to the tradition.’

(4) The Dragon of Strike Martin, Forfarshire.—About three miles north from Dundee, in the hollow of Strath Dighty, and close to the little stream bearing the latter name, are a few houses called Strath Martine, locally denominated Strike-Martine. It appears that, long long ago, a wealthy farmer occupied an adjoining farm called Pittempan, who was blessed with a family of nine bonny daughters. Coming from the labours of the field one sultry summer evening, he desired his eldest daughter, as he was fatigued, to bring him a draught of cool water from the well. . . . As she did not return . . . the second was sent on the same errand, and so on until the whole nine sisters were sent. There being no appearance of any returning, . . . he went himself to learn the cause. . . . On coming to the spring he beheld the nine girls lying weltering in their blood within the folds of an enormous dragon. He alarmed the neighbourhood, and a large concourse of people gave chase to the monster, among them a young man named Martin, a lover of one of the maidens. Coming up with the monster as it was crossing the Dighty, making for the hills, he attacked it with a club—the crowd exclaiming ‘Strike, Martin!’ About two miles north from this the monster was killed; the spot is in one

of the fields of the farm of Balbeuchly, and is marked with an ancient-looking stone covered with a representation of the reptile. In the eastern gable of one of the buildings in a row of old ruinous farm-buildings on the north of Strathmartine Church, an old monument is built bearing the figure of a man with a head having some resemblance to a swain, and on his shoulder he is carrying some kind of implement or weapon. A short distance from this, at the gate of the school-master's garden, there is another monument upon which two serpents are sculptured. These two monuments, in connection with the one on the farm of Balbeuchly, are traditionally believed to have reference to the tragical event. The fountain is still known as 'the Nine Maidens' Well,' and the following doggerel has been handed down from time immemorial:—

'It was temptit at Pittempan,  
Draggelt at Ba-Dragon,  
Stricken at Strike-Martine,  
And killed at Martin Stane' (p. 158).

—Abridged from *Rambles in Forfarshire*, by James Myles. Dundee, James Myles, 1850.

153. GLASGOW FASTING MAN IN ITALY.—*Extracted from the State Papers (Venetian), 1527-1533.*

789. Bull of Clement VII. for John Scott, Layman of the Diocese of Glasgow.<sup>1</sup>

Is induced to accede to his pious demands. His competitors and enemies who sought to obtain certain estates and possessions belonging to him by inheritance, and certain adherents of theirs having thrown him into prison, he was sustained in said prison during thirty-three days, without food and without drink or human consolation, remaining comforted solely by our Lord Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin Mary, and by St. Ninian, bishop and confessor, whose miracles in Scotland become daily more and more resplendent. Having been released from that prison, and revived with meat and drink, and his competitors and enemies persecuting him more rabidly, he was driven to take refuge in the Monastery of Holyrood. He remained there without food and drink for 106 days, and in the meanwhile made a vow that if released from such distresses and tribulations, he would visit the Sepulchre of Christ at Jerusalem, and the places of the Holy Land, as also the body and relics of St. Ninian, deposited in the Church of Whitehern (*in ecclesia Candida Casæ*),<sup>2</sup> without eating flesh or fish. Shortly afterwards, being freed and at liberty, he visited the relics of St. Ninian, and then directed his steps towards Jerusalem, traversing the kingdom of England, where he suffered much adversity.

The Pope therefore grants to him, and to one companion to be chosen by him, license to visit Jerusalem and the Holy Land. As his own means (*vires*) do not suffice, the Pope remits to all Christians who shall have supplied him and his companion with necessaries, so many seven years, and the like number of fasts enjoined them as penance.

Rome, at St. Peters, 1532, 21st July, 9 pont. Signed: Friar Bernardo.  
[*Latin.*]

<sup>1</sup> Another bull of a similar tenour, dated Bologna, 6 *id.* Feb. 1532, 10 pont., is printed in Rymer, xiv. 447. There is an allusion to John Scott in Mr. Froude's *History of England*, vol. i. pp. 294, 295, ed. London, 1856.

<sup>2</sup> The translation was made from the original Diaries, which are not pagged.

<sup>3</sup> The Church of Whitehern was situated in Galloway, and the relics of St. Ninian were preserved at Whitehern until the Reformation.

1532.  
July 21,  
Sanuto Diaries  
v. lvi.<sup>3</sup>



801. John Scott, the Glasgow Faster.

1532.  
Sept. 1.  
Sanuto Diaries,  
v. lvi.  
(Originals.)

Attestation of his abstinence by the Bolognese Vianesio Albergati.

Vianesio Albergati to his candid readers, greeting.

The Rev. Father in Christ the Lucchese Silvestro Dario, auditor of the 'Rota' of our Holy Lord Pope Clement VII., and Nuncio to the King of Scotland, notified to me that John Scott, a man of probity, and of noble Scottish lineage, moved by piety towards God, abstained from food and drink during three consecutive months. Lest this should appear incredible, I interrogated the said Scott, by an interpreter, whether he had remained for so long a while without eating or drinking. As he maintained that it was perfectly true, I asked him whether he would abstain for some days from eating and drinking, which, with God's help, he promised to do. Having stripped him of all his apparel, lest he should secrete anything whereby to recruit his strength and deceive me, and having clad him in other raiment, I kept him for 11 consecutive days and nights in my house, in a bedchamber (*cubiculo*), most carefully closed and sealed (*clauso et obsignato*). I kept the strictest watch, lest anything should enter that could serve for food and drink, for I always kept the keys of said bedchamber (*ipsius cubiculi*) in my own possession, in order that I might convince myself whether any one could live so long without eating and drinking. On the expiration of 11 days, the said John having most constantly endured so long an abstinence, and having always preserved the same complexion (*colorem*), vigour, and pulse, which seemed singularly marvellous to the learned physicians who came very frequently to visit him; and as he had now exceeded the number of days during which a man can live without food and drink, I let him out of the bedchamber (*cubiculo*), he neither requesting nor expecting his discharge; and I enabled him to depart (*ac ei abeundi facultatem feci*).

During the whole time that I watched him under close custody, he prayed God and the saints continually, save when he talked or slept; of which thing I call to witness God Almighty, whose Majesty may not be deceived; and if I lie, I do not deprecate His eternal wrath. Farewell, excellent readers, and as no advantage can accrue to me from so impudent a lie, in case I do lie, believe the thing itself to be most true and most certain, as it is.

Rome, 1st September 1532.

Vianesio Albergati, Bolognese.

So it is with my own hand.

*Registered by Sanuto, 30th September 1532.*

[Latin.]

1532.  
Sept. 30.  
Sanuto Diaries  
v. lvii. p. 25.

810. Marco Antonio Venier, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the Signory.

John Scott, who came from Scotland, his country, on his way to the Holy Sepulchre, is here; he offered the Pope to remain many days without any food, and his Holiness gave him in custody to trustworthy persons, who kept him securely locked up for 13 days without having eaten. He remained there the whole time, always in prayer, and would have staid longer had not the Pope desired him to be set at liberty, and that food should be given him. This proceeds from divine grace rather than from

deceit, '*o otto alcuno.*' On his aforesaid voyage he will visit Venice. Has been requested both by him and by the chief personages here to recommend him. Beseeches the Signory to concede him favour.

Rome, 30th September.

*Registered by Sanuto, 5th October.*

[*Italian.*]

812. John Scott.

Reading in the Senate of the letter from Marco Antonio Venier. (*Note by Sanuto Diaries, v. lviii. p. 28.* 1532. Oct. 5.)

A letter came from our ambassador at Rome, dated 30th September. He writes that one John Scott has arrived there on his way to Jerusalem. He professes to remain many days without eating. The Pope placed him with a guard; he remained thirteen days, praying the whole time, without taking any food; on their expiration the Pope gave him leave to restore himself. He is coming to Venice with a brief of recommendation from the Pope, for his voyage to Jerusalem. The letter was read in the Senate.

[*Italian.*]

814. John Scott at Venice. (*Note by Sanuto.*)

1532. Oct. 6. Sanuto Diaries, v. lviii. p. 29.

This morning came to the Doge, Dom. John Scott, who, according to the letter from Rome, remains many days without eating. His Serenity sent him to the Chiefs of the Ten. He was accompanied by Ser Michiel Morosini, to whom he brought a letter of recommendation from Cardinal Pisani. He cannot speak (*Italian?*); is about 50 years old; long hair, red face, rather fat; is wrapped round the body in a very sorry cloth garment; and holds in his hand a book of offices (*uno officio*), on which his eyes are bent. He has with him a Scot, who can speak nothing but Scotch, and no one understood him. On his departure from Rome the Pope gave him twelve crowns for his journey hither. He exhibited a certificate '*di uno di Scozia,*' how that he (Scott) had passed three months without eating anything, during which interval he communicated twice. There is also a certificate from Rome, to the effect that he had been locked up in a chamber for ten days without taking any food. The Chiefs of the Ten then sent for the cellarer of S. Giorgio Maggiore, and desired him to keep the two Scots for ten days, after which they will be sent to San Spirito,<sup>1</sup> and to other friaries, until a safe passage to Jerusalem can be procured for them. Many persons went to see him (John Scott).

[*Italian.*]

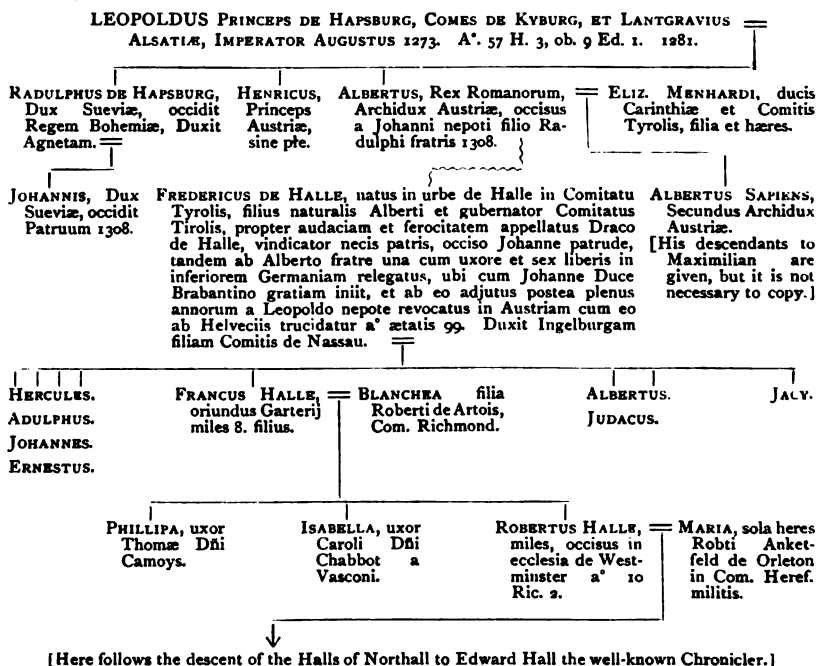
154. SIR FRANK VAN HALEN, KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.<sup>2</sup>—Sir Francis van Halen, Hale, or Halle, for the name is spelt in various ways, was not

<sup>1</sup> In the year 1532 the island of S. Spirito, in the Venetian Lagoons, was inhabited by the '*Canons of S. Spirito.*' (See Flamingo Corner.)

<sup>2</sup> As this paper deals with a subject in no way connected with Scotland, I may be permitted to explain that it was written for and accepted by *The Genealogist*. As, however, some changes are being made in the management of this valuable magazine, I have been advised to print it in the *Scottish Antiquary*. I do this chiefly because the forthcoming volume of the Harleian Society will, I believe, contain the Pedigree of Hall of Northall, and some of my readers may value the light I have been able to throw on the history of the knight so rashly claimed by that family as their ancestor.

A. W. C. H.

one of the twenty-six knights who are styled 'Founders' of the Order of the Garter. He was admitted as thirty-fourth on the roll in place of Sir Otho Holland, who died 3d September 1359. His valour, his high social position, and his personal services to King Edward III., both in arms and finance, made him a worthy comrade in a band which contained such heroes as the Black Prince, Sir Walter Manny, and the Captal de Buch. Sir Frank's warlike achievements are recorded by Froissart, but little has been hitherto known of his personal or family history. Beltz, in his history of the Order of the Garter (pp. 122-127), confesses that he has been unable to obtain a reliable account of this knight. He very naturally rejects the only one which was available when he wrote, viz. one given in the pedigree of the Halls of Northall (Vincent, No. 134, fol. 479, in Coll. Armor.). Vincent is regarded as a painstaking and accurate herald; it is strange that he passed a pedigree full of blunders, only some of which Beltz points out. As this pedigree contains the name of Sir Frank van Halle, it will be necessary to print at least a portion of it, and then to give an account of the family to which he really belonged, drawn from authentic sources, which will utterly disprove Vincent's statements. The following is taken from the Hall pedigree amongst the Harl. mss. 1396, fol. 143*b*; it agrees with all that Beltz says of the one in the College of Arms which I have not seen; it will, I believe, appear *in extenso* in the forthcoming volume of *Pedigrees of Shropshire Families*, printed for the Harleian Society.



account of Sir Frank's descent, marriage, and issue, founded on official records and the works of distinguished foreign genealogists, some of which Beltz probably did not consult; even had he done so, he would not have derived the assistance from them which I have found, as I have had to guide me in perusing them more than three hundred extracts from the archives of the city of Malines, made for me by the Archiviste en Chef, M. Victor Hermans—whose skill as a genealogist has enabled him to add many notes and references to standard works which have proved exceedingly useful.<sup>1</sup>

In the 13th and 14th centuries many wealthy and noble Italians settled in Brabant and Flanders, their skill in finance making their residence profitable to the Flemings, whose wares were sent to every market in the world. The family of Mirabelle<sup>2</sup> was of great antiquity and distinction in Italy, where the adage was known in early times, 'I Mirabelli sorsero presto, e presto si estinsero.' 'Teatro Araldica, du L. Teltoni. E. F. Saladini. vol Terzo. Lodi 1843 (art. Dalla Porta)' mentions 'Dai Conti di Lomello, e Mirabello, e Langosco . . . ed altre grandi ed illustri genovesi famiglie;' and again, 'I conti de Mirabello, di Langosco . . . fu uno dei maggiori capitani che sorra il ogni altro si sia segnalato nelle guerre di Lombardia.' They bore *gu.* a lion *or*, armed, langued, and crowned *az.* These, their paternal arms, have been always borne by the descendants of John de Mirabelle, although the name was gradually given up for that of Halen. The Mirabelle CREST is a demi-lion *or*, armed, langued, and crowned *azure*, between two wings *sable*. The CRI is 'Mirabello,' and the MOTTO 'Sine deo nil.' The accompanying plate is from an old drawing sent me by the late Colonel van Halen of Brussels.

A branch of the family settled in Sicily bore the arms, with the lion supporting a flag charged with France *az.*, three fleurs de lys, with a label of three points *or* for Anjou.

Though I have not yet succeeded in discovering the exact nature of it, it is almost certain that a connection existed between the noble Italian house and John de Mirabelle of Malines, who is described as a Lombard. He must have been a man not only of wealth, but also of good family, for he was permitted to contract a marriage with 'la Dame van

Halens, for he was permitted to contract a marriage with 'la Dame van

<sup>1</sup> Some of the information given in this paper is to be found in my *History of the Van Halen or Hallen Family*, privately printed in 1885. Since its issue I have learned many more facts concerning Sir Francis van Halen. I still hope to be enabled to trace the family of Mirabelle of Brabant to its home in Italy, and shall feel grateful to any student of Italian genealogy for such assistance as he may be able to give me. 'Mercatores de Italia in Flandria' were a wealthy and a noble race, and it is surprising that no attempt has been made to write an account of them.

Mirabello is a village near Benevento in Italy.



Halen.<sup>1</sup> The date of this marriage I have not discovered ; she, however, was alive December 25, 1348, when her name occurs in the city accounts. At this time she must have been an old woman, for her grandsons were grown up. By this marriage John de Mirabelle had at least two sons.

1. John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, of whom below.

2. Francis de Mirabelle, who is mentioned in Grammayre's *History*.

Probably Leo de Mirabelle, who in 1340 lent King Edward III., when at Antwerp, ten thousand pounds (Rym. *Fæd.*, tom. ii. part iv. p. 63), was another son.

John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, elder son, was a person of considerable importance ; he became Receveur-General of Brabant, and acquired the important seigneurie de Perwez and other domains, he, however, made many enemies, and is said to have died in prison, where he certainly was in 1318, as the accounts of the city of Malines (1318-19, fol. 148. v°.) prove. His first wife was Mary, la Dame de Perwez,<sup>2</sup> by whom he had two sons.

1. Simon, who married Isabelle, Dame de Somerghem Ecclo., etc., and was assassinated 9th May 1346, leaving one child, a daughter. His name occurs (Pat. 26, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 18), where I find that his widow sued for certain unliquidated pecuniary claims upon Edward, for which the king granted a patent to Sir Frank de Hale, brother of Simon, in which it is also recited that Sir Frank had engaged to attend the king's service with twenty-five men-at-arms during his life at £300 per annum.

2. Frank or Francis, of whom below.

John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, after the death of the Dame de Perwez, married, 29th May 1312, Mary (or Sophia) de Berthout,<sup>3</sup> 'la Dame de Malines' (*Accounts of the City of Malines*, 1311, 12, fol. 167, r.) ; by her, who survived him, he does not appear to have had any children.

Francis de Mirabelle dit van Halen, second son of John, is known more frequently by the name Halen. The name Mirabelle was seldom used by his descendants, though it was occasionally, as is proved by an epitaph in the Abbey Church of St. Michel, Antwerp, 'Venerando Johanni de Mirabelle dicto de Halen præclaro hujus urbis multis Annis Senatori . . . decessit . . . anno 1570.'

I have not been able to find the date of Sir Frank's birth, which must have occurred about 1300-1310. The proof that he and Simon were

<sup>1</sup> The fief of Halen was near Diest. I have not, however, discovered any account of the family of which John de Mirabelle's wife appears to have been the heiress. As she survived her grandson, Sir Simon de Mirabelle, the Sire de Perwez, her title would be merged in those possessed by his only daughter and heir.

<sup>2</sup> Mary, Dame de Perwez, was a daughter, by Alice de Audenarde, of Godfrey, Count de Vianden, Sire de Perwez, son of Philip, Count de Vianden, by Mary, dame de Perwez, daughter, by Alice de Grimberg, of Godfrey, Sire de Perwez, son, by Alice d'Orbais, of William de Lovaine, Sire de Perwez, son by his second wife, Ymane de Los, of Godfrey, Count of Brabant, who died A.D. 1190. Through his mother, Sir Francis was descended from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England, and the most distinguished families of Europe. The arms of the Counts de Vianden were *gu.* an escocheon *arg.*, but Count Godfrey, the father of Mary, adopted in place of these the arms of Perwez, viz. *gu.* a fess *arg.*, which arms Sir Francis and his descendants could quarter with Mirabelle and Halen.

<sup>3</sup> She married after John de Mirabelle's death Reignold II. Earl of Gueldres, and had by him a son, Reignold III. After her death the Earl married Eleanor, daughter of King Edward II. and sister of King Edward III. (Reusner, *Op. Gen.*). Sophia de Malines ('cousine du duc de Brabant') was in 1291 the widow of Henry Sire de Breda (Arch., *De la ville de Malines*, vi. 263). John de Mirabelle was therefore her second husband. She was under full age in 1287.

sons of John de Mirabelle is clear, 'Simon de Mirabelle, chevallier, dit de Halle, fils de Jean, Seigneur de Perwez, par son testament fait en 1345, a donné et fondé la cloître de Groenenbrielle. Il donne par son testament à François de Mirabelle son frère (Olivier Vrede, *Genealogiæ Comitum Flandriæ* (Preuves), p. 267).

An account of the martial achievements of Sir Frank van Halen taken from Froissart's *Chronicles*, and other sources, is given by Beltz. I may be permitted to insert here the summary of his career sent me by M. Hermans. 'He was invited to the coronation of the King of England in 1326, was engaged in the war in Scotland, 1331; distinguished himself at the Battle of Ecluse, 1340; was in London, 1342; at the Battle of Bergerac, 1344; the Battle of Auberoche, 1345; Envoy in Gascony, 1350; in Champagne, 1359; at the concluding of the Peace of Brittany, 1360; elected a Knight of the Garter, 1360; Captain of the Castle of Rochefort in Gascony, 1366.'

I have now shown that the Brabant knight had no connection with Frederick, the Dragon of Halle, who most probably was a mythical person, for Reusner does not mention him. As to his marriage, the Northall Pedigree gives the name of his wife as Blanche, daughter of Robert d'Artois. Beltz points out that d'Artois had no daughter so named, so that here, as in some later instances, the line was carried on by people who had no existence, a state of matters, to say the least of it, awkward.

Butkens (*Trophées du duché de Brabant*) gives the pedigree of the Berthout de Duffle family. From it I find that Sir Francis married Marguerite Berthout de Duffle, daughter of Henry, descended from Walter Berthout, Sire de Grimberg and 'de Pays de Malines,' who was also the ancestor of John de Mirabelle's second wife. By Marguerite, Sir Frank had one child, Marguerite, the wife of the Sire de Beaumont. After her death he contracted a morganatic marriage<sup>1</sup> with Marguerite van Werfelt, by whom he had four children.

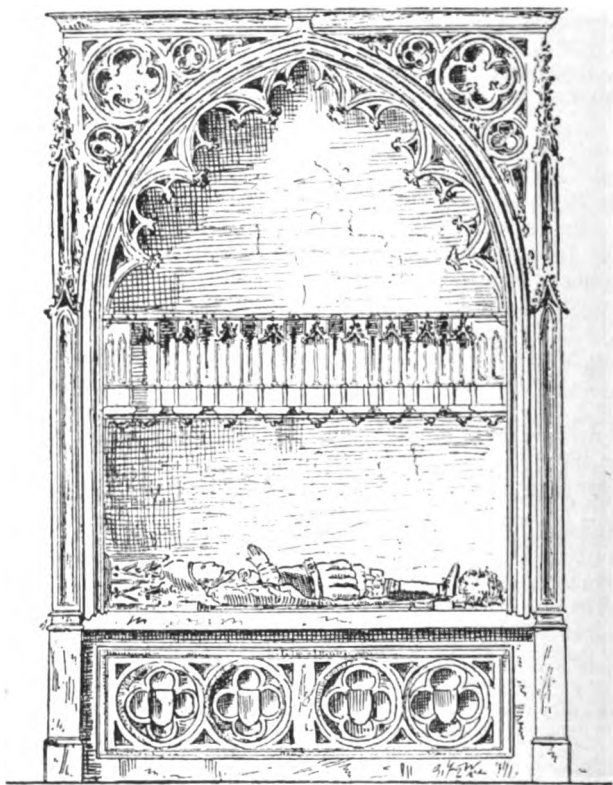
1. John, who left three sons, John, Francis, and Henry.
2. Sir Francis, 'Chef homme des Archers,' 1397, who left a son Francis.
3. Sir Andrew, Sire de Helmaele and de Berendrecht, who left three sons, John, Francis, and a second Francis.
4. A daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Gerard van Tiechelt.

<sup>1</sup> But little is known of the nature of the marriage laws in Germany, Flanders, and Brabant during the middle ages. The Church regarded marriage as a Sacrament—the State made use of it as a convenient institution for consolidating parties, reconciling quarrels, and placing the fief of a weak female child in the hands of a powerful court favourite. The Church's blessing was not deemed necessary to the validity of a State marriage, though from the commencement of the fifteenth century it was rarely dispensed with. On the other hand the Church frequently joined in holy matrimony those who did not obtain from the State a formal recognition of their union. These originated 'Morganatic' or 'left-handed marriages.' As long as such alliances did not affect any State interests they were informally acknowledged with some limitations. Children born of them were debarred from succeeding *de jure* to hereditary and feudal honours. Their fathers were, however, empowered to legitimise them, and thus free them from any taint the absence of a legal status might be supposed to leave. Society naturally regarded the Church's marriage as sufficient, and recognised both wife and offspring as being *sans reproche*. The pedigrees of Flemish and German families contain no wavy line (indicating illegitimacy) in such cases, and the armorial bearings are handed down with no mark of inferiority on them. It is almost needless to add that such a state of things was unknown in Scotland and England. A good account of marriage in Germany in the middle ages is to be found in the *Journal of Jurisprudence*, Nos. 373, 374. See also *De Jure Connubiorum apud Batavos recepto*, Henrici Brouwer, J. C. Amstelodami, 1665.

On the 10th June 1367, a grant of the fief of Lilloo was made to Sir Frank by Louis, Count of Flanders, and his wife, Margaret de Brabant, on the occasion of his marriage with Marie de Ghistelle <sup>1</sup>—by this marriage he had a son, John, who succeeded as Sire de Lilloo, and died after 1445, leaving no male issue.

It will be seen that the list of Sir Frank Halle's children given in the Northall Pedigree is purely imaginary. The Malines records speak of those I have given above as acting severally and conjointly in the transfer of land, etc. A pedigree of the family is in a ms. collection made by Butkens, now in the British Museum (add. 12451). Another pedigree which I have consulted is at Malines, and was drawn up by Henri van Huldenberghe dit van der Borch van Moesic, Chevalier, Commune Maître de Malines, A.D. 1633, this is not so complete as Butkens', but neither gives any sons other than those I have mentioned.

Sir Frank van Halen was buried in St. Rombaud at Malines, as the following extract from the city accounts shows, '1375. 25. September—Vingt



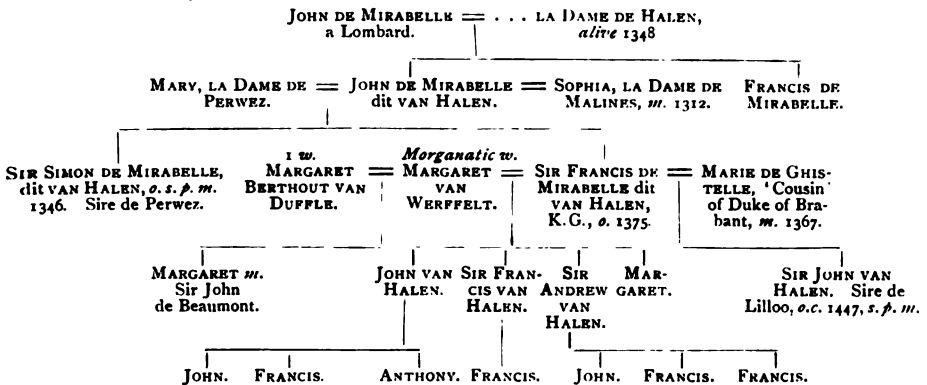
deux archers sont rangés devant l'hôtel de ville, à cause du grand nombre d'étrangers venus à Malines pour assister à la pompe funèbre de Messire

<sup>1</sup> Mary de Ghistelle married (after 1329), as second wife, Thomas de Diest, Sire de Zeeland, by whom she had two sons, Henry and Simon; he died 1349. She married, 1352, le Sire de Morianes. She married thirdly, in 1367, Sir Francis van Halen, by whom she had one son, John, who died without male issue.

Franco van Halen' (*fo.* 83 *vo.*). A monument was erected to his memory in the same church at the expense of the city, as is shown by the accounts. The canopy is still to be seen, but his effigy, and that of his last wife Mary de Ghistelle, were damaged during the Revolution of 1830; the fragments are, however, preserved at one of the royal palaces. Sanderus (*Theatr. Sacr.*) gives an engraving of it; the inscription, in Flemish, is

'Dit is de Sepulture myns Heren H. VRANCX VAN HALEN, Here was van Lilloe, die starf in't jaer M.CCC.LXXV, ix daghe in Oegxt. Ende myns Vrouwe MARIE syn wyf was, Docht. was myns Heren van Gistele, die starf M.CCCC en v. x daghe in Meerte.'

The following portion of the Van Halen pedigree will illustrate what I have already stated:—



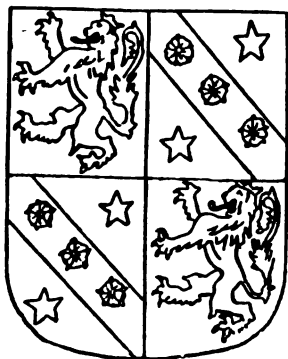
A few words as to the arms given in the Northall pedigree must conclude this paper. They have been clearly fabricated with reference to the 'Dragon of Halle' and to Sir Frank's service to the English king. They are tricked with three quarterings for Aubermond, Mortimer, and Antingham, though the right to assume these is questionable. They are thus described by Beltz (p. 126),—**ARMS:** *Gules*, a wyvern, wings elevated, crowned *or*; pendent from the neck an escocheon of the field, thereon an eagle displayed, with two heads *argent*; all within a bordure *az.*, charged with six lioncels rampant (? passant), and as many fleur-de-lis alternately—of the second. **CREST:** on the battlements of a castle *argent*, a wyvern *sable*, the wings addorsed





guttee d'or, gorged with a ducal coronet, therefrom a chain reflected over the back, of the third, in the dexter claw a sword erect, *azure*.' Beltz, in a footnote, remarks : ' These bearings rest upon the doubtful authority of a plate, affixed, at a long subsequent period, to the stall which Sir Frank van Hale occupied, and of a drawing annexed to a pedigree imposed upon Vincent, both emanating, as it would seem, from a common source. Above the crest on the plate there is an escroll bearing this inscription '*Mons Franke van Halle, Capp de Calais*,' over the escroll is the date '1360.' Under the arms, which are surrounded by the garter, is the Motto, 'OIE (omne?) SOLUM FORTI PATRIA.'

The true arms of de Mirabelle I have already described. On the monument of Conrad van Halen at Malines, the arms of van Halen are quartered, and are thus described by Henri van Huldenberghe, 'd'azur a la bande d'or chargé de 3 roses de gueules boutonnées d'or et feuillées de sinople et accompagnée de 2 étoiles à 5 rais d'or.' The same arms, with other colours, are given in Riestop, and some not unlike them are, according to Burke (*Armory*), borne by English families whose names bear a resemblance to Halen.<sup>1</sup> If these are descendants of Sir Frank van Halen, they must trace from some of his descendants who left Brabant in the 16th century. My own ancestors at Malines were descended from his third son, Sir Andrew van Halen, and it is known that the descendants of John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, who died at Antwerp 1570, and was also descended from Sir Andrew, came to England about that time.



A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

155. JACOBITE NOTES.—It may perhaps interest some of your readers to hear that before the death of Prince Charles, and the return of those who had been in arms for him, the Almighty was always entreated in reading the Litany to show His pity upon all prisoners, EXILES, and captives. This was the practice in Pittenweem, and probably elsewhere, and seems very touching. The lady from whom this information was derived was twelve years old when Prince Charles died, and had therefore a distinct recollection of its being done.

Another curious piece of information, which I heard from an old woman in that neighbourhood, was that her father was a young Edinburgh apprentice during the 'Forty-five, and that he and a number of other Jacobite apprentices joined the Edinburgh volunteers *in order to run away*, and thus to spread a panic among them. This fact, which I believe to be perfectly true, will account for the extraordinarily ludicrous and otherwise unaccountable pusillanimity which that gallant body displayed. The old woman whose father thus risked his life in the cause, was Chapel Mary, who at one time opened the doors of the pews in Pittenweem Chapel.

A. H.

<sup>1</sup> Flemish names underwent many changes in England, and often settled down into forms under which they can scarcely be recognised.

156. URBS GIUDI.—In giving the genealogy of Vortigern, Nennius says:—‘GUITAUL (was the son of) GUITOLION; GUITOLION of GLOUI. BONUS, PAUL, MAURON, GUOTELIN, were four brothers who built GLOIUDA, a great city upon the banks of the river Severn, and in British is called CAIR GLOUI, in Saxon, GLOUCESTER.’

This makes UDA and CESTER correspond. I have been struck with the likeness of the former to the Spanish CIUDAD (of which the last consonant is often little pronounced). Troude’s *Breton Dictionary* says:—‘Dans les écrits du VI<sup>e</sup> siècle on trouve parfois KAER au lieu de KEAR et KER. Le mot KEUDET semble avoir été usité au sens de ville, cité.’

The idea is probably CAUED, shut, corresponding to the Gaelic DUIN. If URBS GIUDI was an enclosed site, the probability of its having been on an island seems reduced. Corroboration or refutation will be welcome in this and in all cases.

W. M. C.

157. SCOT’S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 45*).

November 22, 1573.

David Johnston & James Wilson.

November 29, 1573.

Pate Murray & Christian Gardener.

December 8, 1573.

William Edward & Janet Marshall.

Patrick Garvie & Malie Randie (viz. Randall).

Garvie.

(*N.B.*—They were before mentioned as being married October 18; Note. such inaccuracy is very blameable in any person who is entrusted with the keeping of a Register.)

December 15, 1575.

William Cook & Catherine Robertson.

Alexander Stewart & Catherine Ruthven.

(*N.B.*—In an ancient manuscript chronicle of memorable occurrences, I find as follows, ‘The first Downfaling of two Bows of the Brig of Tay, & of Louis work, by Inundation of water on the 20 Day of December 1573 years after midnight.’ Note.  
Bridge of Perth.  
Inundation.

Another old manuscript calls the Inundation ‘the great water bolliter,’ by which I suppose was meant the breaking, dissolving, or loosening of the Ice in the River. The falling of the two arches at that time seems to have been the first remarkable Failure, then remembered, of the old Bridge of Perth.

The Bridge was more ancient than the time of King William the Lyon. Fordun & Johannes Major both speak of it as being at Perth in the year 1210, at which time it suffered much by an Inundation. Major calls it ‘Pontem Sancti Johannis ingentem apud Perth,’ the large Bridge of St. John at Perth: and says that King William, his brother David, & the Prince Alexander, were in Danger from the waters, & sailed in a Boat from the House in which they were.

The Fable fabricated by a later writer viz. Hector <sup>43</sup>/ Boethius, is not to be regarded.

Louis, or as it may be called, Lollius work is of great antiquity; without it a Town in the situation of Perth could not have subsisted any Length of time. It is necessary for the Distribution of the waters of the Almond, Louis or Lollius  
work.

which if they were to run in one Channel, would at times prove very dangerous to the Town. No mills could be at Perth without it. And in ancient times the water which is conveyed by it circulated the walls of the Town, and rendered Perth famous as a Place of Defence against the Enemy.

There is certain Evidence from one of the Charters of the Blackfriars' Monastery at Perth that Louis Work is of more ancient Date than the year 1244.

Antiquity of  
Perth.

The Itinerary, Map, and Commentary of Richard of Cirencester, accidentally discovered at Copenhagen in the year 1747, have thrown great light on the Roman Antiquities in Scotland. The old Opinion, before Hector Boece time, was that Agricola the Roman General in Britain began the building of Perth about the year 81. Agricola's Conquests on the north side of the Forth were soon relinquished. But in the year 140 Antoninus sent Lollius Urbicus into Britain to be governor of the Island, who immediately passed the North, and having subdued six of the Tribes or nations formed them into the Roman Province called Vespasiana.

Sibbald of ye  
Roman Ports,  
Colonies, &c.

Sir Robert Sibbald, who carefully inspected the Roman Streets or military ways, observes that there was one which led from Aberdour to Perth : another from the Bridge of Stirling to Perth : and another from Abernethy to Perth. He supposes therefore that where the Town of Perth stands there was a Roman Colony, & that it was the Place called in the Roman Maps 'Ad Taum.'

Victoria.

Since the discovery of Richards Itinerary, Dr. Stukeley in his Publication "I concerning it, in the year 1757, makes different suppositions relating to Perth ; he mentions it sometimes as the 'Ad Taum,' sometimes as the 'Orrea,' & sometimes as the Victoria of the Romans.

But Mr. Whitaker, in his celebrated History of Manchester, who had before him the whole of Richards Itinerary Map & Commentary, has now fixed Perth to be the Victoria of the Romans, and Victoria or Perth, he says, appears to have been what was called a Latin Town enjoying the Jus Latii or Latin Privilege. The inhabitants of a Latin Town were no longer governed by a foreign Prefect & Quæstor, but by a Prefect & Quæstor elected among themselves. A Briton was then President, a Briton their Justiciary, & a Briton their Tax-gatherer, and any inhabitant of such a Town, who has borne the offices of Prætor or Quæstor, was immediately entitled to the Privileges of a Roman Citizen.

The sixth Legion called 'Victorian' and the twentieth Legion called 'Valerian and Victorian' were resident in Britain and continued to be so in the time of Lollius Urbicus. A Part of one of these Legions having their principal station at Perth seems to be the reason assigned for giving the Town the name of Victoria.

After the Conquest of six of the Nations on the North of the Forth by Lollius Urbicus in the year 140, the Romans continued in this Country about thirty years, viz. till the year 170, when they were obliged to retire to the south side of the Forth. Most of their works therefore in this part of the Country must have been made during that period.

The same sagacity and industrious spirit which excited them to construct so many Military Roads to Perth may well be supposed to have excited them to make what might be then called Lollius work, & which afterwards by a shortening & corruption of Pronunciation of which there are many similar examples, came to be called Louis work.

None of the Roman Towns or Stations on the North side of the Forth now retain the names which the Romans <sup>46/</sup> gave them. The name Victoria would be particularly obnoxious to the People of the Country. In the Pictish times the town was called Beartha, Bearth, Bert; and when in St. Patrick's time the letter P was introduced into the Galic language, & B and P came to be indiscriminately used the Town was generally called Perth or Pert, and by the Highlanders at this Day is called Pheairt which seems to be the softened manner in conversation of pronouncing the words Berth or Pert.

Beartha in the Galic language signifies clean, fine, genteel. Bertha, Beartha, Perth, Berth or Bert, according to Dr. Samuel Johnson, is a German word, and signifies the same as Eudoxia in the Greek, viz. illustrious. Berth in the Pictish times was, according to Fordun L. 10 c. 16, 17 a strong fortified town, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Norwegians.

It was called Perth or Pert in Charters extant granted about the year one thousand one hundred; about a hundred years before the time of the fancied change of the name invented by Boece.

On the north side of the Almond there might probably be a Roman Post, or what was commonly called a summer camp, which the Romans generally had about two miles from their winter quarters or chief place of residence. This was probably the case because urns evidently belonging to the Romans have been found on the north side of that river. It seems certain that several of them that were slain in Battle were interred there. That other fort might possibly come under the same name with the other fort & town to which it was reckoned an appendage, though I am rather of opinion that the ground on the North of the Almond never had the name of Bartha till after the time of Hector Boece. After the most careful examination of the ground by skilful persons & making allowance for the Ravages made by the water, it has been declared to be absolutely impossible that there could <sup>46/</sup> be at any time a Town at what is now called Bartha.

If Perth in the time of the Romans was a Latin Town, by which the inhabitants had the privilege of choosing their own magistrates, it may be conjectured that in the Pictish times it would enjoy also some peculiar privileges, so as to bear some resemblance to what is now called a Royal Burrow.

Hector Boece's story was adopted by Buchanan & by many after writers both Scotch & English. The truth of it was justly questioned by the Publisher of Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*—and the testimony of its falsehood, which I have met with in the course of Historical reading and in the Examination of Records, are so numerous that to insert or even to quote them would take up too much room in this Book.)

December 22, 1573.

William Strachan & Janet Rollock.

February 7, 1573.

Robert Lyn & Helen Watson.

William Edgar & Christy Rogge.

February 13, 1573.

William Rynd & Janet Murray.

Thomas Malcolm & Helen Richardson.

February 21, 1573.

John Bathlay & Janet Howeson.

John Lamb & Christian Sym.

Gabriel Stawker & Christian Marshall.

John Chalmers & Elspeth Malcolm.

Fastrein even the 23 day of February.

April 5, 1574.

Willie Roll & Marian Edmonston *alias* Cowart.

April 18, 1574.

William Anderson & Christian Wilson.

John Henderson & Janet Black.

<sup>47/</sup> April 25, 1574.

Laurence Strathmiglo & Janet Wright.

May 9, 1574.

David Haw (viz. Hall) & Janet Wilson.

William Fyd & Christian Whittock.

158. STRANGE NAMES.—We give our readers the result of a perusal of some old Parochial Registers, English and Scottish. The strange names we have found, are worthy consideration, for they offer some interesting problems as to their derivation. Localities, trades, and physical peculiarities gave rise to surnames when men found it convenient to adopt them. Foreign names often assumed strange and ludicrous forms which became permanent, but still we must seek for an explanation for the existence of many names which cannot thus be accounted for.

All ranks of life in Church or State are met with, from Pope and Emperor downwards. The vast tribe of Smith is subdivided into Goldsmith, Shoemsmith, and others, till we get Naesmith, or No Smith at all, bearing for motto 'Non arte sed marte,' and for crest a broken hammer. We like better the spirit of a distinguished holder of the name, who has adopted 'Non marte sed arte' and the hammer in good working order—this however, is a digression. The wrights, though not so numerous as the smiths, have many branches—Wheelwright, Cartwright, Plowright. Then come stranger names, Swordslipper (*i.e.* sword sharpener), Ironmonger, Huntsman, Armourer. A class of names of Dutch origin existed, but is now almost lost, Shoemaker, Panmaker, Slaymaker.

Of quaint names, the following may serve as a sample—'Eight-shillings,' 'Halfpenny,' 'Too large,' 'Go to bed,' 'All the world,' 'Helmet,' 'Conqueror,' 'Conquergood,' 'Horsenayle,' 'Bargain.' 'Ann next True-love,' offers a hard nut to crack. 'God be near,' 'Milksoy,' 'Chance,' 'Cakebread,' 'Parchment,' 'Churchyard,' 'Rottenherring,' 'Fairservice,' used by Scott, but is found as a real name; 'Mustard,' 'Coachman,' 'Thorowgood,' and 'Toogood,' 'Holdupp,' 'Scattergood,' 'Midwinter,' 'Careless,' 'Justice,' 'Crucifix,' 'Pyx,' 'Javelin,' 'Cripple,' 'Catchmaid,' 'Hell,' 'Heaven,' 'Paradise,' 'Eden,' 'Spur,' 'Stirrup,' 'Goodgame,' 'Skill,' 'Churchman,' 'Unthank,' 'Temperance,' 'Gooddeknow,' 'Reuniting,' 'Goedowne,' 'Tomorrow,' 'Thrift,' 'Rawbone,' 'Barebone,' 'Pie-smith,' 'Ratt,' 'Screeve,' 'Doubtfire,' 'Posey.' 'Land' and 'Coast' and 'Flood' were buried the same day; 'Nurse' married 'Child,' so did 'Bird,' 'Nest.' 'Tongue,' 'Faith,' 'Pride,' lay near each other, and 'Joy' was buried a few days later. 'Pine,' soon followed 'Paine' and

'Stillgo' ended his race. 'Leasure,' 'Swift,' 'Speed,' 'Lovely,' 'Vinegar,' 'Wildgoose.' Of colours we have Scarlet, Brown, Pink, Violet, Black, White, Gray, Blue, Greene, Red, but Yellow is not met with save in 'Yellowlees.' 'Measures,' 'Self,' 'Friend,' and 'Ego,' Register 'Shame,' 'Orange,' 'Pretious,' 'Mangowne,' 'Breath,' 'Harness,' 'Thirdkettle,' 'Hornbuckle,' 'Hatter,' 'Halfthead,' 'Blackstar,' 'Crosskeies,' 'Dragoone,' 'Buttress,' 'Tarpenny,' 'Farthing,' 'Holdeforth,' 'Haddock,' 'Dudgeon,' 'Hardtasker,' 'Love,' 'Hostage,' 'Porloine,' 'Pistoll,' 'Muskitt,' 'Canon,' 'Rainmortar.' What 'Joseph Sparks Last Ellis' means we do not know, as the owner of the name died in 1651, before the multiplication of Christian names, 'Sparks Last Ellis,' must stand for the surname. 'Sugar,' 'Wassaille,' 'Jackett,' 'Justice,' 'Thunderman,' 'Sign,' 'Velvit,' 'Basin,' 'Goddid,' 'Eatebread,' 'Comfort.'

We have given the names as we met with them. It is difficult to classify them. It will be apparent that in many cases the peculiarity is due to the spelling adopted by the clerk. The following are instances of rare Christian names, or of strange combinations—'Parsada,' 'Darby,' 'Island,' 'Attoway,' 'Ziphora,' 'Hosanna,' 'Repentance,' 'Avis,' 'Lyney,' 'Pound,' 'Bethulia,' 'Mirabel,' 'Flower,' 'Virtue,' 'Oringa,' 'Hamiah,' 'Devee,' 'Dedoria,' 'Isbrood,' 'Creature,' 'Renathaniell,' 'Johnbaptis' (*sic*), 'Comparini,' 'Lazarus,' 'Maximilian,' 'Gamaliel,' 'Prudence,' 'Balthazar,' 'Hamlet,' 'Damaras,' 'Fermine,' 'Zacheuss,' 'Uriall,' 'Dulcibell,' 'Charity,' 'Zechoniah,' 'Lemuel,' 'Nicholas' as a woman's name frequently in Clackmannan Registers. 'Fortune,' 'Tuball,' 'Phoenix,' 'Marruria,' (? Mercurius), 'India,' 'Plesant,' 'Dorris,' 'Dilsiah,' 'Conyway,' 'Isamore,' 'Jaffa,' 'Izzard,' 'Deverill,' 'Calip,' 'Selora,' 'Hediene,' 'Jodocker,' 'Lacarria,' 'Luther,' 'Zannan,' 'Habbakkuk,' 'Temperance,' 'Tristram,' 'Venter,' 'Athaliah,' 'Mehathabell,' 'Faith,' 'Patience,' 'Mercy,' 'Eunice,' 'Lakehorn,' 'Micah,' 'Farros,' 'Crescent,' 'Lesprience,' 'Damarest,' 'Wyborow,' 'Blythe,' 'Haverline,' 'Quintine,' 'Livewell.' Of combinations, 'Only too large,' 'Collect Wood,' 'Christian Helmet,' 'Ann Angell,' 'True Blue,' 'Prudence Stage.'

Ed.

159. RINGS GIVEN IN PLEDGE.—The following extracts from the East Anstruther Kirk Session Records are interesting as showing an unusual way in which rings were made use of in connection with matrimony. Perhaps more light will be thrown on the custom which does not appear to have been very common.

'1665, 26 December. There was this day two ringes put with ane purse in the boxe on off which was for a rent George Wilbrie contracted with Margret Meyven the 29 of Julie having I.N. ingraven upon it. The other ring haveing E.D. ingraven wes for a rent Peter Wilsonne contracted with Helen Cunninghame the 3d day off November.'

'1673, 6 Oct. Given ys day be Robert Young in hand before his marriage, a gold ring qh was put into ye box.'

'1674, 17 Aug. This day Rob. Young received back his pande towitt a gold ring.'

'1678, 16 April. Alex<sup>r</sup> Adamson being ctracted with Janet Phyll consigned a gold ring for his pledge.'

'1678, 12 Nov. William Farefull gave in a ring for his pledge which was put in the box.'

'1678, 26 Nov. Collected at Baillie Gourlay's son christening and William Farefulls marriage on Nov. 14., oo. 12. 02.'

'1680, 9 May. Given by William Farefull at the receiving of his ring which he pauned at his contract of marriage, oo. 18. oo.'

160. LEVEN (see Note 142).—A discussion on the etymology of 'Leven' took place in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iii. pp. 30, 113, 177, 295, etc., when a variety of derivations were suggested. Dr. Reeves and Dr. Joyce, both eminent Celtic authorities, incline to the derivation from *leamhán* (pronounced *lavan*), an elm or *llamhnach* (*lawnagh*), a place where elm-trees grow. *Gleann leamhna* of the Irish Annals is identified (*Vita S. Columba*, p. 378, note) with the Leven which flows from Loch Lomond; and the name of the district Lennox, anciently Levenax, probably is formed from the adjectival form *leamhnach*. The tree is the indigenous wych-elm (*ulmus montana*), not the so-called English elm (*ulmus campestris*), which is an imported species.

There is always a tendency to assimilate names which have a similarity; hence it is quite possible that some of the Levens in Scotland and Ireland arise from *liath abhuinn* (pronounced leavven), the grey river. The numerous rivers named Lee have this signification.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

In my note on this river-name, I stupidly wrote ash for *elm*-trees. Crosby Ravensworth (Westmoreland) is on the Lyvennet (so spelt on maps), which may have something to do with 'the lofty LLWYVENYDD' of Taliessin.

At Innerleithen, the TH is pronounced as in the English word THE, corresponding with the Welsh LLYDO, to pour, and suggesting that the Water of LEITH was probably pronounced in like manner. We have INVERLEITH yet; but is there any trace of *Aberleith*, corresponding to Abercorn to the WEST, and Aberlady to the EAST of it?

A book I recently read, stated, I think, that there were no Abers south of the Scots' water.

W. M. C.

161. MARRIAGES RECORDED IN *Acta Dom. Conc.* AND *Acta Dom. Aud.*, 1466-1495.—The following alphabetical catalogue of the marriages recorded in the *Acta Dom. Conc.*, 1478-1495, and *Acta Dom. Auditorum*, 1466-1494, has been prepared in accordance with the suggestion made at page 57 of last number of *Northern Notes and Queries*. The letter *A* prefixed to an entry indicates that the marriage has been met with in the *Acta Auditorum* only. The figures /91, and so forth, indicate the year (1491), under which the reference to the marriage occurs. The letter (*d*) added in brackets after a name shows that the person named was dead at the date of the reference. The figures (1), (2), or (3) placed after or before a name show that the person so marked was first, second, or third husband (or wife, as the case may be). Σ

Abernethy, Jonet, 1488, Thomas Ogilvy.  
Abernethy, Margaret, /91, Gilbert Fordis.  
Abernethy, Katherine, /94, Alexander Esse or Effe.  
A Abernethy, . . . . (1), /91, Christian Cockburn.  
A Agnew, Quintin, /94, Marion Waus.  
Akynhead, John, /92, Violet Elphinstone.

Aldicraw, Patrick, /91, Margaret Lindsay, Lady of Cräling.  
Allardyce, George (*d*), /88, Jonet Pitcairne.  
A Anderson, George, /79, Margaret Dewar.  
'Angus Herald,' /90, Katherine Hamilton.  
Arnot, John, /94, Marjory Balfour.  
Auchinleck, James, /92, Gelis Melville.

- Auchinleck, James, /95, Gelis Ross.  
 Auchinleck, Adam (*d.*), /95, Jonet Inglis.  
 Auchinleck, father of Adam (*d.*), /90, Christian Douglas.  
 Bailzie, William, of Watstoun (2), /94, Marion Crechtoun (Mrs. Tweedie).  
 A Balbirny, Elizabeth, /74, William Carriers (*d.*).  
 A Balcasky, Mary, /74, John Genschel (*d.*).  
 Balcolmy, James (2), /92, Isobel, Lady of Bar.  
 Balfour, Christian, /78, William Bonar (*d.*).  
 Balfour, Andrew (2), /84, Mirabel Kinnear.  
 Balfour, Marjory, /94, John Arnot.  
 Balfour, James (Glendowglas), /95, Jonet Stewart (?Baldarran).  
 Bannatyne, Thomas (*d.*), /91, Agnes M'Connell (*see* Isles).  
 Bar, John (*d.*) (1), /92, Isobel, Lady of Bar.  
 Barbour, Katherine (*d.*), /90, Lucas Brois (Bruce).  
 Barcare (Barker?), Jonet, /90, David Blindsele.  
 Baroun, Sir Patrick (*d.*), of Spittalfield (1), /90, Marion Liddale.  
 A Belton, (? Boulton), Mary, Lady of, /91, George Hume, of Aiton.  
 Berclay, Christian, /95, Peter Monypenny (*d.*).  
 Berclay, David (*d.*), of Collairny, /95, Margery Dowglas.  
 Berclay, David (*d.*), of Collairny, /95, Margaret Dury.  
 A Berclay, Marjory, /91, David Rollock.  
 Bissait, father of George, /94, Annabel Kinnear.  
 Blackadder, Baldred (2), /92, Margaret Melville.  
 Blair, . . . (*d.*), of that Ilk, /76, M. Makmorane.  
 Blair, David (*d.*), of Adamton, /91, Agnes Brois (Bruce). (He was alive in 1483.)  
 Blair, David (*d.*), of Bendachy, /93, Jonet Rattray.  
 Blindsele, David, /90, Jonet Barcare.  
 Bliith, Alexander (2), /92, Agnes Todrik.  
 Bonar, William (*d.*), /78, Christian Balfour.  
 Borthwick, Jonet, /91, Peter Murray.  
 Borthwick, Elizabeth, /93, Andrew Gray (*d.*), of Balheloy.  
 Boswell, Effame, /90, David Meldrum, of Newhall.  
 A Boswell, John, /76, Marion Lothresk.  
 A Boyd, Margaret (1), David Cathcart (*d.*) (*see* D.P.I. 340); /88, (2), John Crawford.  
 A Boyd, Archibald, /94, Christian Mure.  
 Boyis, Margaret, /93, John Wemyss (*d.*).  
 Boyis, Margaret, /95, Archibald Ramsay.  
 A Bris (? Brison), Jonet, /88, John M'Cailzie.  
 A Broun, Jonet, /71, . . . Scougale.  
 Bruce (Brois), Robert, /90, Margaret Preston.  
 Bruce, Lucas, /90, Katherine Barbour.  
 Bruce, Sir David, of Clackmannan (2), /90, Marion Herries.  
 Bruce, Agnes, /91, David Blair (*d.*), of Adamton.  
 Bruce, Edward, /93, Christian, sister of Sir David Stewart, of Rosyth.  
 Buyt, Jonet, /95, Henry Mondwell, Burgess of Wygtoun.  
 Campbell, James, of Carsewell, /93, Margaret Waus.  
 Campbell, Margaret, /94, Hector M'Gilliane, of Lochboyg.  
 A Campbell, Duncan (2), /81, Margaret Drummond.  
 Cant, Christian, /88, Archibald Dundas.  
 Cant, Walter, /91, Margaret Libbertoun.  
 Carkettle, Jonet, /90, Thomas Turing.  
 Carkettle, Jonet, /92, George Levingstone (*d.*), Burgess of Edinburgh.  
 A Carlile, Sir William, /91, Jonet Maxwell.  
 A Carmichael, Beatrix, /82, James Dunbar (*d.*).  
 A Carruthers (? Carriers), William (*d.*), /74, Elizabeth Balbirny.  
 A Carruthers (? Carriers), William (*d.*), /74, Agnes Fawlaw.  
 A Carruthers, William, /78, Christian Kinglassie.  
 A Carruthers, Marion, /78, John Menzies (*d.*), of the Weme.  
 A Cathcart, Christian, /89, Alexander Hamilton.  
 A Chaip (Cheape), Margaret, /78, Robert Dowy (*d.*).  
 Chalmer (Chawmr), Gelis, /90, Robert Maknare.  
 Chalmer, Sir John, of Gaitgirth, /92, Jonet Hamilton.  
 A Chalmer, Christian, /94, Humphrey Cunningham.  
 Charteris, Sir William (*d.*), of Cagnor, /80, Elizabeth Stewart.  
 A Charteris, William, of Kinfauns, /76, 'Christian, Lady, the Graham.'  
 Clôstoun (Clogstone), Michell (*d.*), /95, Christian Walcare (? Walker).  
 A Cocherane, Michell, /88, Euphame Erskine.  
 Cockburn, Alex., of Ormiston, /88, Margaret Schaw.  
 Cockburn, Christian, (1) . . . Abernethy (*d.*), /91, (2) James Sinclair.  
 Cockburn Margaret, (1) Gavane Crichton (*d.*), /91, (2) John Wardlaw.  
 Cockburn, Gelis, /93, Alexander Murray (*d.*) of Shillinglaw.  
 Cockburn, Margaret, (1) John Lindsay (*d.*), /94, (2) William Hay of Tallo.



- Cockburn, George, /95, Jonet Giffard.  
Colp, William, /92, Christian Turing.  
Colquhoun, Sir John, /95, Elizabeth Dunbar.
- A* Colquhoun, Margaret, /89, David Douglas.  
Colrode, . . . (1) (*d*), /94, Jonet Hervey.  
Congalton, Edward (2), /90, Jonet Seton, Lady of Dirleton.  
Corour, Margaret, /78, Henry Hepburne of Westfortoun.
- A* Corry, Herbert, /89, Esot Murray.  
Coso<sup>r</sup> (? Corser), Adam (*d*) (1), /91, Katherine Fotheringham.  
Coso<sup>r</sup>, Elene, (1) John Schaw (*d*) /94, (2) John Ogilvy.  
Crage, John, of that Ilk, /92, Christian Hog.
- A* Craigmillar, Jonet, Lady of, (1) Wm. Preston of Craigmillar, /91, (2) William Somerville of Grealton.  
Crake, Philip, /71, Margaret Scougall.  
Cramy, Arthur (*d*), /84, Isabel Murehead.  
Craufurd, Isobel, /94, James Forrester.
- A* Craufurd, John (2), /90, Margaret Boyd.  
*A* Craufurd, Marion, /93, Robert Cunningham (*d*) of Polquharne.  
Crawmond, Thomas (*d*), /90, Margaret Gardin.  
Crichton, Sir James (*d*), of Ragorton, /91, Margaret Symple.  
Crichton, Gavane (*d*) (1), /91, Margaret Cockburne.  
Crichton, Christian, /92, John Martin (*d*) of Medhope.
- A* Crichton, Marian, /78, (1) James Tuedy of Drumelzare, /94, (2) William Bailzie of Watstoun.  
*A* Crichton, . . . /91, James Hering (*d*).  
*A* Crichton, Margaret, /91, Lawrence Wallace.  
*A* Crichton, Christian, /78, Alexander Erskine.  
Cromy, Richard, /93, Marion Martin.
- A* Culane, Margaret (2), /94, James Innes (*d*) of that Ilk.  
*A* Cumyn, Alex. (*d*), of Ernefield, /88, Mary Leslie.  
Cunningham, Agnes, /93, Thomas Galbraith (*d*) of Kilcroich.  
Cunningham, Robert (*d*), of Cunninghamhead, /95, Elspeth Ross.
- A* Cunningham, Robert (*d*), of Polquharne, /93, Marion Craufurd.  
*A* Cunningham, Humphrey, /94, Christian Chawmer.  
*A* Dempster, Gelis, /91, father of Robert Fotheringham.  
*A* Dewar, Margaret, /78, George Anderson.  
*A* Dewar, Margaret, /89, Archibald Hume.  
Dickson (Diksone), /89, Marion Moubray.
- A* Dishington, Elizabeth, /91, John Wemyss (*d*).  
*A* Donaldson, Patrick (*d*), /73, Elizabeth Ruthven.  
Douglas, James, /80, Jonet Hume.  
Douglas, Sir William (*d*), of Whittingham, /84, Margaret Fleming.  
Douglas, John, /76, Jonet Rynd.  
Douglas, Christian, /90, father of Adam Auchinleck.  
Douglas, Jonet, /92, William Somerville (*d*).  
Douglas, James, /92, Elizabeth Ugstoun.  
Douglas, Marjory, /95, David Berclay (*d*) of Collairny.
- A* Douglas, Elspeth, /84, Alex. Ramsay (*d*) of Dawolly.  
*A* Douglas, David, /89, Margaret Colquhoun.  
*A* Douglas, (?) Archibald, of Colschogill, /82, Euphame Maxwell, 'Lady of Pothouse.'  
*A* Douglas, James, /93, Elizabeth Hay.  
*A* Dowy, Robert (*d*), /78, Margaret Chaip.
- A* Drummond, Walter, /78, Elizabeth Scrymgeour.  
*A* Drummond, Margaret, (1) Andrew Mercer (*d*), of Drumberny; /81, (2) Duncan Campbell.  
*A* Drummond, John (2), /91, Marion, Countess of Menteth.  
Dunbar, Elizabeth, 'Lady of Luss,' /82, Sir John Colquhoun (*d*).  
*A* Dunbar, James (*d*), /82, Beatrix Carmichael.  
*A* Dunbar, Margaret, /84, father of Robert Livingstone, executor of late Edward Livingstone of Balcastle.  
*A* Dunbar, Patrick (*d*), /88, Annabel Boyd.
- A* Dunbreck, William, /91, Conny Gordon.  
Dundas, Elizabeth, /90, Robert Stirling.  
*A* Dundas, Archibald, /88, Christian Cant.  
Dury, Margaret, /95, David Berclay (*d*), of Collairny.  
Edmonstone, John, of that Ilk, /82, Margaret Maitland.  
Edmonstone, James, /95, Elene Murray.  
Elphinstone, Violet, /92, John Akynhead.
- A* Elphinstone, Agnes, /91, Gilbert Johnstone of Elphinstone.  
Erskine, Patrick (*d*), /91, Alison Spens.  
*A* Erskine, Christian, /66, Alexander Erskine.  
*A* Erskine, Euphame, /88, Michell Cocherane.  
*A* Erskine, Alexander, /78, Christian Crichton.

- Esse, Alexander, /94, Katherine Abernethy.  
 Fawlaw, Agnes, /74, William Carribers (d).  
 Ferne, Agnes, /95, John Williamson (d), Burgess of Elgin. [But at page 397 his name is given as Robertson.]  
 Fleming, Margaret, /84, Sir Wm. Douglas (d), of Whittingham.  
 Fleming, Malcolm (d), (1) /92, Euphame (?)  
 Fleming, William, of the Bord (2), Euphame (?)  
*A* Fokkart, Alexander, /94, Christian Lewis.  
 Fordis, Gilbert, /91, Margaret Abernethy.  
 Forrester, David (d), of Torwood, /92, Marion Somerville.  
 Forrester, James, /94, Isabel Craufurd.  
 Fotheringham, Katherine, (1) Adam Cosor (Corser?) (d), of Stirling, /91; (2) Michell Livingston.  
*A* Fotheringham, father of Robert, /91, Gelis Dempster.  
 Fraser (Frisale), Annas, /94, Kenzoch Mackenzie (d).  
*A* Fraser, Margaret, /82, James Murray (d).  
*A* Fraser, Elizabeth, /90, Thomas Gudelad (d).  
*A* Frost (?), Margaret, /79, William Stevyn.  
 Fullarton, Alexander, /94, Katherine Lyale.  
 Galbraith, Thomas (d), of Kilcroich, /93, Agnes Cunynham.  
*A* Galbraith, John (d), of Ballindrocht, /83, Elizabeth Stewart.  
 Gardin, Margaret, /90, Thomas Crawford (d), of Melgund.  
 Gardin, Katherine, /94, 'Ross Herald' (d).  
 Gargunnoch, Laird of (d), /93, Marion Seton.  
 Giffard, Jonet, /95, George Cockburn.  
 Glen, Marion, /90, Robert Schaw of Balgerry.  
 Glendonwyn, Mathew (d), of Glenrath (1), /92, Margaret Waith.  
*A* Glendonwyn, Elizabeth, /73, William Weir.  
*A* Glendonwyn, Margaret, 'Lady of Lag,' /88, . . . Grierson (?).  
 Goldsmyth, David, /78, Margaret Knichtsoun.  
*A* Gordon, Conny, /91, William Dunbreck.  
 Gorty, Elizabeth, /95, Fulane Strogeith of that ilk.  
 Graham, John (d), /91, Margaret Muschet.  
*A* Graham, 'Christian, Lady the,' /76, Wm. Charteris of Kinfauns.  
 Gray, Thomas, /84, Marjory Scott.  
 Gray, Andrew (d), of Balhelvy, /93, Elizabeth Borthwick.  
*A* Gray, Marion, /84, Alexander Straiton of the Knox.  
 Grenschelis, John (d), /74, Mary Balcasky.  
 Grierson, . . . (d), of Lag, /88, Margaret Glendonwyn.  
 Grundiston, David (d), (1), /84, Mirabel Kinnear.  
 Gudelad, Thomas (d), /90, Agnes Nemoch (Nimmo).  
 Gudelad, Thomas (d), /90, Elizabeth Fresale (Fraser).  
 Guthrie, Christian, /94, George Somyr or Sumi.  
 Guthrie, Elizabeth, /94, William Murray (d), of Cullon.  
*A* Guthrie, Malcolm (d), /83, Marjory Straithbach.  
 Haldane, Patrick (2), /95, Isobel Murray.  
 Hallis, Lord (Hailes), /84, Elene Wallace.  
 Halkerston, William, /84, Margaret Lamb.  
 Halyburton, Jonet, /88, John Knolles.  
 Halyburton, Alexander (d), /84, Margaret Lamb.  
 Halyburton, Elene, (1) John Mossman (d), /91; (2) Lawrence Tailziefer.  
 Halyburton, Walter (d), /91, Christian Stewart.  
 Hulyburton, Jonet, /92, John Sinclair.  
 Halyday, John, /94, Elizabeth Moffet.  
 Hamilton, Adam (d), of Prestgill, /88, Agnes Levingston.  
 Hamilton, Jonet, /92, Sir John Chawm<sup>r</sup> of Gaitgirth.  
*A* Hamilton, Robert, of Fengalton, /88, Marion Johnstone.  
 Hamilton, Katherine, /90, 'Angus' Herald.  
*A* Hamilton, William, /88, Christian Inglis.  
*A* Hamilton, Alexander, /89, Christian Cathcart.  
*A* Hamilton, Elizabeth, /78, Helise Makkoulach.  
*A* Hamilton, Alexander, /94, Isobel Hog.  
 Harlaw, Marion, /91, George Robison (d).  
 Hart, Alison, /95, Adam Young.  
 Harvy, Robert, /92, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Smith in Inveresk.  
 Hay, William, of Tallo, (2) /94, Margaret Cockburn.  
*A* Hay, William (d) of Tallo, /79, Margaret Mowbray.  
*A* Hay, Elizabeth, /93, James Douglas.  
 Henryryson, John, /80, Christian Schank.  
 Henryryson, George (d), /92, Elizabeth Peeblis.  
 Heppburn, Henry, of Westfortoun, /78, Margaret Curour.  
 Heppburn, Katherine, /92, George Robison.

- Hepburn, Adam (*d*), of Düsyar, /81, Elene Hume.
- Hepburn, Adam, /94, Elizabeth Ogstoun.
- Herald, 'Angus,' /90, Katherine Hamilton.
- Herald, 'Snawdon' (*d*), (1) /92, Agnes Todrik.
- Herald, 'Ros' (*d*), /94, Katherine Gardin.
- Hering, David, of Lethmay, /88, Margaret Maitland.
- A Hering, James (*d*), /91, . . . . Crichton.
- Herries, Marion, (1) Sir David Stewart (*d*), of Rosyth; (2) Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan.
- Hervey, Jonet, (1) 'Umquhile Colrode,' /94; (2) William Liddale.
- Hog, Christian, /92, John Craze (*d*), of that Ilk.
- A Hog, Isabel, /94, Alexander Hamilton.
- A Hoppringle, Marion, /73, John Moubray.
- A Houstoun, Huchone, /74, Katherine Inglis.
- A Houstoun, Isabel, /78, Hugh Montgomery (*d*), of Thortoun.
- A Houstoun, John (*d*), /89, Marian Moubray.
- A Houstoun, Sir John, of than Ilk, /77, Elizabeth Sinclair (see *D. P.*, ii. 340, where she is named Marian).
- Hudsone, Elizabeth, /94, Father of Thomas Sand.
- A Hume, Patrick, /78, Margaret Singlar (Sinclair).
- Hume, Jonet.
- Hume, John (*d*), of Ercelltoun /94, Margaret Ker.
- Hume, Alexander (*d*), /90, Katrine Scot.
- Hume, George, of Aiton, /91, Mary, lady of Belton (? Boltoun).
- A Hume, Isabel, /93, John, son and heir of John Edmonstone of that Ilk.
- A Hume, George, /71, Marion Sinclair.
- A Hume, Elene, /81, Adam Hepburne (*d*), of Düsyar.
- A Hume, Archibald, /89, Margaret Dewar.
- Hunter, Agnes, /79, Lawrence Spens.
- Ilis (Isles), Agnes of the, /91, Thomas Banathyn (*d*). (see M'Connell.)
- Inglis, Jonet, /95, Adam Auchinleck (*d*).
- A Inglis, Katherine, /74, Hugh Houstoun.
- A Inglis, Elizabeth, /78, Alexander Makke.
- A Inglis, Christian, /88, William Hamilton.
- A Inglis, Jonet, /93, Richard Quhytlaw.
- Innes, James (*d*), of that Ilk, (1) Lady Janet Gordon (see *D. B.* 15); /94, (2) Margaret Culane.
- Johnstone, Marion, /88, Robert Hamilton of Fingalton.
- A Johnstone, Gilbert, /91, Agnes Elphinstone.
- Ker, Margaret, /94, John Hume (*d*), of Ersilltun.
- A Keth (Keith), Jonet, /91, Alane Kynard (*d*).
- Keth (Keith), Jonet, /94, William Thane of Calder.
- Kinglassie, Christian, /78, William Carruthers.
- A Kinnaird (Kynard), Alane (*d*), /91, Jonet Keth.
- A Kinnaird, John (*d*), /94, Marjory Mowat.
- Kinnear, Annabel, /94, Father of George Bissait.
- Kinnear, Mirabel, (1) David Grundeston (*d*), 84; (2) Andrew Balfour of Doven.
- Knightsoun, Margaret, /78, David Goldsmyth.
- Knolles, John, /88, Jonet Halyburton.
- Knox, Marion, /95, John Levingstone (*d*), of Saltcoats.
- Lamb, Margaret, (1) Alexander Halyburton (*d*), /84; (2) William Halkerston.
- Lansma, Elizabeth, /92, James Ramsay.
- Lasselis, Christian, /94, John Makbirny (*d*).
- Lauder, Isobel, /90, Alexander Leslie of Balcomy.
- A Leischman, Christian, /74 (see page 37 *Acta Aud.*).
- Lesly, Alexander (*d*), of Balcomy, /90, Isabel Lawdre.
- Lesly, John, /94, Elizabeth Scot.
- A Lesly, Mary, /83, Alexander Cumyn (*d*) of Ernefield.
- A Levenax, Margaret, /88, Patrick M'Clellane (*d*), of Gileston.
- Libberton, Petronel, /91, John Montgomery.
- Libberton, Margaret, /91, Walter Cant.
- Liddale, John, /84, Margaret Preston.
- Liddale, Marion, (1) Sir Patrick Baroun (*d*) of Spittalfield, /90; (2) William Wallace.
- Liddale, William (2), /94, Jonet Hervey.
- Lindsay, Agnes, /89, Sir Mungo Lockhart.
- Lindsay, David, /90, Nelle Murray.
- Lindsay, Margaret, Lady of Crailing, /91, Patrick Aldercraw.
- A Lindsay, John (*d*), of Cockburn, /79, Margaret Somerville.
- Lindsay, John (*d*) (1), /94, Margaret Cockburn.
- A Lindsay, Isobel, /93, Nichol Rane.
- Livingstone, Agnes, /88, Adam Hamilton (*d*), of Priestgill.

- Livingstone, Christian, /94, William Scot (*d*), of Fordel.
- Livingstone, Michell (2), /91, Katherine Fotheringham.
- Livingstone, George (*d*), of Edinburgh, /92, Jonete Carkettle.
- Livingstone, John (*d*), of Saltcoats, /95, Marion Knox.
- A* Livingstone, Father of Robert, /84, Margaret Dunbar.
- A* Livingstone, Christian, /88, Robert Logan of Restalrig.
- Lockhart, Sir Mungo, /89, Agnes Lindsay.
- A* Lockhart, Alan (*d*), of Lee, /91, (2) Christian Maxwell (this marriage is not mentioned in *Douglas Baronage*).
- Logan, Euphame, /94, Walter Watson of Dunbarton.
- A* Logan, Robert, of Restalrig, /88, Christian Livingstone.
- Lothresk, Marian, /76, John Bosville.
- Lewis, Elizabeth, /92, Sir Gavin Maxwell (*d*).
- Lewis, Christian, /94, Alexander Fokkart.
- Lowry, William (*d*), /92, Elene Nisbet.
- Lundy, Dame Jonet, /79, David Wardlaw.
- Lundy, Euphame, /92, William Melville.
- A* Lundy, Andrew (*d*), /93, Marjory Pitcairne.
- Lyale, Katherine, /94, Alexander Fowlartown.
- A* M'Cailzie, John, /88, Jonet Bris.
- A* M'Clellane, Patrick (*d*), /88, Margaret Levenax.
- M'Connell, Agnes, /91, Thomas Bannatyne (*d*) (*see* Illis).
- M'Culloch, Catherine (Myrton), /94, Patrick Mackdowell of Logan.
- A* M'Culloch (Makcoulach) Helis (*d*), /76, Elizabeth Hamilton.
- Macdowell, Effrick, /91, Patrick M'Kee of Cumlodane.
- Macdowell, Patrick, /94, Catherine M'Culloch (Myrton).
- A* Macdowell, Fergus (*d*), /93, Marion MacQuharge.
- Macdowell, Thomas, /71, Margaret Vaux (*d*).
- M'Gillane, Hector, /94, Margaret Campbell.
- M'Kee, Patrick, /91, Effrik Makdowell.
- M'Kenzie, Kenzoch, /94, Annas Fresale.
- A* M'Quharge, Marion, /93, Fergus Macdowell (*d*).
- Maitland, Margaret, /88, David Hering of Lethindy.
- A* Maitland, Margaret, /82, John Edmonstone of that Ilk.
- Makbirny, John (*d*), /94, Christian Lasselis.
- A* Makke, Alexander, /70, Elizabeth Inglis.
- A* Makmorane, . . . /76, . . . Blair of that Ilk.
- Maknare, Robert, /90, Gelis Chawmer.
- Malwyn, Marion, /91, John Thomson.
- Martin, John (*d*), of Medhop, /92, Christian Crichton.
- Martin, Marion, /93, Richard Cromy.
- Mason (Masoun), Elspeth, /88, James Scrymgeour (*d*).
- Maxwell, Jonet, /91, Sir Wm. Carlile.
- Maxwell, Sir Gavin (*d*), /92, Elizabeth Lewis.
- A* Maxwell, Euphame, "Lady of Pot-house," /82, Archibald Douglas of Colshogell (?).
- A* Maxwell, Christian (2), /91, Alan Lockhart (*d*), of Lee.
- Meldrum, David, of Newhall, /90, Effame Boswell.
- Meldrum, David (*d*), of Newhall, /92, Christian Pitcairne.
- Melville, Annes (*d*), heiress of Granton and Stainhouse, /78, Robert Ros.
- Melville, Margaret, /92, (1) Sir Thomas Wemyss (*d*), of Reres; (2) Baldred Blakat.
- Melville, Gelis, /92, James Auchinleck.
- Melville, William, /92, Euphame Lundy.
- A* Melville, . . . of Carnbee, /76, Gelis Myrton. [This marriage is not mentioned in D.B. 527.]
- Menteth, James (2), /95, Mrs. Alexander Nortoun.
- Menzie, Edward (*d*), of Dalvene, /94, Margaret Menzie.
- Menzie, John, of the Weme (*d*), /78, Marion Carruthers.
- A* Menzie, Elizabeth, "Lady of Craigdarroch," /81.
- A* Mercer, Robert, /78, Margaret Seras.
- A* Mercer, Andrew (*d*), of Drumberny, /81, Margaret Drummond.
- A* Middleton, Gilbert, of that Ilk, /93, Marjory Wishart (*d*).
- Moffet, Elizabeth, /94, John Halyday.
- Mondwell, Henry, burgess of Wigton, /95, Jonet Buyt.
- Montgomery, John, /91, Petronel Libbertoun.
- Montgomery, Hugh (*d*), of Thorntoun, /78, Isobel Houstoun.
- Monypenny, Peter (*d*), /95, Christian Berclay.
- Monypenny, Thomas (*d*), (1), /91, Margaret Wemyss.
- Mosman, John (*d*), (1), /91, Elene Halyburton.
- Moubray, Marion, /89, Archibald Diksone.
- Moubray, Marion, /89, John Houstoun (*d*).
- A* Moubray, John, /73, Marion Hoppringle.

- A Moubray, Margaret, /79, William Hay of Tallo.
- A Moubray, Father of David Moubray, nephew of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle, /71, Isobel Stewart.
- A Mowat, Christian, /88, George Wallace.
- A Mowat, Marjory, /94, John Kynard (*d*).
- Muirhead, Isobel, /84, Arthur Cramy (*d*).
- A Mure, Christian, /94, Archibald Boyd.
- Murray, Nelle, /90, David Lindsay.
- Murray, Elene, /95, James Edmonstone.
- Murray, Peter, /91, Jonet Borthwick.
- Murray, Alexander (*d*), of Shillinglaw, /93, Gelis Cockburn.
- Murray, William (*d*), of Cullow, /94, Elizabeth Guthrie.
- Murray, Isabel, (1) David Toshoch (*d*), of Monyvard ; /95, (2) Patrick Haldane of Kelor.
- A Murray, James (*d*), /82, Margaret Fresale.
- A Murray, Esot, /89, Herbert Corry.
- Muschet, Margaret, /91, John Graham (*d*).
- A Myrton, Gelis, /76, . . . Melville of Carnbee.
- Napier, Jonet, /89, John Wilson.
- Napier, John (3), /94, Agnes Todrik.
- Nemoch (Nimmo), Agnes, /90, Thomas, Gudelad (*d*).
- Nisbet, Elene, /92, William Lowry (*d*).
- Norton, Alexander (*d*), (1), /95, Euphame Mrs. Menteth.
- Offer (?) , Thomas (*d*), /94, Christian Richard.
- Ogilvy, Thomas, /88, Jonet Abernethy.
- Ogilvy, Marjory (?) Mariota, /91, Henry Stewart of Rosyth (*d*).
- Ogilvy, John, (2), /94, Elene Cosour (Mrs. Schaw).
- A Ogilvy, Margaret, (1) Earl of Crawford (*d*), /78 ; (2) Sir Wm. Wallace of Craigie.
- Ogstoun (Ugston), Elizabeth, /92, James Dowglass.
- Ogstoun, Elizabeth, /94, Adam Hepburne.
- Ogstoun, Walter (*d*), of that Ilk, /94, Jane Skrigeð.
- Oliphant, Christian, /88, Finlay Ramsay (*d*), of Banff.
- Oliphant, Thomas (*d*), of Dron (1), /90, Muriel Sutherland.
- Oliphant, William, /94, Christian, heir to late Alexander Sutherland of Strabrock.
- Peeblis, Elizabeth, /92 George Henrysone (*d*).
- Pitcairn, Jonet, /88, George Allardice (*d*).
- Pitcairn, Henry (*d*), of Pitlour, /91 Elizabeth Ramsay.
- Pitcairn, Christian, /92, David Meldrum (*d*), of Newhall.
- A Pitcairn, Marjory, /93, Andrew Lundy (*d*).
- Pouller, Andrew, /76, Elene Tulloch.
- Preston, Margaret, /84, John Liddale.
- Preston, Margaret, /90, Robert Brois.
- Quytson, John (of Perth), /71, Katrine Seras.
- Ramsay, Finlay (*d*), of Banff, /88, Christian Oliphant.
- Ramsay, Elizabeth, /91, Henry Pitcairn (*d*), of Pitlour.
- Ramsay, James, /92, Elizabeth Lansmä.
- Ramsay, Archibald, /95, Margaret Boyis.
- Ramsay, Jonet, Lady of Pitmuly, /95, George Ramsay.
- A Ramsay, Alexander (*d*), of Dawoll, /84, Elspeth Douglas.
- A Ramsay, George (2), /94, Mrs. Monypenny of Pitmully.
- A Rane, Nichol, /93, Isobel Lindsay.
- Rattray, Jonet, /93, David Blare (*d*), of Bendachy.
- Richard, Christian, /94, Thomas Offer (*d*), of Kincardine.
- Richardson, Agnes, /91, John Stewart.
- Robertson, (?) Williamson, John (*d*), /95, Agnes Ferne.
- Robison, George (*d*), /92, Marion Harlaw.
- Robison, George, /92, Katherine Hepburn.
- A Rollock, David, /91, Marjory Lindsay.
- Ross, Robert, /78, Annes Melville, heiress of Granton & cæ.
- Ross, Elspeth, /95, Robert Cunyngham (*d*) of Cunynghamhead.
- Ross, Gelis, /95, James Auchinleck.
- 'Ross Herald', /94, Katherine Gardin.
- A Ruthven, Elizabeth, /73, Patrick Donaldson.
- A Rynd, Jonet, /76, John Douglas.
- A Sand, Father of Thomas, /94, Elizabeth Hudson.
- Schank, Christian, /80, John Henryson.
- Schaw, Margaret, /88, Alexander Cockburn of Ormiston.
- Schaw, Robert, of Balgerry, /90, Marion Glen.
- Schaw, John (*d*), (1), /94, Elene Cosour.
- Sclandre, Thomas (*d*), /94, Christian, daughter of Patrick Smyr.
- Scot, Marjory, /84, Thomas Gray.
- Scot, William, (*d*), of Fordel, /94, Christian Livingstone.
- Scot, Katrine, /91, Alexander Hume.
- Scot, Elizabeth, /94, John Lesly.
- A Scougall, Margaret, /71, Philip Crake.
- A Scougall, . . . /71, Jonet Broun.
- A Scougall, Beatrice, /89, [see *Acta Audm.* p. 136].
- Scrymgeour, James (*d*), /88, Elspeth Masoun.
- Scrymgeour, Jane, /94, Walter Ogstoun (*d*), of that Ilk.

- A Scrymgeour, Elizabeth, /78, Walter Drummond.  
Sempill (Symple), Margaret, /91, Sir James Crichton (*d*), of Ragertoun.
- A Seras, Catherine, /66, Baldwin Seras.  
A Seras, Catherine, /71, John Quhytsone.  
A Seras, Margaret, /78, Robert Mercer of Perth.
- A Seton, Marian, 'Lady of Gargunnoch,' /93, Laird of Gargunnoch (?)  
Sinclair, Margaret, /78, Patrick Hume.  
Sinclair, James (2), /91, Christian Cockburn.  
Sinclair, John, /92, Jonet Halyburton.  
Sinclair, Elizabeth, /77, Sir John Houstoun of that Ilk.
- A Sinclair, Marion, /71, George Hume.  
Smith, Elizabeth (Inveresk), /92, Robert Harvy.  
Somerville, William (*d*), /92, Jonet Douglas.  
Somerville, Marion, /92, David Forrester (*d*), of Torwood.
- A Somerville, Margaret, /79, John Lindsay, (*d*), of Cockburn.
- A Somerville, William (*d*), of Grealton (2), /91, Jonet Lady of Craigmillar.  
Spens, Lawrence, /79, Agnes Hunter.  
Spens, Alisone, /91, Patrick Erskine (*d*).
- A Stevyn, William, /79, Margaret Frost, (?) Forrester).  
Stewart, Elizabeth, /80, Sir William Charteris (*d*), of Cagnor.  
Stewart, Jonet, /88, Adam Wallace of Crogo.  
Stewart, John (2), /81, Muriel Sutherland.  
Stewart, Sir David (*d*), (1), /90, Marion Herries.  
Stewart, Henry (*d*), of Rosyth, /91, Margaret Ogilvy.  
Stewart, John, /91, Agnes Richardson.  
Stewart, Christian, /91, Walter Halyburton (*d*).  
Stewart, Christian (Rosyth), /92, Edward Brois.  
Stewart, William (*d*), of Dalswinton, /95, Euphame Graham.  
Stewart, Jonet (Baldoran ?), /95, James Balfour (Glendowglas).
- A Stewart, Isabel, /71, Father of David, nephew of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle.
- A Stewart, Elizabeth, /83, John Galbraith (*d*), of Ballindrocht.  
Stirling, Robert, /90, Elizabeth Dundas.
- A Straithachan, Marjory, /83, Malcolm Guthrie (*d*).  
Strogeith, Fulane, of that Ilk, /65, Elizabeth Gorty.  
Sumir, George, /94, Christian Guthrie.  
Sumir, Christian, /94, Thomas Sclandre (*d*) ?  
Sutherland, Muriel, (1) Thomas Oliphant (*a*), of Dron ; /81, (2) John Stewart.
- Sutherland, Christian, /94, William Oliphant.  
Tailziefer, Lawrence (2), /91, Elene Halyburton.  
Thomson, John, of St. Andrews, /91, Marioun Malwyn.  
Todrick, Agnes, (1) 'Umquhile Snawdon Herald' ; /92, (2) Frer. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Blith, min<sup>r</sup>. of Houstoun ; /94, (3) John Nap<sup>r</sup>. (Napier).  
Toshach, David (*d*), (1), /95, Isabel Murray.  
Towers, George (2), /92, Margaret Waith, Mrs. Glendonwyn.
- A Towers, Jonet, 'Lady of Inverquharie,' /83.  
Tuedy, James of Drumelzare, /78, Marion Crichton (he died before 1494).  
Tulloch, Ellene, /76, Andrew Poullor.  
Turing, Thomas, /90, Jonet Carkettle.  
Turing, Christian, /92, William Colp.  
Ugston, *see* Ogstoun.
- A Vaux, Margaret (*d*), /71, Thomas Macdowell.  
Waith, Margaret (1) Matthew Glendonwyn (*d*), of Glenrath ; /92 (2) George Towers.  
Walcare, Christian, /95, Michell Closton (*d*).  
Wallace, Elene, /84, Patrick, Lord Hailes.  
Wallace, Adam,<sup>1</sup> of Crogo, /88, Jonet Stewart.  
Wallace, William (2), /90, Marioun Liddale.  
Wallace, Sir W<sup>m</sup>. of Craigie (2), /78 Dow<sup>r</sup>. Countess of Crawford.
- A Wallace, George, /88, Christian Mowat.
- A Wallace, Effame, 'Lady of Ughilltrie,' /88.  
A Wallace, Lawrence, /91, Margaret Crichton.  
Wardlaw, David, /79, Dame Jonet Lundy.  
Wardlaw, John (2), /91, Margaret Cockburn.  
Watson, Walter, /89, Euphame Logan.  
Waus, Margaret, /93, James Campbell of Carsewell.
- A Waus, Marion, /94, Quintin Agnew.  
Wemyss, Sir Thomas (*d*), (1), /92, Margaret Melville.  
Wemyss, John (*d*), /93, Margaret Boyis.
- A Wemyss, Margaret, /82, Thomas Monypenny (*d*), of Pitmully.
- A Wemyss, John (*d*), /91, Elizabeth Dishington.
- A Weir, William, /73, Elizabeth Glendonwyn.
- A Whitelaw, Richard, /93, Jonet Inglis.  
Williamson (? Robertson), John (*d*), /95, Agnes Ferne.  
Wilson, John, /89, Jonet Napier.
- A Wishart, Marjory (*d*), /93, Gilbert Middleton of that Ilk.  
Young, Adam, /95, Alisone Hart.

<sup>1</sup> I think this was the Controller of the Household in 1468.

## Q U E R I E S.

- XCIV. **ROSEMARY DACRE.**—In a pamphlet by Ellen K. Goodwin (Kendal, T. Wilson, 1886), reprinted from the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, on 'Rosemary Dacre and the White Cockade,' a letter from Rosemary Dacre (Lady Clerk) is quoted, in which she states that she was born at Rose Castle, 6 miles from Carlisle, on Nov. 15, 1745, and baptized immediately afterwards, and records the well-known incident of a party of Highlanders arriving, waiting till the ceremony was concluded, and their leader taking off his white cockade, and leaving it as a protection against any stragglers of the Highland army.

The author then quotes an entry from the parish register of Kirkcubright, Cumberland, in which the baptism of 'Mary, daughter of Joseph Dacre, Esq.,' is stated to have taken place at Rose Castle, on Nov. 3, 1745.

Further, the author refers to 'An Authentic Account of the Occupation of Carlisle in 1745,' by George Gill Mounsey, p. 41 (London, Longmans & Co.) where it is stated that none of the Highlanders crossed the Border before the 7th or 8th of November.

Could these dates be made to agree, if we assume that the first and last dates given were calculated according to New Style; and that the date in the English parish register was calculated according to Old Style?

J. M. G.

[See footnote to the 'Runaway Registers,' p. 69. That confusion did sometimes exist is shown by the well-known lines of Burns,—

'There was a lad was born in Kyle,  
But what'n a day o' what'n a style,  
I doubt it's hardly worth the while  
To be sae nice wi' Robin.'

D.]

- XCIV. **ARCHBISHOP SHARP.**—Archbishop Sharp married Helen, daughter of Moncrieff of Randerston. Is the date of their marriage known?  
W. T. W.

- XCVI. **SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.**—William, son of James Sharp, Minister of Crail, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Signet in 1660, on a Commission issued by John, Earl (Duke) of Lauderdale, Hon. Secretary. He must then have been very young, for the date of the Archbishop's birth is given as either 1613 or 1618. He became owner of Stonyhill near Musselburgh. On the 29th of October 1669, he still appears in the official minutes as 'Mr. William Sharpe.' On the 11th of March 1670 he is first described as a Knight. He remained Deputy Keeper until 1682. Is anything more known of his history?  
W. T. W.

- XCVII. **RINGING A MILLEN-BRidle.**—In the Kirk Session Book of Alves the following entries occur:—

' March 15th, 1663. This day the minister represented to the Eldership that he had heard of a verie sinful miscarriage in some people in Easter Alves the last week, viz. the ringing of a millen-bridle (as they call it) upon ane aged and diseased poor woman called Margaret Anderson, thereby to hasten her to death as they conceived. Their names are Andrew Angouse and Agnes Rob. The Session appointed them to be cited to the next dyet.

' March 22d, 1663. Compeared Andrew Angouse confessed he rang the bridle, he being interrogated what were the words he spake at the ringing of it answered that he said crans flesh or wrans flesh come out thy way. Agnes Rob confessed she went and sought for and brought to the house the bridle at the diseased woman her own desyre. They are appointed to be reproved publickly the next day, with certification if the like carriage be practised by them on anie others of the parish *pro futuro* they shall be censured with sackcloth, and this to be intimated the next day.'

The questions requiring solution are (1.) What is a millen-bridle? (2.) How was it 'rung?' (3.) Why should the 'ringing' of the bridle hasten the death of one who was supposed to be unable to die easily? (4.) Is any other instance of this superstition known?  
J. A.

XCVIII. MITCHELL AND BUCHANAN.—James Mitchell [b. about 1705] came from Glasgow, or its neighbourhood, about 1730, to New England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His elder brother William Mitchell [b. about 1704], Agnes Buchanan his wife [b. about 1700], and their son William [b. about 1735], came from Glasgow in 1755 to Chester, Connecticut. Can the ancestry of these Mitchells be traced?

Family records say that Agnes Buchanan, wife of William Mitchell, was 'aunt of Rev. Claudius Buchanan,' D.D. As he was born in 1766, she was probably his great-aunt. Dr. Buchanan was a son of Alexander Buchanan, supposed to be a native of Inveraray, who was Rector of the Grammar-School of Falkirk.

Can the ancestry of these Buchanans be ascertained? Are there any living descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Buchanan, or of his daughters Charlotte and Augusta? Kindly reply to this Magazine, or to Mrs. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, New Haven, Connecticut.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LXXXIII. BRABONER.—"The Netherlanders were masters of the Linnen Trade as well as the Woollen; and during these civil wars [in the Netherlands, in the 16th century], several of their manufacturers in both, settled themselves amongst us; as in the old Burghs, weavers go still under the designation of Brabanders,



from their masters who taught them the art " (p. 77, *The Interest of Scotland Considered*). London : printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-moon, between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street, and J. Reeke, at Locke's Head, in Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, 1736. H.

[The word is used in the marriage registers of Wandsworth, Surrey, now being printed by Mr. Squire :—

'1672, July 30. Dennis de Prince and Katherine Culveneer, Brabanters, licence.']

LXXXVI. TIGGERS.—The specific instructions for dealing with 'Tiggers' is contained in Act 4 of the Abridgment of the ancient 'COUNTRY ACTS OF ZETLAND,' an early printed copy of which is before me. By this it is provided :—

'That all Tiggers of wool, corn, fish, and others, be apprehended wherever they come, by any that can find them, and to put them in firmance, to be punished with the stocks and joggas, and that none receipt them in their houses, nor give them hospitality, or service, under the pain of Ten pounds (Scots) *toties quoties*.'

In the INSTRUCTIONS TO RANSELMEN, the body of officials in Shetland parishes formerly appointed to make inquisition in cases of theft, petty crimes, and misdemeanours, these officials are directed not to allow 'any beggar, or thigger, from any other parish, to pass through your bounds ; and if they offer so to do, you will secure them till they be punished, conform to the Country Act 4th.'

The term, as used in these instances, would at first sight seem to indicate a *thief*, but the explanatory alternative, 'or Beggar' in the last quotation, and on the margin in the original of the 'Country Acts,' seems to point at another class of offenders, who, at the same time, were perhaps not altogether common mendicants. The word 'Thiggar,' which is the form of the spelling in early copies of the Acts, is defined by Jameson as 'One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way.'

The word is identical with the modern Danish *tigger*, 'a beggar,' and has its origin in the Old Northern *thiggja*, 'to receive,' 'accept of,' which, according to the Cleasby-Vigposson Lexicon, was sometimes used elliptically as—'to take lodging, or receive hospitality for a night,' thus coming to be applied to persons of the class who made free with other people's hospitality, and craved their property at the same time.

GILBT. GOUDIE.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—The following is an Extract from Dr. Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ*, part ii. p. 483.

#### ANCRUM.

1622 William Bennett, A.M., was laureated at the Univ. of Edin. 30th July 1614, presented by James VI. 25th July 1622. He was a member of the Commission for maintaining Church discipline, 21st Oct. 1634, about which time he gave xl. lib.

towards erecting the Librarie in the Univ. of Glasgow. Having purchased an estate, he exercised his privilege as a freeholder by voting for a commissioner from the county to the Convention. The General Assembly, 16th Aug. 1643, found these powers incompatible with the ministry, and recommended him to abstain from civil courts and meetings, etc. He died between 3d Feb. and 1st Sept. 1647, aged about 54, leaving a son, William, who was retoured heir to his lands of Grubet, Wydehope, etc., 29th Dec. following. [*Reg. Laur. Univ. Edin., Sec. Sigill., and Pres., Presb. Reg., Calderwood, and Stevenson's Hist., Mun. Univ. Glasg. iii., Bannatyne iii., and Maitland Miscell. ii., Baillie's Lett., Ing. Ret. Roxburgh, 195 de Tut. 58.*]

J. T. M.

**XCIX. MARRIAGE OF HUGH ROSE AND CHRISTIAN INNES.**—It is a matter of some importance to obtain the registration of the marriage of Hugh Rose (of Kilravock Roses) to Christian Innes daughter of Alexander and Catherine Innes of Cairmend, Speymouth parish, which took place about 1735-40; or of the baptism of Euphemia Rose, their daughter, about 1740. It is not known where the marriage or the baptism took place, only it is not in any of the Parish Registers, and Dean Ferguson writes me it is not in his. A brother of Euphemia's was baptized at Tain. It is not known where the married couple may have wandered, but they finished life in the parish of Tyrie.

G. L.

[G. L. may find some information in Cosmo Innes's work on the Rose family, which, however, I have not seen.—ED.]

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Anstruther, or Illustrations of Scottish Burgh Life*, by George Gourlay. Anstruther: George Gourlay.—Mr. Gourlay is not only a burghess of Anstruther, he is a man who does his duty by his native town. As such he may be held up as an example to be followed by others. We do not suppose the history of Anstruther surpasses in richness that of other Scottish towns. Its treasures, however, have been brought to light as other like treasures should be, by an inhabitant of the place. If Mr. Gourlay seems occasionally to lean to old wives' fables, we can forgive him, in consideration of the many undoubted facts he records. The volume of 177 pages is well printed, well bound, and reasonable in price, and may serve as a model of what a Burgh or Parochial History should be.

*Stratford-upon-Avon Note-Books. No. I., Shakespearian Extracts from 'Edward Puzey's Booke.'* Collected by Richard Savage, Secr. and Lib., Shakespeare's Birthplace. London: Simpkin & Marshall.—We welcome the appearance of No. I. of what we trust will be a goodly collection of 'Note Books.' The Library at Stratford-on-Avon must contain many literary treasures, and Mr. Savage is well fitted for the task of extracting

such as may prove of special interest. This volume consists of extracts from a common-place book kept by a country gentleman who lived near Stratford when Shakespeare was residing there. Passages from the plays then fresh from his pen are given ; a good proof that they were regarded as genuine by one who had every opportunity of knowing. Mr. Savage has, we believe, discovered that he was mistaken in considering that 'Irus' was a play of Shakespeare's hitherto unknown. 'Irus' being a character in a work of another author. The error has, we believe, been corrected in a later edition of the Notes. Edward Pudsey's evidence is most valuable, and Mr. Savage is to be congratulated in producing a volume, attractive outside, and singularly interesting when opened.

*The Sutherland Papers. Pocock's Tour, 1760.* Printed for the Sutherland Association, Edinburgh.—Last year the Scottish History Society issued *Bishop Pocock's Tour in Scotland*. The volume was only printed for members. The Editor, Mr. D. William Kemp, has wisely produced for the members of the Sutherland Association that portion of the work which treats of that county. The result is an interesting little volume, well illustrated, and furnished with valuable Notes and Appendix.

*History of Prose Fiction*, by John Colin Dunlop. London : George Bell & Sons.—This is a reprint of a work which was first published as long ago as 1814. The author died in 1842. The two volumes now before us are well annotated, which adds considerably to their value. The range taken by the author is a wide one. Commencing with Greek Romance, he works down to the present century, tracing the family likeness of many of the tales, and following them through their wanderings. Carefully prepared charts afford much assistance in studying a subject which is too little appreciated by those who would read with more profit if they studied the influence which romance has had on the world.

*William Shakespeare, a Literary Biography*, by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D. London : George Bell & Sons.—This book, which was published in Germany in 1876, has now been translated by L. Dora Schmitz. Its appearance at the present time is most opportune, and those who have taken any interest in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy should study it. It is interesting throughout, and not only is a careful literary biography of England's great poet, but an interesting description of the period in which he lived. He cannot be accused of fulsome flattery, for occasionally his opinion of the poet seems unduly harsh, but he is never guilty of the coarseness which is to be found in the writings of some of those whose attacks on Shakespeare have lately excited some attention. An Appendix contains an interesting account of the Portraits of Shakespeare.

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.              |                                                    |  | PAGE |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--|------|
| 162.                | Old Linen, . . . . .                               |  | 115  |
| 163.                | The Royal Arms in Scotland, . . . . .              |  | 117  |
| 164.                | Runaway Registers, Haddington, . . . . .           |  | 118  |
| 165.                | Scotsmen naturalised in England, . . . . .         |  | 127  |
| 166.                | Scottish Notes on the Armada, . . . . .            |  | 127  |
| 167.                | Verses on a Sun-dial, . . . . .                    |  | 129  |
| 168.                | Old Description of Scotland, . . . . .             |  | 130  |
| 169.                | The Younger Family, . . . . .                      |  | 134  |
| 170.                | Font or Cross Socket at Inchrye, . . . . .         |  | 139  |
| 171.                | Milk, . . . . .                                    |  | 139  |
| 172.                | Brass Mortar, . . . . .                            |  | 139  |
| 173.                | Genealogy, . . . . .                               |  | 140  |
| 174.                | The Ross Family, . . . . .                         |  | 140  |
| 175.                | Scottish Trade with Flanders, . . . . .            |  | 141  |
| 176.                | Graham of Gartmore, . . . . .                      |  | 142  |
| 177.                | Parish Registers in Scotland, . . . . .            |  | 142  |
| 178.                | Genealogy of Earls of Fife, . . . . .              |  | 145  |
| 179.                | Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . . . .    |  | 145  |
| 180.                | Nicolson Family, . . . . .                         |  | 145  |
| 181.                | Dragon Legends, . . . . .                          |  | 148  |
| 182.                | Bridges and Harbours, . . . . .                    |  | 149  |
| 183.                | Marriages performed in Church, . . . . .           |  | 149  |
| 184.                | Arms of Scottish Families in Flanders, . . . . .   |  | 149  |
| 185.                | A Plea for Place Names, . . . . .                  |  | 149  |
| 186.                | Sculptured Stones at Culross, . . . . .            |  | 150  |
| 187.                | The Present Britons a Mixed Race, . . . . .        |  | 152  |
| QUERIES.            |                                                    |  |      |
| XCIX.               | Scots in Poland, . . . . .                         |  | 152  |
|                     | C. Gill Family, . . . . .                          |  | 153  |
|                     | CI. Golf, . . . . .                                |  | 155  |
|                     | CII. Colonel Archibald Campbell, . . . . .         |  | 155  |
|                     | CIII. The M'Dowalls of Freugh, . . . . .           |  | 155  |
|                     | CIV. Towers Family, . . . . .                      |  | 156  |
|                     | CV. Terms attaching to Domestic Animals, . . . . . |  | 156  |
|                     | CVI. Stewart Family, . . . . .                     |  | 157  |
| REPLIES TO QUERIES. |                                                    |  |      |
| VIII.               | Cheynes of Inverugy, . . . . .                     |  | 157  |
|                     | X. Arbuthnot Family, . . . . .                     |  | 157  |
|                     | XIX. Cruisie, . . . . .                            |  | 158  |
|                     | XXV. Family of Bishop Ross, . . . . .              |  | 158  |
|                     | XLIII. Queen Mary, . . . . .                       |  | 159  |
|                     | LVIII. Communion Plate at Durris, . . . . .        |  | 159  |
|                     | LXI. Houston of that Ilk, . . . . .                |  | 159  |
|                     | XCI. Bennet Family, . . . . .                      |  | 159  |
|                     | XCVI. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, . . . . .    |  | 160  |
|                     | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .                        |  | 162  |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

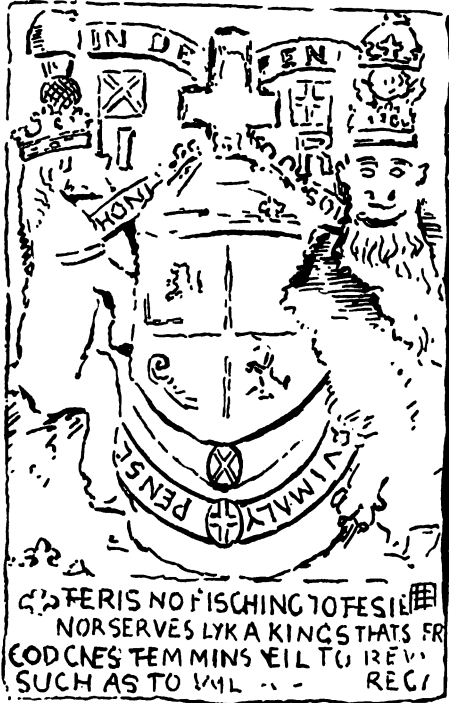
162. OLD LINEN.—*Northern Notes & Queries* for December 1886 contained some notes, sent in response to a query, upon some old table linen brought to Scotland by Major-General James Ferguson of Balmakelly, who died in 1705. There have recently been shown to me two pieces of old linen, one of which commemorates events of the same kind, though posterior in date, as those recorded on the linen then described, while the other, curiously enough, belonged to a near relative of its owner. They are the property of Mr. James Bruce, W.S., 23 St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh.

The first—much finer in texture than the other—contains in the centre a representation of two Christian horsemen, each firing a pistol at a turbaned Turk. In each case another Turk is already down beneath the heels of the rearing charger, while the one at whom the pistol is fired bends back, with uplifted scimitar, holding in his left hand a flag bearing the Crescent and Star. Beneath is the word '*Belgrade*' above the representation of a city, the topmost tower of which is crowned with a crescent, while a river flows past it. Across the river, and nearer the edge of the cloth, are guns in position, a gunner firing them, and another apparently engaged in handing a shell. Between the batteries, which converge and balance each other in the pattern, as do the horsemen above, are two other soldiers, holding banners, and with fascines beside them. Above the horsemen again is another town with the word '*Temesvar*,' and above that the two-headed eagle, and on each side of it a shield with many quarterings. Below each shield is a turbaned figure on its knees, with the hands manacled, while one of two chains, attached to the manacles in each case, is grasped by the eagle's talons, and the other is fastened to the quartered shield. Round the whole runs a border containing representations of towns, alternating with the usual trophies of guns, trumpets, drums, flags, etc. The names of these towns are '*Waradin*,' '*Beuda*,' '*Semlin*,' and '*Palanka*.' The conjunction of names points clearly to the campaign of 1716-17. The names on the linen described in my previous communication were '*Buda*,' '*Pesth*,' '*Gran*,' and '*Nie*.' *Gran* was taken by the Imperialists in 1684, and *Buda* in 1686. The linen now described is marked with the letter G, and was given to Mr. Bruce's maternal grandmother by the Rev. George Garioch of Old Meldrum, who belonged to a well-known family in, or near, the district of the same name. The name Garioch of Kilstearis occurs frequently in Aberdeenshire records.

The other piece seems to have been cut from a larger cloth, as the border is only found on one side, and the figures are repeated, as if they had been carried on in lines. At the top are the words '*Friedrick August Konigin Pollen*,' repeated above a crowned figure on horseback. Below come a succession of flying cherubs, then a series of shields, flanked by sprigs of laurel, surmounted by large crowns, and bearing *two crosses potent in pale*. Still lower is a city, with ships riding on the waters before it, and the word '*Dantzic*' above its towers. Beneath this again are a series of figures of a single soldier holding a lance, and seemingly standing guard over what look like barrels and bales of goods. Then again come the words '*Friedrick August*.' The border has nothing remarkable, consisting simply of conventional flowers. Mr. Bruce has inherited this piece of linen, which is marked with an F, from his father's mother, who was the great grand-daughter of William Ferguson of Badifurrow and sister of the General. This Janet married—it is said, after a courtship of the kind immortalised in Longfellow's *Miles Standish*—her cousin John Ferguson, and went with him to Poland, where they lived for many years. One nephew at least also went to seek his fortune there in 1703, with such success that when his son or grandson was next heard of in Scotland, he was a member of the Polish Diet, had been congratulated by the King of Prussia on becoming a Prussian landowner, had a son in the Prussian Guards, and was said to be the richest banker in the East of Europe.

J. F.

163. THE ROYAL ARMS IN SCOTLAND.—In the Pheasant House in the grounds of St. Fort, near Newport, there is a stone, of which a sketch is annexed. It has been lying there for many years, and its history is unknown, but it is supposed to have been originally built into the old mansion-house of St. Fort, probably above the entrance door. That house was demolished when the new one was built about sixty years ago. The stone, which is much weather-worn, has on it the Arms of James VI. after he succeeded to the throne of England, and is interesting as showing the manner in which the Royal Arms were borne in Scotland after the Union of the Crowns. It will be observed that the Scottish Arms get the more honourable place in every way. The Scottish lion occupies the first and fourth quarters of the shield; the Scottish supporter, the Unicorn, which is crowned, is on the dexter side, so is the Scottish Ensign, the St. Andrew's Cross, while the Scottish Crest, the lion sejant, is used with the Scottish motto,



'In defence.' Below the shield, where the Orders of the Thistle and the Garter are shown, St. Andrew's Cross is placed above St. George's Cross, thus giving pre-eminence in every detail to Scotland.

It will be remembered that at the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition a number of letters appeared in the Glasgow newspapers as to the proper manner of marshallling the Royal Arms when used in Scotland. The stone at St. Fort is valuable as showing how they were borne in this country after the accession of James VI. to the throne of England. Below the Royal Arms is a curious inscription:—

Ther is no fiscing to the Sie,  
Nor serves lyk a King's thats fr[ee];  
God gives them means weil to reward,  
Such as to [virtue have] regard.

Alexander Nairn, of Sandfurd, was Private Chamberlain to the Queen of James VI., hence probably the use of the Royal Arms on his house. Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, of St. Fort, have had their attention directed to this interesting stone, and have taken means to protect it from further dilapidation.

R. C. W.

[A description of this stone appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*. By the kindness of the Editor we are able to give our readers a sketch of it.]

164. RUNAWAY REGISTERS, HADDINGTON (*continued from page 71*).—

27. 1766. Oct. 25. John Norris, Esqr., of St. James, and Catherine Maria Fischer of St. George's, Hanover Square, both in the city of Westminster. *W.* John Pollard, Barthw. Bower.
28. „ Nov. 9. Evan Prichard of Lantrissant, Gent., and Susannah Thomas, Spinster, of Lamblethian, Co. Glamorgan. *W.* John Gidding, Barthw. Bower.
29. „ „ 19. Thomas Wright of Birstall, Clothier, and Lydia Birkhead of the same Parish, Spinster, both in Co. York. *W.* Timothy Crowther, Barthw. Bower.
30. „ Dec. 6. James Ballmer, Esq., and Sophia Escutt, Spinster, both of St. Antholin, London. *W.* Mary Van Wylick, Barthw. Bower.
31. „ „ 9. William Dawkin, Esq., and Charity Mansel, Spinster, both of Swansea, Co. Glamorgan. *W.* Timothy Kelly, Amy Mansel, Mary Mansel.
32. „ „ 21. William Burdon of Stranton, Shipmaster, and Mary Claxton of Hart & Chapelry of Hartlepool, both Co. Durham. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
33. 1767. Feb. 21. Charles Horde, Esq., of Lower Swell, Co. Gloucester, and Mary Lydia Robins of Ittringham, Co. Norfolk. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
34. „ Mar. 12. James Ward of Bury St. Edmunds, St. Mary's Parish, Co. Suffolk, and Ann Dickens of the same Parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Clementina Whitlock.
35. „ Apr. 29. Thomas Melson, Husbandman, and Elizabeth Hallam, Widow, of Heyburgh in the Middle Marsh, Co. Lincoln. *W.* Wm. Philips, Barthw. Bower.
36. „ „ 29. Joseph Sealey and Marion Wood, both from Glasgow. *W.* Barthw. Bowers, John Brown.
37. „ May 8. Anselm Odling of Market Raisin, Co. Lincoln, Fellmonger, and Anne Clarke of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
38. „ „ 8. Henry Henderson of Embleton, Co. Northumberland, Butcher, and Catherine Brooks of Alnwick, same County, Spinster. *W.* John Johnston, Barthw. Bower.
39. „ July 13. Richard Reeve, Surgeon and Apothecary, and Mary Knight Olive, Spinster, both of St. Nicholas, in the city of Rochester, Co. Kent. *W.* Elizb. Burgis, Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
40. „ Aug. 2. Gerrard Selby, Esq., Commander of His Majesty's Cutter 'Meredith,' and Catherine Pemble, Spinster, both of the Chapelry of Belford, Co. Northumberland. *W.* James Fairbairn, Bw. Bower.
41. „ „ 12. John Dinely, Esq., Lieut. in His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester's Regimt., and Eleanor Olive of St. Nicholas, in the City of Rochester, Co. Kent. *W.* Wm. Garner, Robert Williams.
42. „ „ 16. Nevil Goodman, Farmer, and Susannah Goodman,

- Spinster, both of Elm, in the Isle of Ely, Co. Cambridge. *W.* Jonathan Phillips, Bw. Bower.
43. 1767. Sep. 7. Thos. Pigott, Esq., of Horsted Keynes, Co. Sussex, and Hannah Coupe of Maldon, Co. Essex, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Maitland, Anne Wicksteed.
44. " " 8. Claude Scott, Corn Factor, of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and Martha Eyres of Stepney, Spinster. *W.* Sarah Elizb. Bird, Barthw. Bower.
45. " Oct. 28. William Dent of Darlington, Co. Durham, Mercht., and Mary Robson of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Edwd. Lister, Will Andrews, John Carfrai.
46. 1768. Jan. 12. Wm. Turner, Esq., and Sarah Bedford, Spinster, both of Leeds, Co. York. *W.* Samuel Kay, Mary Ross, George Hall, Wm. Garner.
47. " " 24. William Anderson, late of Virginia, last from St. Olave's, London, Mariner, and Mary Gist, Spinster, of the same Parish. *W.* Isobell Garner, Barthw. Bower.
48. " Feb. 1. John Mitchison of All Saints', Newcastle, Plummer, and Elizabeth Greenhow of St. Andrews', in Newcastle, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Wm. Garner.
49. " Apr. 2. Samuel Turner of the Town of Sheffield and County of York, Mercer, and Margaret Burton of Mills of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Robt. Burton, Barthw. Bower.
50. " " 3. Lancelot Carwardine, Cyder Mercht., and Ann Drew, Spinster, both of Ledbury, Co. Hereford. *W.* George Garner, Barthw. Bower.
51. " " 5. Thomas Lindsay of Alnwick, Schoolmaster, and Elizabeth Reay of St. Andrews, Newcastle, Co. Northumberland. *W.* Susannah Mitchison and Barthw. Bower.
52. " " 12. Thomas Greenwell of All Saints, Newcastle, Tallow-chandler, and Ann Smith of Wolsingham, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* John Greenwell, Barthw. Bower.
53. " " 16. James Wagstaff of Morterham, Co. Chester, Tobacconist and Grocer, and Esther Hill of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Nicholas Hill and Barthw. Bower.
54. " May 20. William Turner of Sevenoaks, Co. Kent, Wine Merchant, and Sally Stonehouse of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* George Wye, Barthw. Bower.
55. " June 21. Thos. Sample of Eglington, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Margaret Smith of Belford, same Co., Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
56. " July 21. Thomas Dail of Whitby, Co. York, Mariner, and Ann Durham of South Shields, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* Martha Major, Barthw. Bower.
57. " Sept. 17. Joseph Hutchinson of Thirsk, Co. York, Merchant, and Mary Robertson of Watermillock, Graystock, Co. Cumberland, Spinster. *W.* William Sanson, Barthw. Bower.



58. 1768. Sept. 27. John Landell of St. John, Newcastle, Merchant, and Jane Greenhorn of Pryton, Spinster. *W.* John Brown, Barthw. Bower.
59. " " 29. Samuel Hooper of St. Clements Danes, Bookseller, and Mary Plaisted of Marybone, Spinster, both of London, Md. 'in the Chapel' of Haddington. *W.* Thomas Viguers, James Fairbairn.
60. " Oct. 2. George Dods of Stepney, Baker, and Esther Wes of Aldersgate, in the City of London, Spinster. *W.* John Sibbald, George Sibbald, William Grieve, William Dods, Christian Cunningham.
61. " " 28. Joseph Sturgis of Sibbertoft, Co. Northampton, Esq., and Martha Gamble of Willoughby Waterless, Co. Leicester, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Gurner, Barthw. Bower.
62. " Nov. 14. John Sherratt of St. Martins in the Fields, Co. Middlesex, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Foot, and Jane Jefferies of Ford, Co. Northumberland, Spinster *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
63. " Dec. 17. Richard Larkin of Offham, Co. Kent, Farmer, and Elizabeth Lee of West Packham, same Co., Spinster, married at Old Cumbus, in the Co. of Berwick. *W.* F. Christopher, Barthw. Bower.
64. 1769. Jan. 20. Thomas Harrison of Scarborough, Co. York, Mariner, and Ann Harrison of Easingwold, same Co., Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
65. " Feb. 2. John Dickinson of Putney, Co. Surrey, Esq., and Sophia Smith of Cheswick, Co. Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* Juliet Smith, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
66. " Mar. 17. Simon Slingsby of St. Georges, Hanover Square, Esq., and Elizabeth Jelfe of Mary-le-bonne, Spinster, both of the City of Westminster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower, William Messing.
67. " " 22. Richard Wignall, Farmer, and Rachell Leruo, Spinster, both of Peterborough, Co. Northampton. *W.* Susannah Leruo, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
68. " April 6. John Heptinstall of Pontefract, Co. York, Grocer, and Anna Tomlinson, same Parish, Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Barthw. Bower.
69. " " 29. The Rev. Daniel Halloway, Clerk, Curate of Rayleigh, Co. Essex, and Mary Woodford of Hockley, same Co., Spinster. *W.* William Garner, Barthw. Bower.
70. " May 9. Thos. Baylis, Marble Mason, and Elizabeth Hughes, Spinster, both of Banbury, Co. Oxford. *W.* Thomas Millington, Barthw. Bower.
71. " " 30. James Kirk of Scarborough, Co. York, Marriner, and Ann Rennock of the same Town, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Gilbert M'Gillivray.
72. " June 1. George Denshire, Esq., of All Saints in Stamford, Co. Lincoln, Capt. in the 9th Regimt. of Foot, and

- Ann Brackinbury of Spilsby, same County, Spinster.  
*W.* George Digby, Barthw. Bower.
73. 1769. June 25. Thomas Carse of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Miller, and  
 Eliz. Scot of same Town. *W.* John Hoy, Alex.  
 Fraser.
74. " Aug. 16. John Burn, M.D., and Elizabeth Alder, Widow, both  
 of Berwick-upon-Tweed. *W.* Sarah Fairbairn,  
 Barthw. Bower.
75. " " 18. Thomas Palmer of St. Michael, Roper and Flax-  
 dresser, and Sarah Geness of St. Mary, Spinster,  
 both of Stamford, Co. Lincoln, md. 'in the  
 Chapel.' *W.* John Palmer, James Fairbairn,  
 Barthw. Bower.
76. " Oct. 27. Joseph Hazard of Lincoln, College, Oxford, and  
 Susannah Maria Shippey of Highgate, Co.  
 Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw.  
 Bower.
77. " Dec. 6. John Edgar of St. Thomas, Salisbury, Co. Wilts,  
 Apothecary, and Mary Tatum, both same Parish,  
 Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel.' *W.* James Fair-  
 bairn, Barthw. Bower.
78. " " 12. James Thorburn of Ford, Farmer, and Elizabeth  
 Menzies of Brankstone, both Co. Northumberland.  
*W.* James Fairbairn, Francis Thorburn.
79. 1770. Mar. 5. Bartholomew Nenny of Spitalfields, Silkweaver, and  
 Delahaize Ann Cook of St. Mathews, Bethnal  
 Green, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, John Juck.
80. " May 1. John Harrison of Little Ouseburne, Co. York,  
 Common Brewer, and Ann Coopland of Easing-  
 wold, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel of  
 St. Katherines, Hadington.' *W.* James Fairbairn,  
 Ruth Ellerton, Barthw. Bower.
81. " " 11. The Rev. John Stephens, Rector of Blowfleming, Co.  
 Cornwall, and Jane Stiell of Belhaven, Parish of  
 Dunbar, N.B., Spinster, md. at Beltonford in the  
 Parish of Dunbar. *W.* James Fairbairn, Eliz.  
 Buchanan.

END OF VOL. I.

VOL. II.

Register of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in Hadingtoun,  
 N. Britain.

1. 1770. May 31. John Dalton of St. Mary's Parish, Bury St. Edmunds,  
 Co. Suffolk, Gent., and Sarah King of Diss, Co.  
 Norfolk, Spinster, md. 'in this chapel.' *W.*  
 Clementina Whitlock, James Fairbairn, Barthw.  
 Bower.
2. " June 11. John Ward of Torrington East, Co. Lincoln, Grasier,  
 and Ann Wright of North Kelsey, same Co.,  
 Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn and Barthw.  
 Bower.

3. 1770. June 20. William Muke [or Micke] of Wighill, Co. York, Esqr., and Mary Stainsby of Kirby, Moorside, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Mary Lanes, [?] James Fairbairn.
4. " " 30. John Mills of Morpeth, Co. Northumberland, and Ann Scott of the same parish. *W.* William Willey, Barthw. Bower.
5. " July 15. John Stirling of Middle Temple, London, Attorney at Law, and Elizabeth Harriott Bromwell of St. John, Hackney, Spinster, both in Co. Middlesex. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
6. " Aug. 10. Thomas Clarkson of Hull, Co. York, dealer in horses, and Elizabeth Brigham of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Jane Lincoln.
7. 1771. Feb. 6. James Hamilton, Musician, of the parish of Lady Yester in the city of Edinburgh, and Katherine Dewar of parish of New Greyfriars in the same city, Spinster. *W.* Robert Scott, Wm. Garner, Georgina Dallas.
8. " Sep. 2. Sir Steven Anderson, Bart., of St. George, Hanover Square, and Maria Elsegood of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Spinster. *W.* T. Innocent, James Tait.
9. " Oct. 15. John Dodds of Warkworth, Co. Northumberland, Mason, and Elizabeth Pattison of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, John Pierie.
10. " Nov. 6. Archibald Megget, Esq. of Gifford, East Lothian, and Elizabeth Wells of Darlington, Co. Durham, Spinster. *W.* T. Innocent, Jas. Fairbairn.
11. " " 11. Edward Finlason, Surgeon of the Queen's Dragoons, and Dorothea Peach of Derby, Co. Derby, Spinster. *W.* Abram. Cormack, Barthw. Bower.
12. " Dec. 16. William Paul, the younger, of Nafferton, Co. York, Esq., and Ann Taylor of St. Mary's, Beverley, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the chapel of St. Katherine's, Hadington.' *W.* E. Hutchinson, Stephen Croft, Barthw. Bower.
13. 1772. Feb. 19. Alexander Clapperton, Writer in Edinburgh, and Jean Black of Whittinghame, Spinster. *W.* John Craw, James Fairbairn.
14. " " 23. Nehemiah Bartley of Temple, Bristol, Distiller, and Sarah Trout of St. Philip and Jacob, same city, Spinster, md. 'in the chapel of St. Katherine.' *W.* Mary Hawkins, James Fairbairn.
15. " April 11. Henry Hammond of Newport Pratt, Co. Mayo, but late of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Mary Neelson of Berwick. *W.* George Goodwill, Barthw. Bower.
16. " " 25. John Crawford of West Kirk, and Betty Crawford of Tron Church, both of Edinburgh. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
17. " June 3. John Billing of Wing, Co. Rutland, Farmer and Grasier, and Catherine Turner of the same parish, Spinster, md. at Blackshiels. *W.* Ann Baines, James Fairbairn, Thos. Fairbairn.

18. 1772. June 19. George Young of Stepney, Co. Middlesex, Ship Carpenter, and Mary Tuthill of St. Mary Aldermary, London, Spinster, md. at Blackshields. *W.* Harriott Kerr, James Fairbairn.
19. „ „ 24. John Breedon of Pangbourn, Co. Berks, Esq., and Elizabeth Pryse of Fulham, Co. Middlesex, Spinster, md. in 'Hadingtoun Chapel.' *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
20. „ July 9. Simonides Cridland, Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, and Mary Syme of the West Kirk, Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Richd. Aylmer, Barthw. Bower.
21. „ „ 28. The Revd. James Cruikshanks, Minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Shaw's Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Margaret Dods of the same congregation. *W.* Barth. Bower, Wm. Garner.
22. „ Aug. 6. Francis Stuart, Esq., Captain in the Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Mary Nicholson of St. George's, Hanover Square, London, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Stewart, Anne Stewart, Wm. Garner.
23. „ „ 6. William Wanley, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, and Jane Wetherill of Stokesley, Co. York, Spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn.
24. „ Oct. 10. Thos. Dodds of Cornhill, Co. Durham, Toll-bar keeper, and Mary Miller, late of North Shields, now of Cornhill, aforesd. *W.* John Nisbet, Thomas Hann.
25. „ Nov. 2. John Farrer of St. Mary, Aldermary, London, Gent., and Rosa Adams of Walkern, Co. Hertford, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, John Swanston.
26. „ „ 11. John Baillie of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Shopkeeper, and Margaret Jeffry [signed Geffry] of the same. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gabriel Wilson.
27. „ „ 12. Thomas Kent of Leeds, Co. York, Wooll Stapler, and Elizabeth Illingworth of same parish, Spinster, md. 'in this chapel.' *W.* Barthw. Bower, Gabriel Wilson.
28. „ „ 19. Thomas Watson of Syston, Co. Lincoln, Farmer and Grasier, and Elizabeth Calcraft of Ancaster, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Tho. Reid, Barthw. Bower.
29. „ „ 19. John Scott<sup>1</sup> of the parish of All Saints in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Fellow of University College in Oxford, and Elizabeth Surtees of St. Nicholas Parish in the same town, Spinster, were married at Blackshields, N. Britain ~~according to the form of~~ [*sic*]. *W.* James Fairbairn, Thos. Fairbairn.
30. „ Dec. 6. John Walker of Rudston, Co. York, Blacksmith, and Mary Wellburn of the same parish. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barth. Bower.
31. 1773. June 12. James Bolton of Wooler, Co. Northumberland,

<sup>1</sup> Afterwards Lord Eldon.

- Mason, and Isabel Jamieson of the same parish.  
*W.* William Litster, Sarah Fairbairn.
32. 1773. July 26. John Harnwell of North Lopham, Co. Norfolk, Linnen Weaver, and Elizabeth Whitebread of the same parish. *W.* Robert Gardner, Eliza Buchanan.
33. " Aug. 16. George Hall of Felton, Co. Northumberland, and Jane Carr of the same parish. *W.* Wm. Garner, George Horsbrough.
34. " " 19. John Wilson of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, Surgeon, and Ann Wilson of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
35. " Sept. 29. Alexander Geddes, Esq. of St. Margarets, Westminster, Co. Middlesex, and Sarah Fry of the same parish, md. at Dunbar. *W.* Eliza Buchanan, John Lorrimer.
36. " Oct. 13. Samuel Widdel of Shillbottle, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Jane Paxton of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Betty Smith.
37. 1774. Apr. 29. George Henderson of Newton, Co. Northumberland, Miller, and Jane Menzies of Cornhill, Co. Durham. *W.* Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn.
38. " June 1. Thomas Peacock of Northorp, Co. Lincoln, Grazier, and Keturah Scales of the same parish, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
39. " " 12. Charles Arthbuthnot, Captain in his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Elizabeth Rombley of Kendal, Co. Westmoreland, Spinster. *W.* Thomas Reid, Barthw. Bower.
40. " Aug. 3. Charles Edward Stewart, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Ann Alethea Wallen of Long Milford, Co. Suffolk, Spinster. *W.* Hannah Prior, Barthw. Bower.
41. " Oct. 20. Thomas Hindmarsh of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Joiner and Cabinetmaker, and Elizabeth Alder of the same parish. *W.* Wilfrid Younghusband, James Fairbairn.
42. " Nov. 25. John Jackson of Godmanchester, Co. Huntingdon, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Marine Forces, and Sarah Paine of Stoke Damarel, Co. Devon, Spinster. *W.* E. Mallett, Barthw. Bower, James Fairbairn, M. B. (?) Home.
43. 1775. June 21. Sir Alexander Purvis of Eccles, Co. Berwick, Bart., and Mary Hume of Coldingham, same Co., spinster. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Alex. Stille, Janet Baird.
44. " " 28. Edward Brooksby of Newark-upon-Trent, Co. Nottingham, Mercer and Draper, and Hannah Toplis of the same parish. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Elizabeth Watson.
45. " Aug. 24. Stephen Hoddle of Newport Pagnell, Co. of Buckingham, Grocer, and Sarah Miles of Hanstope, same Co., spinster, married 'in this chapel.' *W.* Mary Hollingworth, Barthw. Bower.

46. 1775. Sep. 16. Simon Brown of His Majesty's Navy, Surgeon, and Ann Campbell of Haddington, Spinster. *W.* Eliz. M'Call, Janet Durham.
47. " " 27. Edward Steel of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mariner and Isabella Hog of the same parish. *W.* Thomas Carss, Josiah Dods, Isable Steel.
48. " Oct. 11. Patrick Roy of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, Merchant, and Lillias Moodie of Chigwell Co., Essex. *W.* John Hirkes, Mary Hirkes.
49. " " 15. Gavin Thompson, Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy, and Isabella Nairn of the City of Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Will Brodie, Isable Whithead.
50. " Nov. 13. Rich<sup>d</sup> Kerney [signed, Kearney], Lieutenant in His Majesty's Thirty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, and Elizabeth King of St. Lawrence, Winchester. *W.* Joseph Bennett, Daniel Davidson.
51. " Dec. 3. James Black of Tweed-mouth, Co. Durham, Barber and Peruke maker, and Mary Lambert of the same parish, widow. *W.* Barthw. Bower, Henry Jacobson.
52. 1776. June 29. James Brodie of the West Church Parish, Edinburgh, Merchant, and Ann Gough of Coldingham, Co. Berwick [*sic*], widow. *W.* George Lawers, Eliza Buchanan.
53. " Aug. 3. Philip Gills of Holt, Co. Norfolk, Surgeon, and Henrietta Winn of the same parish, Spinster, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
54. 1777. Jan. 11. James Dodd of the Tolbooth Parish, Edinburgh, Late Ensign in His Majesty's 102nd Regiment of Infantry, and Christian Smeaton of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
55. " " 24. James Forster of St. Mary, Alt Hill, Co. Middlesex, Policy-Broker and Christiana Gwyor of St. Mary-le-bonne, same county, widow. *W.* James Fairbairn, Alexr. Fraser.
56. " Feb. 28. Richard Brackenbury, Ensign in the 70th Regiment of His Majesty's Infantry, now lying in the Castle of Edinburgh, and Janetta Gunn, of the city of Edinburgh, spinster. *W.* James M'Beath, James Fairbairn.
57. " Mar. 23. Robert Spooner Haddilsay, of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, Draper, and Mary Higgs of St. Mary, Islington, Spinster. *W.* Geo. Ridpath, James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
58. " April 23. William Johnson of London, Esq., and Jane Hume of South Leith, Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel of Haddington.' *W.* Alex. MacBean, Margt. Murray.
59. " June 27. John Williams of Badshott, Parish of Farnham, Co. Surrey, Esq., and Frances Thomas of St. George's, Hanover Square, Co. Middlesex, Spinster, md. 'in

- this Chapel.' *W.* Audley, James Fairbairn, William Ansell.
60. 1777. Oct. 5. William Augustus Cane, Lieutenant in His Majesty's Second Regiment of Foot, and Dorothy Ogle of St. Johns, Newcastle. *W.* Gilbert M'Gillivry, John Butler.
61. " Nov. 13. Henry Constantine Jennings of South Weild, Co. Essex, Esq., and Elizabeth Catherine Nowell of the Chapelry of Havering Bower, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Eliza Buchanan.
62. 1778. Feb. 11. Wm. Graham, Esq., of the city of Aberdeen, and Isabella Abernethy of the same city. *W.* James Fairbairn, Patrick Thomson.
63. " " 12. John Hart of Felton, and Sarah Potter of the same parish. *W.* James Fairbairn, Ann Hart.
64. " June 4. Robert Gillies of Berwick-on-Tweed, Mason, and Margaret Clark of the same Town. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Geo. Foster.
65. " " 27. William Bacon Forster of Adderstone, Co. Northumberland, Esq., and Lady Katherine Turnour of Kirisford, Co. Sussex, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Jas. Nisbet, James Fairbairn, Ann Boxall.
66. " July 2. Charles Elston of Lutterworth, Co. Leicester, Innkeeper, and Ann Jenkins of Husbands Bosworth, same Co., md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* James Nisbet, William Swanston.
67. " " 8. Hugh Lord of St. Mary, Pembroke, Esq., Major to Prince of Wales' Foot, and Eleanor Mathew of Lanfoist, Co. Monmouth, Spinster, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Eliz. Morgan, John Lloyd, Jas. Nisbet.
68. " Sep. 22. Robert Richardson, Junr. of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, Attorney at Law, and Mary Watson of Embleton, Spinster. *W.* Edwd. Henderson, Sarah Fairbairn.
69. 1779. Jan. 19. James Potts of Norham, Co. of Durham, Overseer of the Coalworks at Greenlaw Walls, and Rose Potts of the same Parish. *W.* Ja. Nisbet, Mark Proudfoot.
70. " July 24. Wm. Speir of Rawston, Co. Dorset, Gent., and Mary Wardner [signed Mary Maria Wardner] of Alverdeston, Co. Wilts, md. 'in this Chapel.' *W.* Anna Gutch, James Fairbairn.
71. " Sep. 3. Michael Coulter of Lisbury, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Mary Coulter of Morpeth, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Thomas Fairbairn.
72. 1780. Feb. 18. Willm. Tripp of Wiveliscombe, Co. Somerset, Mercer and Linnen Draper, and Joan Good of Huish Champflower, same County, Spinster. *W.* Joseph Hayter, John Hasswell.
73. " Mar. 21. James Stuart, Esq., of Hadingtoun, and Mary, widow to the late Francis Stuart, Esq., Major in the

Twenty-sixth regiment of Infantry, md. at 'Edinburgh.' *W. Mary Boyd, Alex. Wood, David Boyd.*

[We acknowledge with many thanks some annotations on these registers. These, with any others that may be sent us, will be printed when the transcript is completed.—ED.]

165. SCOTSMEN NATURALISED IN ENGLAND.—The fourth volume of *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, edited by Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., has just been issued by the Treasury. One interesting subject is well illustrated in it, viz. the frequency with which Scotsmen were made denizens of England in the fifteenth century. Special encouragement was given to this, as is shown by a 'warrant' (July 21, 1461) to the Chancellor to grant letters patent (in a form enclosed) to all manner of 'Scottes' within England that come to him and make their oath of allegiance to the King (in a form also enclosed) [*Privy Seals (Tower) 1, Edw. iv. File 9*]. Several lists are given, and we think it probable that the genealogist may obtain much assistance from them. We also notice that frequent reference is made to the family of Stewart settled in the east of England. A sharp controversy has been carried on lately as to the history of this family. The information contained in this volume is likely to prove of use.<sup>1</sup> The same may be said of the Scot family which held land in Surrey in the fifteenth century. ED.

166. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA (vol. i. 159, vol. iii. 2, 39).—In the Collection of Armada relics lately exhibited at Drury Lane Theatre was—  
'281. Piece of timber of the *Florida*, Treasure Ship of the Spanish Armada, wrecked in the Sound of Mull, near Tobermow [? Tobermory], 1588.  
*Lent by Colonel Mac Lachlan.*

We do not know from what sources the name of this vessel has been ascertained, but the State Papers of Scotland throw an interesting light on the wreck and its consequences.

'3rd Jan. 1588.

'Kings letters raised by Mr. David M'Kgil of Nesbitt, His Majesty's Advocate, state that, in October last, Lauchlane M'Clayne of Dowart, "accompanied with a grite nowmer of thevis, brokin men, and sornaris of Clannis, besydis the nowmer of ane hundreth Spanyeartis, come, bodin in feir of weir, to his Majesteis propir ilis of Canna, Rum, Eg, and the Ile of Elenhole, and, eftir thay had soirned, wracked, and spoilled the saidis haill Illis, thay tressonablie rased fyre and in maist barbarous, shamefull and cruell maner, brynt the same Illis, with the haill men, women and childrene being thairintill, not spairing the pupillis and infantis, and at the same tyme past to the Castell of Ardnamurchin, assegeit the same, and lay about the said castell three dayis, using in the meantyme all kynd of hostilitie and force, baith be fyre and swerd, that micht be had for recovery thair of: fra the persute of the quhilk thay had not returned, unless be the force and power of his Majesteis gude subjectis they wer putt bak and the house relevit. The like barbarous and shamefull crueltie hes sendle bene hard of amangis Christeanis in any kingdome or age, the said Lauchlane being movit heirunto in respect the inhabitantis of the saidis Ilis wer his Majesteis proper tennentis, destitute of the conforte and assistance of the clannit men of the Ilis to participat with

<sup>1</sup> See a foot-note to the Introduction, page xxxiii.



thame in thair awne defens.”—The Advocate appearing, the Lords order the said Lauchlane, who has made no appearance, to be denounced rebel.’—Registers of the Privy Council of Scotland (1585-1592), vol. iv. p. 341. Further proceedings in the same case took place, as the following extract shows :—

‘THE samyn day, Lauchlane M’Clane of Dowart, being accusit and persewit be the said Mr. David M’Gill, Advocat (of the crimes following), committit be him.

‘DITTAY against *Lauchlane M’Clane of Dowart.*

‘THAT he, be himself, and utheris in his name, of his causing, aganis the estait of his Maiestie and Croun, as also aganis the estait of the countrey, in the moneth of November 1588 yeiris, tuik up bandis of Men of weir, strangearis, Spanzertis, quha were ane pairt of the armie, callit “THE HALIELYG,” destinat for suppressioun of all that professit the trew and Cristian Religioune ; and swa to subuert the estait of the Kingis Maiestie, his Croun, countrey, and Commoun-welth thairof : Quhairthrow, they wer fund and declarit, oppin and publict inimes, and swa to be resistit, be Act of Counsall ; as in the samin, of the dait the fyrst of August 1588, att mair lenth is contenit : neuirtheless, he retenit and keptit thame in cumpanie with him, under his waiges, within the Ile of Mvlle, and remanent North and West Iles, invadand and persewand, vpoun his particuler deidlie feid borne aganis Angus M’Conill of Dinneveg ; the said Angus, his kyn, freindis, allya, assisteris and pairt-takeris, being subjectis and inhabitantis of his Maiesties realme. In the quhilk invasioun, he, accompaneit with the said men of weir, strangearis, Spanzertis, publict inimeis of the estait, as said is, maid sindrie slauchteris, heirschipis, birningis, depredatiounes, and utheris notorious murthouris and oppressiounes ; and speciallie, in the said moneth of November, he brint with fyre the landis of Canna, Rum, Eg, and Ellen-ne-muk, and hereit the same ; he slew and crewillie murdreist Hector M’Cane Channauiche and Donald Bayne his brothir, with ane grit nowmer of wyffis, bairnis and puir laboreris of the ground, about aucht or nyne scoir of sawles, quha eschait the fyre, was noch spairit be his blindie sword. And all the same tyme, accompaneit with the saidis strangearis, Spanzeartis, publict inimies as said is, he tuik with him the cannoun, tressonable besageit the hous of Ardenmvrche, be the space of sax or sewin dayes, he causit schwit diuers schottis thairat, and slew diuers gentilmenne thairin, callit<sup>1</sup>. . . vsurpand thair throw his hienes autoritie—’ [a long list of other crimes—but no more mention of Spaniards]. ‘Incarcerat in Castro de Edinburghe’ until his majesty’s will should be declared.—1590-1, *Criminal Trials*, Maitland Club, vol. i. p. ij. p. 230.

The Registers of Privy Council show that the prisoner got out on bail which he forfeited.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

There are records of the wreck of a vessel of the Armada at Mull, and of another at Fair Island. But beyond these none are known to exist.

The official list referred to was printed in Spain before the Armada left, and does not contain any information regarding what became of the vessels afterwards.

The copy of the list which is in the British Museum belonged formerly to Lord Burghley, who made several notes upon it. In one of these he records the wreck of the ship *Gran Grifon* at Fair Island, but not of any other in Scotland.

J. A.

<sup>1</sup> A line left blank in the Record.

In reply to the strictures of J. A. in your September number, I perfectly well remember the slab or tablet bearing the inscription alluded to in Dr. Pratt's 'Buchan.' The wood-carving representing the offering of Isaac was affixed to the surface of this, so that the words at the top of the tablet appeared above the wood-carving.

At the lower edge of the tablet was a sort of corbel, representing a human head, cut out of the same stone as the tablet itself. On this the lower end of the wood-carving rested. The corbel was painted in the same brilliant tints as the carving. From time to time, as the colours faded through exposure to the weather, they were renewed by some artistic hand.

When I last visited Peterhead some years ago the carving had disappeared, but the tablet remained with its stone corbel; the latter still retaining traces of the flesh-coloured paint which had once adorned it.

The tradition referred to by Mr. Thomas Hutchison in connection with the bell in the old church tower at Peterhead was long a popularly received one. It has however no foundation in fact. It probably arose from a hasty reading of the inscription on the bell, which runs as follows: 'Soli Dei Gloria *Michael* Burgerhuys me fecit 1647.' The name of the worthy Dutch bell-founder had apparently been identified in the popular mind with that of the luckless war-vessel.

W. B.

'ARMADA STONE,' NEWHAVEN.—The *Edinburgh Evening Despatch* of December 21, 1888, contained some interesting notes on Newhaven, illustrated by well executed engravings. By the kindness of the Editor, I am permitted to make use of one of these which shows what is called the 'Armada Stone.' The account given of it is unfortunately meagre. We are not told how long the name has been attached to it, or if old writers have given any history of it, or of the house where it is placed or the former owners of it.

We should be glad to know any facts that might connect this stone with the Armada; the date appears to us the only thing suggestive of such connection. The writer speaks of 'a Romish Cross on a pennon at each Masthead,' but clearly this is a mistake. The well-known ensign of St. Andrew is shown in the sketch; besides, if a Spanish ship had been intended, it would surely have been represented in a shattered condition. The emblems underneath point rather to its indicating the residence of some opulent and successful mariner well skilled in the science of navigation.

A. W. C. H.



167. VERSES ON A SUN-DIAL.—The following verses, with the date 1632, are engraved on a sun-dial in a garden at Whithorn:—

The Orcades that Hants in Mearock's Mote :  
And Satyres tripping aye from Hill to Hill,

Admiring Phœbus cours, and Phœbe's lote :  
 The Edub cauld quhairofe they hade no skill.  
 Them all agreeing with teares that did distill  
 Out our thair cheeks, to mak a bullerand strand,<sup>1</sup>  
 The Earth to breack, as they were warned till  
 Be Arladge,<sup>2</sup> voice at Keyloche they me fand  
 Out throwe my centre a gnomon they made stand  
 At morning, noon and even of an lengthe  
 The Zodiack signs weel till wnderstand  
 With Equinox and solstices the strenthe  
 Sen Phœbus heer brings trouble, caire, and toyll,  
 Pray vnto God to send an better soyll.

Mearock may be the hill (2750 feet) now written Merrick, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, visible from Whithorn. There is also a Mearock Hill in Portpatrick parish. But what are 'Orcades' and 'Edub'?

HERBERT MAXWELL.

168. OLD DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND, ETC.—The manuscript of which the following is a copy is written in a very careful hand on both sides of a folio sheet of paper. It is very much frayed and worn at the folds. It appears to be a portion only of a large work, but what nature the rest of it was of is doubtful. It appears to have been written about the year 1639, as Stirling Castle was then held by the Earl of Mar.

The contents in the column at the beginning of the paper appears to have been the order of work of the Court of Session, and the divisions of Scotland would probably be for the Circuit Courts.

The portion of the following, entitled, 'The memorial of the rare and wonderful things in Scotland,' was printed in 'The Scottish Journal of Topography, Antiquities, Traditions, &c. &c.,' vol. i. pp. 127, 128. It is not quite so full there as in the present instance, and is said to have been taken from an early Geography. I have given the continuation (note 10), as it is contained in the Journal. Can any reader give further particulars regarding this fragment. The document has a few notes in a different handwriting, but as they are mostly on the margin they have almost disappeared.

J. M'G.

THE ORDER OF THE CALLING OF THE TABLE OF THE . . .

MUNDAY.

Redemption of Lands.  
 Reductions of all kynds.  
 Transferrings.  
 Losse of Superiorities.  
 For making, sealing, and  
 subscribing of Reuersions.

TEWSDAY.

Recent spoiles without the  
 tyme of vacants.  
 Actes of Adjournal.

The Shyres of the first Quarter as followeth, That is to say  
 —Forfair, Kinkardin, perhaps Aberdeene Shyres is omitted,  
 Bamff, Elgin, Forresse, Narne, Innernese, Crom(arty), . .  
 . . . Cathnesse, Orknay.

The Shyres of the Second Quarter—  
 Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Peblis, Ber-  
 wicke, and Haddington.

The Thrid Quarter—Striuling and Renfrew, Lanerk,  
 Wigton, Dumf(ries), Kikcudbright and Annandail.

The fourth Quarter—Perth, Clackmannan, Argile and  
 Bute.

The Senators of the Colledge of Iustice begin ther  
 rysing and . . . as followes.

They begin to sitt downe in Edinburgh, on the Morne  
 after Trinitie Sunday while the first day of August, and  
 thereafter to be vacant (while) the . . . of November nixt

<sup>1</sup> *Bullerand strand*, a gurgling stream. 'To BULLER, to emit such a sound as water does when rushing violently into any cavity.'—*Jamieson*. 'STRAND, a rivulet.'—*Ibid*.

<sup>2</sup> *Arladge*, = horloge or orloge, i.e. horologe.

WEDNESDAY.

The Common Table of the foure quarters of the Realme by order euery one after ane other, as is prouided in the Actes of the Institution, in the print books of Parliament.

THURSDAY.

(The same Table.)

FRYDAY.

The King's actions, Strangers, and the Poore.

SATERDAY.

The Lords of Session and Members thereof, the Prelates, Paiers of Contribution, and the Common Table foresaid.

And upon the Wednesday and Thursday to call all common privileged Matters, such as Hornings, fre persons

-nings Letters conforme to Rolements, Decreits Arbitrals, Tacks, Pensions, Ordinarie Letters, gifts, Registering of Contracts, actions to become Civil or Prophaine, Dowble poyndings, Billes, Supplications, and ther Last Actions to be called of Newe, by ordinance of the Lords of Session for Expedition of Causes.

The Shyres.]

to come, and then to begin and sit while the xi day (of) March nixt thereafter, and then to be vacant while the morning after . . . Sunday as aforesaid.

The es of the Scotland.

| SOWTH.         | NORTH.                           |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Edinburgh.     | Abirdene.                        |
| Sterling.      | Dundie.                          |
| Lithgow.       | Sanct Ihonston                   |
| Rothsay.       | alias Perth.                     |
| Dumbarten.     | Banff.                           |
| Renfrew.       | Dunfermeling.                    |
| Ruglen.        | Carraill.                        |
| Aere.          | Forfair.                         |
| Irwing.        | Brechin.                         |
| Glasgow.       | Mont-rosse.                      |
| Kirkcudbright. | Elgene.                          |
| Wigtain.       | Innernes.                        |
| Whithorne.     | Arbrothe.                        |
| Laynerick.     | Saint Androis.                   |
| Iedburgh.      | Cowpar.                          |
| Selkirk.       | Cullane.                         |
| Pebilis.       | Fores.                           |
| Haddington.    | Narne.                           |
| North-Barwick. | Ih—m?                            |
| Dumbar.        | Dysert.                          |
| Drumfries.     | Kirkadie.                        |
|                | I think ther lakks yet some few. |

Pallaces appertaining to the King.

1. The Pallace of Halyrudhouse, beside Edin(r), in Lothien.
2. The Pallace of Dalkeyth reserued for the (use?) of the Prince, w<sup>th</sup> the Orchard, Gardens, and wood adjacent thereunto, foure m(yles) distant from Edinburgh.
3. The Pallace of Lithgow, w<sup>th</sup>in the Towne of Lithgow, in Lithgowshire.
4. The Pallace of Falkland, and the Towne of Falkland adjacent therunto, w<sup>th</sup> the Park in Fyfe.

Castels appartaining to the King.

The Castle of Roxburgh, now demolis(h-d) by the law, and by the Commandem(ent) of the King and Thrie Estates in . . . daill. The Monumento yet . . . this houre, but desert.

The Castl and Fortalice of Dumbar, a hous of great streith, till w<sup>th</sup>in these late zeares, it was demoleist by James Earle of Murray, Regent of Scotland, in Lothien, desert.

1. The Castel of Edinburgh. inhabit by Iohn Earle of Mar.
2. The Castel and Strength of Blacknes in Lothien, inhabite by Sr. Taes Sand . . .
3. The Castel and Strength of Sterling, inhabite by the Earle of Mar and his Deputie.
4. The Castel of Dumbarton, inhabited by the Lord Hammilton.
5. The Castel of Lochmaben in Annandaill, occupied by the Lord Maxwell.
6. The Castel of Kirkwall in Orknay, app'taining to the king, inhabite by (the) Earle of Orknay.

A Memoriall of the most rare and woonderfull things in Scotland.

Among many Commodities that Scotland hath cōmon with other Nations, it is not needfull to re(her)se in this place, in respect of ther particulars declared at lenthgh before. It is beautified w<sup>th</sup> some rare gifts in its self wonderfull to consider which I haue thoght good not to obscure (for the good Read(er)).

As for Example

In Orknay, besides the great store of Sheep that feed upon the Main (Note here La(nd) therof . . . Ewes ar of (such?) fecunditie, that at everie Lambing illegible.)

I think this by of . . . es . . . airt, which . . . trash of Hector . . . se therof. [sic]

tyme they produce at lest two, and ordinarilie thrie. (Th)er be niet(-her) venomous or ravenous beasts bred there, nor do live there, althoht they be transported thither.

- 3 In Scotland, the Yles called Thulæ, at the tyme when the Sunne enters in the Syne of Cancer for the space of (20 ?) dayes ther appeares no night at all.\* And among the Rocks thereof growes the delectable Lambre (?) called Succ(inüm ?)

Note here  
gible.)

- 5 Hither is also great resort of the beast called the Merrik. The Skinnes whereof ar costlie Furrings.

- 6 In Rosse ther be great Mountaignes of Marble and Alabaster.\* Fay.

- 7 In the Sowth of Scotland, speciallie in the Countries adjacent to England ther is a Dog of marvelous natur called The Sleuth-hund ; because when he is certified by woordes of Arte spoken by his Master what G(oods ?) ar stolne, whether Horse, Sheep, or Neat : Immediatelie, he addresseth him suthly to the sent, and followeth, w<sup>th</sup> great impetuositie, through all kynd of ground and water, by as many ambages as the Theeves haue vsed, till he attain to ther place of residence. By the benefit of the which Dog, the Goods are recovered. But now of Late he is called by a new popular name, The Sleuth-hound : because whereas the People do liue in Sleuth and Idleness neither by themselves, or by the office of a good Hound, or by the strenth of a good House, the do preserve ther goods from the incursion of Theeues and robbers, Then have they recourse to the Dog for reparation of ther sleuth.

- 8 In the West and northwest of Scotland, ther is great repairing of a Fowle, called the Erne, of a marvelous nature, and the people are verie curious and solicit to catch him, whome thereafter they punze of his Wings, that he shal not be able to flie againe. This Fowle is of hudge quantitie : and althought he be of a rauenuous nature, like to the kynd of Haulks, and be that same qualitie gluttonous, neuertheles the people do giue him such sorte of meat as they think conuenient, and of such a great quantitie at a tyme, that he liues contented w<sup>th</sup> that Portion, for the space of fourteen, sixteen, or tuentie days, and some of them for the space of a moneth. The people that do so feed, do vse him for this intent, That they may be furnished w<sup>th</sup> the featheris of his wings, when he doth cast them, for the garnishing of ther arrowes, either when they are at warres, or at hunting. For these feathers only do neuer receaue Raine or Water as others do, but remaine alwayes of a durable Estate and vncorruptible.

- 9 In all the Moore-Land, And Mossland of Scotland, doth resorte the Blacke-Cock, a Fowle of a marvelous vertue, and marvelous bountie, for he is more delectable to eat than a Capon, and of a greater quantitie, cled with thrie sorts of flesh, of diuerse colours, and diuers tastes, but all delectable to the vse and nouriture of m(an).

- 10 In the Two Riuers of Dee and Done, besides the maruelous plentie of Salmond Fishes gotten there, There is also a maruelous kynd of Schellfishe, called the Horse mussill, of a great quantitie : Wherein ar engendered innumerable fayre, bewtifull and delectable Pearles, conuenient for the pleasure of mā, and profitable for the vse of Physick, and some of thame so fayre, and polished, that they be equal to any mirrour in the World.

- 11 And generallie by the prouidence of the Almightye God, whence

dearth and scarcitie of Victuals do abound in the Land; Then the fishes are more plentifully taken for support of the People.

12 In Galloway The Loch called Loch-Myrton; although it be commō to all fresh water to freeze in Winter, yet the one half this Loch doth neuer freeze at any tyme.

13 In the Shyre of Inuernes: The Loch called Loch-nes, and the Riuer flowing frō thence into the Sea, doeth neuer freeze. But by the contrarie, in the coldest days of Winter, the Loch and Riuer are both seen to smoke and reecke, signifying vnto ws, that ther is a myne of Brimstone vnder it, of a hote qualitie.

14 In Carrik ar Kyne, and Oxen, delicious to eat: but ther fatnes is of wonderfull temper(ature?) that althocht the fatness of all vther commestable beast for the ordinary vse of Man, do congeale w<sup>th</sup> the cold ayre; by the contrarie, the fatnes of these beasts, is perpetually liquid lyk oyle.

15 The Wood and Park of Cummernauld, is replenished w<sup>th</sup> Kyne and Oxen, and those at all tymes to this day, haue bene Wyld, and all of them of such a perfect wonderfull Whiteness, that there was neuer among all the hudge numbres so much as the smallest black (spot found to be upon one of their skins, horns or clooue?). . . . .

16 In the Park of Haly-rud-houss are Foxes and Hares, . . . . .

17 In Coyle, now called Kyle, is a rock of the height of tuelue foot, and as much of (breadth) called the Deaf-Craig, for although a man should crie neuer so lowde to his fellow from one syde to the other, he is not hard, although he make the noise of a gunne.

18 In the Cuntre of Strathierne, a little about the old Towne of the Pights called Abernithie There is a maruelous Rocke, called the Rockand-stone, of a reasonable bignes, that if a man will push it w<sup>th</sup> the least motion of his finger it will moue werie lightlie, but if he sh(ould) addresse his whole force, he profits nothing, which moues many people to be wonderfull when they consider such contrarietie. I think Robert . . . observed . . . this . . . himself.

19 In Lennox is a great Loch called Loch-Lowmand, being of length 24 miles; in Breadth 8 miles; containing the numbres of 30 Yles: In this Loch are obserued thrie wonderfull th(ings) one is, Fishes verie delectable to eat, that haue no fynnes to moue themselves w<sup>th</sup> all (as) other fishes do.

20 The Second Tempestuous waues and surges of the water (perpetually raging?) without winds, and that in tyme of greatest calmness, in the faire

21 (pleasant time of summer?) when the Ayre is quyet. The third is one of these Yles that is (corroborate?) nor vnited to the ground, but hath bene ppetually loose; and although (it be fertil of good grass, and replenished with nolt, yet it moves by the waves of the?) water, . . . is transported sometymes towards on point and (other whiles towards?) another.

In Argyle is a stone fund in diuers parts, the which laid vnder (straw or stubble?) consume them to fyre by the great heat: that it collects there.

In Buquhan at the Castel of Slaynis is a caue from the top wherof (distills water?) w<sup>th</sup>in (w<sup>h</sup> in?) schort tyme doth congeale to harde stones, whyte in collour: In this caue ar no Rottons seen at anie tyme although the land be wonderfull fertill.

24 In Lothien, within two miles to Edinburgh, sowthward is a well spring, called St. Catherine's) well, which flowes ppetuallie w<sup>th</sup> a kynd of black fatnes, above the water whereof . . . ridge make mention. This fatnes is called Bitumen aquis supernatan . . . it is thought to proceid of a (fa?)tt

[*Sic.*]

myne of Coale . . . which is frequent in all Lothien and speciallie . . . of Coale, called vulgarlie The Parret Coal, [whereof it proceeds, is sudden to conceive fire or flame, so is this oil of a sudden operation to heal all salt scabs and humours, that trouble the outward skin of man : commonly the head and hands are quickly healed by the virtue of this oil, it renders a marvellous sweet smell. At Aberdeen is a well, of a marvellous good quality to dissolve the stone, to expel sand from the reins and bladder, and good for the cholic, being drunk in the month of *July*, and a few days of *August*; little inferior to the renowned water of the *Spaw* in *Almain*. In the north seas of *Scotland*, are great clogs of timber found, in the which are marvellously engendered a sort of geese, called Clayk Geese, and do hang by the beak, till they be of putrefection, oftimes found and kept in admiration of their generation. At *Dumbarton*, directly under the castle at the mouth of the river of *Clyde*, as it enters in the sea, there are a number of Clayk Geese, black of colour, which in the night-time do gather great quantity of the crops of the grass, growing upon the land, and carry the same to the sea ; then assembling in a round, and with a curious curiosity, do offer everyone his own portion to the sea flood, and there attend upon the flowing of the tide, till the grass be purified from the fresh taste, and turned to the salt ; and lest any part thereof should escape, they hold it in with their nebs, thereafter orderly every fowl eats his portion ; and this custom they observe perpetually. They are fat and delicious to be eaten.]

169. THE YOUNGER FAMILY (*continued from vol. iii. page 39*).—V. GEORGE YOUNGER was baptized at Alloa 17th February 1722. He is mentioned in the Kirk Session Records (27th March 1767) as a Brewer, being the founder of the present firm of 'George Younger and Son.' He married, at Clackmannan, 14th April 1755, Catherine Allan, whose family appear to have been of great respectability in that parish. She died 14th April 1785. George Younger died 28th September 1788, and was buried with his wife in Alloa churchyard, where a monument was erected to their memory. The dates of the birth of their children are given in the Family Bible now in the possession of their great-great-grandson George Younger. They are as follows :—

- I. Robert, born 19th May 1756, baptized at Alloa, died 15th August 1775, unmarried.
- II. George, born 15th March 1758, baptized at Alloa, died young.
- III. Charles, born 19th February 1760, died 30th September 1784.
- IV. Catherine, born 13th June 1761.
- V. James, of whom below as James VI.
- VI. George, born 31st May 1765, married, 1789, Jean Bleloch,<sup>1</sup> sister to Mary, the wife of his brother James. He was a maltster by trade, and was buried with his wife in Alloa churchyard, where their monument still exists. He had two sons, viz. :—I. George, born 1790, who died unmarried, having sold his property in Alloa ; and II. John, born 1791, married, 1814, Mary Bleloch, and had issue—i. George, born 1816, died unmarried ; ii. John, born 1819, died in infancy ; iii. James, born 1826, married,

<sup>1</sup> The statement, page 39, that another George Younger married Jean Bleloch has been found to be incorrect.—ED.

1854, Mary Andrews. He resides at Birkenhead, and has had the following children :—(1) John Bleloch, born 1855, married, 1882, Mary Swinburne, and had one daughter, Edith; (2) Robert, born 1857, married, 1884, Martha Whalley, and has issue (a) James, (b) George Christopher, (c) Georgina, (d) Flora; (3) David, born 1858, unmarried; (4) James, born 1860, married, 1882, Annie Ellis, and has issue (a) Ethel, (b) Mary Alice; (5) Margaret, married Edward Hughes, and has issue (a) Robert, born 1885, (b) Margaret, (c) Mary; (6) Flora Elizabeth; (7) Mary Ana, died in infancy; (8) George died 1870, unmarried: iv. William, born 1829, died 1865, in New Zealand, without issue: v. Robert, born 1833, married Margaret, daughter of James Drysdale, Wellmyre, Clackmannan, and died having had issue—(1) John, born 1857, married Catherine, daughter of John Muil, Merchant, Alloa, has issue (a) Jessie, (b) John Robert, born 1887, (c) Catherine Margaret; (2) James Drysdale, born 1861, married Lilly, daughter of — Elliott, Esq., M.D. He lives in America, and has issue two children (a) Madge, (b) Lilly; (3) Robert, born 1867, died young; (4) Jessie, married David Simpson, and died 1884; (5) Mary Jane Bleloch; (6) Margaret Drysdale.

VII. Francis, born 30th January 1767, baptized at Alloa by Mr. Heugh of the Associate Presbytery of Stirling. He died 10th October 1788, unmarried.

VIII. Frances, born 9th August 1768, died 1792, unmarried.

VI. JAMES YOUNGER, fifth child but eldest surviving son of George Younger (V.) and Catherine Allan, was born 1st July 1763 and baptized at Alloa 10th July of that year. He married at Alloa, 4th December 1789, Mary Bleloch of Clackmannan, whose sister Jean married his cousin George Younger. The family of Bleloch held farms in Clackmannan for several generations, and several of the name were elders in the Kirk. She died 15th November 1837, James Younger her husband having died 19th February 1809. Both are buried in Alloa churchyard. Mr. Younger carried on his father's business of Brewer. His children were :—

I. George, of whom below as George VII.

II. John, born 31st May 1792, baptized at Alloa.

III. Robert, born 4th September 1796, baptized at Alloa, died young.

IV. Allison, born 1st August 1800.

V. Robert, born 15th February 1802, died 10th October 1851, having married, at Dumfries, in 1833, Ann M'Dowall, who died 1884. He had issue—1. James, born 1834, died 1840; 2. Ann, married, 1st, — Craig, 2d, J. Robinson; 3. George, born 1838, died 1843; 4. Robert, born 1840, drowned at Alloa Ferry, aged 5 years; 5. Mary, married — Hunter, Aberdeen; 6. Hannah, married Robert Glass; 7. James, born 1846, died at Durham 1873; 8. William, born 1848, now in Aberdeen; 9. Robert, born 1850, died at Weston, Co. York, 1887.



VI. Margaret, born 12th May 1805, died 15th January 1835.

VII. James, born 10th April 1808, died at Inverness, 29th April 1834.

VII. GEORGE YOUNGER, eldest son of James Younger and Mary Bleloch, was born 19th August 1790, and baptized at Alloa. He married, 16th December 1816, Jane, daughter of James Hunter at Woodhead, Tillicoultry. She was born November 11, 1792, and is now (1889) alive and in the enjoyment of powers mental and physical rare at such a great age. Mr. Younger was a Brewer, and much increased the business which his grandfather commenced. He died 25th September 1853, and was buried in Alloa churchyard. His children were—

I. James, of whom see below as James VIII.

II. Robert, born 16th March 1820, married, 24th February 1853. —, daughter of John Henderson, and had issue—1. George, born 3d November 1858; 2. John Henderson, born 17th August 1862; 3. Robert James, born 17th November 1868; 4. Jane Hopkirk, married, 30th October 1877, William Rutherford, Barrister-at-Law, London; 5. Mary Wilhelmina, married, 6th March 1883, Noel Smith, London.

III. George, born 20th May 1822, married, 16th August 1855, Margaret, daughter of Robert Tannahill, Merchant, Glasgow, and has issue—1. George William, born 14th May 1859; 2. Robert Tannahill, born 5th December 1860; 3. Henry James, born 14th June 1865; 4. Margaret Tannahill; 5. Jane; 6. Ann Christina; 7. Mary Francis; 8. Jessie Alice.

IV. Francis, born 1824, married, 1852, Jane M'William. He died without issue.

V. William, born 1831, died 1839.

VI. John, born 1837, died at Buenos Ayres 1865, unmarried.

VII. Jessie, married Robert Henderson, Lorns Hill, Alloa, and has issue.

VIII. Mary, died 1853, unmarried.

IX. Jeannie, married Walter Wylie, Park Head, Alloa, who died leaving issue.

VIII. James Younger, eldest son of George Younger (VII.) and Jane Hunter, was born February 1818. He died 1868, having married, November 1850, Janet, daughter of John M'Ewan, Shipowner, Alloa, and had the following children :—

I. George, born October 1851, educated at the Edinburgh Academy, married, June 1879, Lucy, daughter of Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S. of Heanor, Derbyshire, and Harley Street, London, by whom he has issue—1. James, born 1880; 2. Edward John, born 1882; 3. Charles Frearson, born 1885.

II. John M'Ewan, born 1852, died 1867.

III. James, born 1856, married, February 1886, Annie, only daughter of Thomson Paton, Esq., Norwood, Alloa, and has issue Mary Graeme.

IV. William, born 1857.

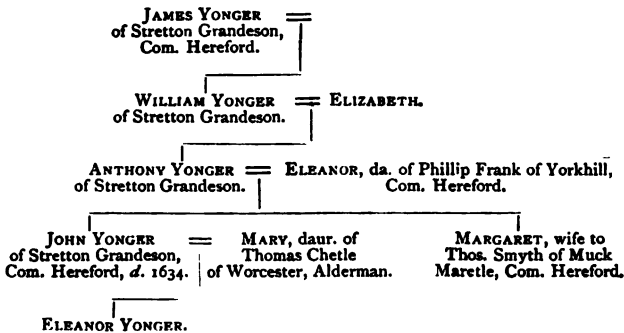
V. Robert, born 1861.

VI. Annie, married, 1878, the Rev. D. M'Lean, and has issue one son and four daughters.

# NOTE ON YOUNGER ARMS.

The plate of Arms which we give on p. 138 is composed of—

1. The Arms of the family of Jonckeer, Flanders, given by Rietstap, *or*, a fess *gu.* between three Martlets in chief *sa.* and a rose in base of the second.
2. The arms of Captain Henry Younger, Comptroller General of the train of Artillery (*tem.* Charles 1.), they are *or*, a bend between two cannons *sa.* On 10th May 1645 he had a grant of honourable augmentation, viz. : 'On a Canton *or*, a rose *gu.* surmounted of another *arg.*' 'No pedigree of this gentleman or of his descendants has ever been recorded.'—*Information from Herald's College.*
3. John Yonger of Stratton recorded his pedigree at the visitation of Hereford 1634, and claimed for arms 'on a bend between two dolphins three Martletts,' but his right was 'queried.' The pedigree is as follows :—

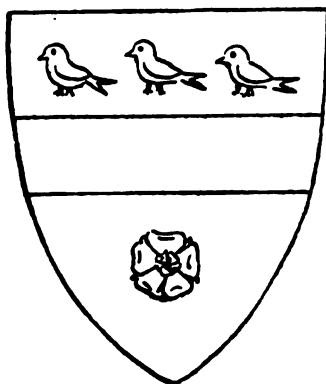


—*Information from Herald's College.*

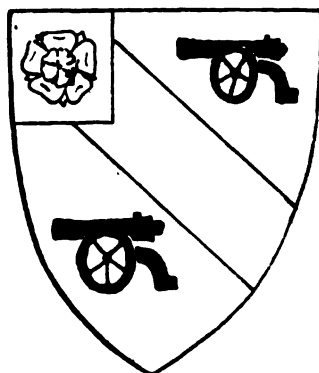
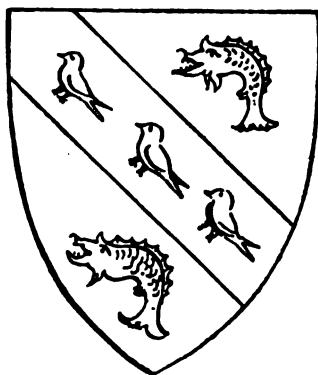
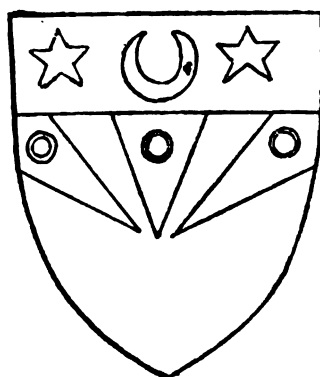
4. Younger of Auchencass, Co. Dumfries, granted, 1866, 'Arg. on three piles in point *sa.*, as many annulets *or*, a chief *gu.* charged with a crescent between two mullets of the first.' These arms, however, bear a strong resemblance to the arms of the Scottish family of Young.—*Information from Lyon Office.*

*N.B.*—Other Coats of Arms of Jonckeer and of Younger are given by Rietstap and Burke.

## YOUNGER ARMS.



1. Arms of JONCKEER, Flanders.

2. Captain HENRY YOUNGER,  
1645.3. YONGER of Stratton,  
Co. Hereford, 1634.4. YOUNGER,  
Co. Dumfries, 1866

170. FONT OR CROSS SOCKET AT INCHRYE (pp. 20, 129, 142).—In company with Dr. Laing of Newburgh, I had an opportunity of examining this stone on October 6th, and have no doubt that originally it was the socket stone of a gable cross or finial, turned to account in later times as a 'Knockin Stane.' It is a freestone block 1 ft. 8½ in. × 1 ft. 6½ in. × 1 ft. 1 in. in depth. Its principal features are four gables, two of them having the flat tympanum marking the back and front of the stone, as is frequently the case, the side gablets being deeply recessed. On one of the flat faces is a very distinct mason's mark, which may probably indicate the front of the stone. These gablets have a three-inch moulding in each case, terminating in the broad spreading side-lobes of a *fleur-de-lis*, the central lobe having been no doubt carved on the upper stone, whether cross or finial. Sunk in the upper bed is the bowl 11 inches in diameter, and 7½ inches deep. It is very roughly tooled, and could not possibly be a font, and in its present form just as improbably a socket. If the upper stone were socketed at all, the tenon would most likely, as in the example noted at Culross,<sup>1</sup> be square, and as in scores of other instances there can be little doubt that, whether with a central orifice to suggest it or not, the basin has been hewn out for the comparatively humble purpose of shelling pot barley. Nothing is more common here than to find privy stones—some of them finely moulded—so turned to account. Just as its incomplete character forbids the stone at Inchrye being a font, so does its architectural character forbid its being in any way connected with a stathel. It has evidently formed a prominent feature in some large and ornate building, and although not 'one mile,' as stated by your correspondent, but nearly two and a half miles distant, there is no building in the vicinity at all answering this character except the Abbey of Lindores, from which no doubt it was originally purloined.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY,  
Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

Your correspondent J. H. is quite right that the name of the house near the loch of Lindores should be Inchrye, not Inchyre, but he is wrong in saying that it was built by the proprietor of the *Scotsman*.

Patrick Rigg Ramsay, who built the modern house, was proprietor of the now defunct *Edinburgh Courant*. W. J. HAIG.

171. MILK (vol. i. pp. 77, 114, 138).—The Introduction to the *Munimenta Gildhallie Londiniensis* (1859, London, Longmans) gives a description of life in London in the 14th century. The following passage concerns a subject which has been mentioned in *Northern Notes & Queries*:—'Milk is nowhere mentioned as an article of sale or otherwise. . . . Milk perhaps was little, if at all, used by the city population' (p. lix).

172. BRASS MORTAR FOUND AT KINROSS.—We give a sketch of an interesting mortar of Dutch manufacture recently purchased by a Kinross gentleman at an old-metal store in the town. The design is excellent. The handles are formed to represent Dolphins, while round it runs an inscription 'LOF GODT VAN AL'—Love God above all. The dimensions of the mortar are—height about 6 inches, diameter 3½ inches, its weight is 2½ lb., and its capacity is 10 oz. liquid measure.

<sup>1</sup> A sketch of the Culross Cross socket is given, page 151.—ED.

The inscription seems to indicate that it was used by a doctor or compounder of drugs, as prescriptions were in old days usually prefixed by a devotional invocation.



A. W. C. H.

173. GENEALOGY.—From a short story entitled 'They were married,' occurring in a book entitled *The Captain's Room*, by Walter Besant, 1887, p. 324 :—

'It makes one weep to think how our middle-class people neglect their genealogies, so that they know nothing of their own people, and have no pride, and learn no lessons from the past. Cannot something be done, my friends? Can we not write the annals of our own generation, each for his own family, so that whatever the fate of our children, and grandchildren, they, too, may feel that they have ancestors who lived, and loved, and hoped, and made a little success, perhaps, and died and were forgotten, as they, too, in their turn, shall die?'

174. THE ROSS FAMILY.—The pedigree of the branches of the Ross family, of which the Earls of Ross were Chiefs, is to be published in the following numbers of *N. N. & Q.* It has been compiled from family papers, sasines, and other sources, and the accompanying Key Chart refers to it. Besides the Branches given in the Chart, whose descent is clearly traced to the Earls of Ross, an appendix will contain the pedigrees of many families, who certainly derive from the same source, but for whom the connecting-links have yet to be found. In these tables there are probably many omissions, and possibly many errors; it is however hoped that their publication will bring to light fresh material, and enable what is faulty to be corrected. A life passed chiefly abroad has rendered it impossible for me to consult authorities which are easily accessible to others.





I am anxious to thank all those friends who have given me during many years of research so much valuable assistance.  
F. N. R.

175. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS (vol. iii. p. 35).—John, Duke of Lorraine and Brabant, second husband of Jacobœa, daughter and heiress of William VI. Earl of Holland, who died 1417, ratified and confirmed the privileges granted to the Scottish merchants by his late father-in-law (31st March 1418), but though the two years during which the decree of 1st August 1416 obtained were almost expired, no provision was made for prolonging the privileges; as a consequence, for some years the regular course of merchandise was interrupted, and both countries had recourse to privateering. This was the more disastrous as Scotland was dependent on Flanders for the ordinary furnishings of man, beast, and house. Pinkerton (*Hist.* vol. i. p. 163) states that about this time 'the arms and armour used in Scotland came from England or Flanders;' again, 'The simplest implements of agriculture, horse shoes, cart wheels, harness, saddlery, were imported from Flanders' (p. 408). 'Even in the best parts of Scotland the inhabitants could not manufacture the most necessary articles' (Mercer's *Hist. of Dunfermline*, p. 66). The fine old wooden chests or ambries, and other carved furniture, which are sometimes spoken of as proofs of Scottish skill, are in old inventories referred to as Flemish—in fact these documents contain the word Flemish *usque ad nauseam*. It is necessary, however, to swallow the fact if a right idea of the importance of Flemish trade is to be arrived at. In 1423 commissioners were appointed to settle disputes, those on the Scottish side being Alexander, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, and Patrick Johnston of Linlithgow, and on 7th August 1423 peace was signed, to continue for a year and a half. There were four items, 1. Liberation of prisoners; 2. Letters of protection on both sides; 3. The rights bestowed by the treaty of 1416 to be recognised; 4. Ambassadors empowered to inquire into past outrages.

On the 22d May 1424, this treaty was prolonged for two years, and as irregularities took place, the Duke of Burgundy pacified King James, and made satisfaction for any damage done. It was on this occasion that Middleburgh in Zetland was opened out especially to Scottish trade—and the 'Scottish House' still remaining in the town dates, we believe, from this period. The document conferring the right for Scottish merchants to trade there is given by Yair, both in Latin and English; it is a long document, containing seven clauses, the sixth of which permits Scottish merchants to import in bales their white cloths to any part of Flanders, and there have them dyed, and carry them back to their own country. This treaty was signed 6th December 1427, and therefore after the expiry of that signed 1424.

Mary, daughter of James I. and sister of James II. of Scotland, was married, 1444, or seven years after her father's death, to Wolphaert van Borselen, son to Henry van Borselen, Lord of Campvere, 'who had the compliment made him of the title of Earl of Buchan' (Yair, p. 80). This peerage is not to be found in any lists of the Earls of Buchan we have met with. It seems that the title was most probably 'Dominus de Buchan.' Sir Robert Stewart, *de jure* Earl of Buchan, appears never to have been recognised as such. He was living 1431. In 1469, Sir James Stewart, 2d son of Sir James Stewart of Lorn, was created Earl of Buchan (*Complete Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 55). Mary Stewart died in 1467. Her husband married again, and died in 1487, so that he could not well have been



Earl of Buchan. Though the only child of the first marriage, a boy, died at the age of 12, it is quite likely that the alliance had something to do with making Campvere, or 'The Pheir,' as we find it called in old records, available to Scottish merchants. Yair, however, does not favour this view, and states there is no evidence that would support it.

The next special reference to Scottish trade with Flanders is to be found in the Scot. Acts of Parliament, 1466 (28th Oct.), which can easily be consulted. In the opinion of Yair, Middleburgh and Campvere vied with each other 'which of them should make the most engaging offers to draw' the Scottish merchants 'to themselves, the former of these having at this time, 1495, a large trade and ready market for Scotch and English goods lying in the Scald and near Antwerp, and not yielding for a flourishing trade to any other town in the neighbourhood. Campvere had much the same advantages with regard to the conveniency for the Scotch market, only Middleburgh was better furnished with goods which the Scotch wanted to buy and carry home to their own country' (p. 92). For some time the trade with Flanders had been under the management of a duly recognised official, known as the Conservator, but in 1503 an Act of Parliament (Jan. 4, Parl. 19, Act 81) made his office fixed, legal, and established. As this officer had to come yearly to Scotland to report on his official acts, the greater proximity of Campvere was an inducement to make it the headquarters of this trade. The later history of the Scottish traffic with Campvere will be found not only in Yair, but in the *Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, a work to be found in any good Public Library.

A. W. C. H.

176. GRAHAM OF GARTMORE.—It is stated in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (7th ed. p. 770), that Sir William Graham, first Baronet of Gartmore, was eldest son of William Graham of Gartmore, whose daughter married Hon. John Alexander, fourth son of the first Earl of Stirling. George Crawford, in his *Peerage* (p. 331), says that Sir William was the son of John Graham originally of Duchray, afterwards of Galingad, and that he acquired Gartmore from John Alexander, Lord Stirling's son, who had married, not Sir William's sister, as stated by Burke, but the daughter and heiress of Robert Graham of Gartmore, descended from Gilbert Graham of Gartmore, third son of William, third Earl of Menteth (*Ibid.* 332; also *Douglas*, ii. 228).

In the pedigree of the Alexanders, Earls of Stirling, given in Wood's *Douglas* (ii. 537), John's wife is said to have been a daughter of Sir John Graham of Gartmore. In this matter Crawford shows greater research and information than Douglas, and I am inclined to prefer his account. However this may be as between Crawford and Douglas, both are opposed to Sir Bernard Burke's version, which should be corrected. Σ.

177. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (vols. i. ii. combined, pp. 89, 130, 172, vol. iii. p. 57).—We have already given the names of 32 parishes possessing registers commenced before 1610, and of 127 possessing registers commenced between 1610 and 1650. We are glad to know that these lists have been found useful, and we propose to give two more, viz., (a) for the period between 1651 and 1675, and (b) between 1676 and 1700. It appears scarcely necessary to classify the later registers, but it is evident that the genealogist receives assistance from lists which show at once what are his chances of gaining information by a visit to the Register House Edinburgh. Third List, A.D. 1651-1675.

In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* for burial):—

|                                        |                 |                 |                        |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Aberdour, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1663, | <i>m.</i> 1669, | <i>d.</i> 1658.        |
| Abernyte, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1667, | <i>m.</i> 1667, | <i>d.</i> 1666.        |
| Airth, . . . . .                       | <i>b.</i> 1660, | <i>m.</i> 1660, | <i>d.</i> 1670.        |
| Alva, . . . . .                        | <i>b.</i> 1655, | <i>m.</i> 1664, | <i>d.</i> 1726.        |
| Arbroath, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1653, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Athelstaneford, . . . . .              | <i>b.</i> 1664, | <i>m.</i> 1664, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Auchterarder, . . . . .                | <i>b.</i> 1661, | <i>m.</i> 1668, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Auchterderran, . . . . .               | <i>b.</i> 1664, | <i>m.</i> 1681, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Ayr, . . . . .                         | <i>b.</i> 1664, | <i>m.</i> 1687, | <i>d.</i> 1766.        |
| Ballingry, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1670, | <i>m.</i> 1670, | <i>d.</i> 1670.        |
| Banchory Ternan, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1670, | <i>m.</i> 1670, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Barony, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1672, | <i>d.</i> 1805.        |
| Bathgate, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1672, | <i>d.</i> 1698.        |
| Beith, . . . . .                       | <i>b.</i> 1661, | <i>m.</i> 1659, | <i>d.</i> 1783.        |
| Borrowstouness, . . . . .              | <i>b.</i> 1656, | <i>m.</i> 1648, | <i>d.</i> 1736.        |
| Bothwell, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1671, | <i>m.</i> 1692, | <i>d.</i> 1754.        |
| Burntisland, . . . . .                 | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1672, | <i>d.</i> 1734.        |
| Cadder, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1662, | <i>m.</i> 1663, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Cambuslang, . . . . .                  | <i>b.</i> 1657, | <i>m.</i> 1657, | <i>d.</i> 1731.        |
| Caputh, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1670, | <i>m.</i> 1671, | <i>d.</i> 1784.        |
| Cargill, . . . . .                     | <i>b.</i> 1652, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> 1709.        |
| Carmunnock, . . . . .                  | <i>b.</i> 1654, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> 1783.        |
| Carnock, . . . . .                     | <i>b.</i> 1652, | <i>m.</i> 1652, | <i>d.</i> 1653.        |
| Carrington or Primrose, . . . . .      | <i>b.</i> 1653, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> 1698.        |
| Carstairs, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1672, | <i>d.</i> 1674.        |
| Channelkirk, . . . . .                 | <i>b.</i> 1651, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> 1730.        |
| Chirnside, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1660, | <i>m.</i> 1660, | <i>d.</i> 1784.        |
| Colinton or Hailes, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1654, | <i>m.</i> 1654, | <i>d.</i> 1716.        |
| Cortachy and Clova, . . . . .          | <i>b.</i> 1662, | <i>m.</i> 1662, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Craig, formerly Inchbrayock, . . . . . | <i>b.</i> 1657, | <i>m.</i> 1666, | <i>d.</i> 1726.        |
| Cramond, . . . . .                     | <i>b.</i> 1651, | <i>m.</i> 1651, | <i>d.</i> 1816.        |
| Cromarty, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1675, | <i>m.</i> 1679, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Cupar, . . . . .                       | <i>b.</i> 1654, | <i>m.</i> 1654, | <i>d.</i> 1654.        |
| Deskford, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1660, | <i>m.</i> 1659, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Dingwall, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1662, | <i>m.</i> 1753, | <i>d.</i> 1786.        |
| Dirleton, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1664, | <i>m.</i> 1664, | <i>d.</i> 1664.        |
| Drymen, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1721, | <i>d.</i> 1729.        |
| Dumbarton, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1666, | <i>m.</i> 1682, | <i>d.</i> 1642.        |
| Dunbar, . . . . .                      | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1651, | <i>d.</i> 1737.        |
| Dunblane, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1658, | <i>m.</i> 1653, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Dundonald, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1673, | <i>m.</i> 1676, | <i>d.</i> 1763.        |
| Dunkeld, . . . . .                     | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1707, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Dunnottar, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1672, | <i>m.</i> 1755, | <i>d.</i> 1755.        |
| Eaglesham, . . . . .                   | <i>b.</i> 1659, | <i>m.</i> 1723, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Eastwood, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1674, | <i>m.</i> 1693, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Ednam, . . . . .                       | <i>b.</i> 1666, | <i>m.</i> 1666, | <i>d.</i> 1694.        |
| Fala and Soutra, . . . . .             | <i>b.</i> 1673, | <i>m.</i> 1675, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |
| Falkland, . . . . .                    | <i>b.</i> 1669, | <i>m.</i> 1661, | <i>d.</i> 1670.        |
| Fettercairn, . . . . .                 | <i>b.</i> 1720, | <i>m.</i> 1669, | <i>d.</i> 1721.        |
| Finty, . . . . .                       | <i>b.</i> 1659, | <i>m.</i> 1667, | <i>d.</i> <i>None.</i> |

|                                                    |          |          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Fogo, . . . . .                                    | b. 1660, | m. 1660, | d. None. |
| Fordyce, . . . . .                                 | b. 1665, | m. 1723, | d. 1718. |
| Forres, . . . . .                                  | b. 1675, | m. 1682, | d. None. |
| Foveran, . . . . .                                 | b. 1658, | m. 1677, | d. None. |
| Fowlis Wester, . . . . .                           | b. 1674, | m. 1674, | d. 1719. |
| Galston, . . . . .                                 | b. 1670, | m. 1693, | d. 1762. |
| Glencross, formerly Woodhouse-<br>lee, . . . . .   | b. 1672, | m. 1673, | d. 1673. |
| Gordon, . . . . .                                  | b. 1652, | m. 1652, | d. 1748. |
| Guthrie, . . . . .                                 | b. 1664, | m. 1663, | d. 1716. |
| Home and Paplay, . . . . .                         | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. 1765. |
| Inverary and Glenaray, . . . . .                   | b. 1653, | m. 1651, | d. None. |
| Kemnay, . . . . .                                  | b. 1660, | m. 1660, | d. 1660. |
| Kilbarchan, . . . . .                              | b. 1651, | m. 1650, | d. 1743. |
| Kilspindie, . . . . .                              | b. 1656, | m. 1656, | d. 1783. |
| Kinnell, . . . . .                                 | b. 1657, | m. 1657, | d. 1657. |
| Kirkintilloch, formerly Lenzie, . . . . .          | b. 1656, | m. 1656, | d. None. |
| Kirkliston, . . . . .                              | b. 1675, | m. 1675, | d. 1817. |
| Kirkwall and St. Ola, . . . . .                    | b. 1657, | m. 1657, | d. 1666. |
| Langholm, formerly Staplegor-<br>toun, . . . . .   | b. 1668, | m. 1668, | d. 1668. |
| Larbert, . . . . .                                 | b. 1662, | m. 1760, | d. 1758. |
| Leochel Cushnie, . . . . .                         | b. 1669, | m. 1658, | d. 1657. |
| Leslie, . . . . .                                  | b. 1673, | m. 1729, | d. 1761. |
| Leuchars, . . . . .                                | b. 1665, | m. 1665, | d. None. |
| Logie, . . . . .                                   | b. 1660, | m. 1660, | d. 1780. |
| Logierait, . . . . .                               | b. 1673, | m. 1681, | d. 1779. |
| Loudoun, . . . . .                                 | b. 1673, | m. 1673, | d. None. |
| Longformacus, . . . . .                            | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. 1716. |
| Lunan, . . . . .                                   | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. 1783. |
| Lundie and Fowlis, . . . . .                       | b. 1667, | m. 1677, | d. 1723. |
| Manor, . . . . .                                   | b. 1663, | m. 1664, | d. 1663. |
| Marnock, . . . . .                                 | b. 1676, | m. 1672, | d. 1713. |
| Mauchline, . . . . .                               | b. 1670, | m. 1670, | d. 1753. |
| Methlic, . . . . .                                 | b. 1670, | m. 1696, | d. 1663. |
| Methven, . . . . .                                 | b. 1662, | m. 1662, | d. 1783. |
| Moneydie, . . . . .                                | b. 1655, | m. 1655, | d. 1783. |
| Monimail, . . . . .                                | b. 1656, | m. 1656, | d. 1697. |
| Monquhitter, . . . . .                             | b. 1670, | m. 1693, | d. None. |
| Newburgh, . . . . .                                | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. None. |
| Nigg, . . . . .                                    | b. 1675, | m. 1720, | d. 1803. |
| North Berwick, . . . . .                           | b. 1653, | m. 1653, | d. 1662. |
| Oldhamstocks, . . . . .                            | b. 1664, | m. 1664, | d. None. |
| Penicuik, . . . . .                                | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. 1658. |
| Peterhead, . . . . .                               | b. 1668, | m. 1664, | d. 1673. |
| Polwarth, . . . . .                                | b. 1652, | m. 1652, | d. 1652. |
| Prestonkirk, formerly Preston-<br>haugh, . . . . . | b. 1658, | m. 1658, | d. None. |
| Rattray, . . . . .                                 | b. 1665, | m. 1665, | d. 1699. |
| Renfrew, . . . . .                                 | b. 1673, | m. 1673, | d. 1732. |
| Rothiemay, . . . . .                               | b. 1658, | m. 1677, | d. None. |
| St. Andrews, . . . . .                             | b. 1657, | m. 1657, | d. 1792. |

|                                                                   |          |          |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Scoonie, . . . . .                                                | b. 1675, | m. 1667, | d. 1765. |
| Speymouth, formerly Essil and<br>Dipple, . . . . .                | b. 1654, | m. 1729, | d. 1731. |
| Strathblane, . . . . .                                            | b. 1672, | m. 1678, | d. 1673. |
| Strathdon, formerly Invernochlie<br>including Corgarff, . . . . . | b. 1667, | m. 1672, | d. None. |
| Strichen, . . . . .                                               | b. 1672, | m. 1679, | d. 1721. |
| Tulliallan, . . . . .                                             | b. 1673, | m. 1673, | d. 1680. |
| Wandell and Lamington, . . . . .                                  | b. 1656, | m. 1645, | d. 1702. |
| Wemyss, . . . . .                                                 | b. 1660, | m. 1779, | d. 1707. |
| West Linton, . . . . .                                            | b. 1656, | m. 1657, | d. 1667. |
| Westruther, . . . . .                                             | b. 1657, | m. 1658, | d. None. |
| Yester, . . . . .                                                 | b. 1654, | m. 1654, | d. None. |

178. GENEALOGY OF EARLS OF FIFE (vol. i. p. 114).—The early ancestry of the Duffs, Earls of Fife, is purely mythical. If Gordon (quite from memory), who writes a history of Keith, Banffshire, is to be believed, he states that a tombstone erected in the fifteenth century in either Mortlach or Cullen church to a Duff of Muldavit was really erected to one Lunes de Maldavit, and that their surname had been erased and Duff substituted. M.

179. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS.—At p. 44, vol. iii. 1563, I should say that John *Soutter* should be *Boutter*, probably a progenitor of Butter of Faskelly, county Perth. S. K.

[N.B. These transcripts will be continued in our next number.—ED.]

180. THE FAMILY OF NICOLSON (*continued from vol. iii. p. 51*).—Since my note on the Nicolsons has appeared in print, I have been struck by its numerous imperfections, due partly to conflicting information and partly to want of research. I have now consulted the Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and annex the following notes to be read as part of my paper. I fear they only complicate the matter to a greater degree. I shall gratefully accept any criticisms or suggestions, and with their help I will if possible construct a chart pedigree of the family for future insertion in these pages if the Editor consents.

I may mention that although there is good reason to suppose that the Nicolsons of Cockburnspath, Lasswade, and Carnock, were connected with the Aberdeenshire Nicolsons, yet there is evidence to show that the name was not uncommon in the Lothians, so far back as 1449.

(a.) Page 51.—'Mr. James Nicolson of Cockburnspath.' From an Act of 1633 (v. 135), confirming to him the Barony of 'Coldbrandspeth,' it appears that his father, the Aberdeen Commissary, obtained them by a charter of alienation, executed by John Arnot in August 1621. It is to be remarked that the Act of 1633 does not recognise the title of Baronet, said to have been conferred in 1625.

(b.) Page 51.—It appears from the records of Parliament that Sir Thomas Nicolson (afterwards King's Advocate), was Procurator to the Estates in 1641. The appointment of the 8th January 1644 (to which Mr. Omond refers) being evidently a reappointment, with a special direction that in case of difficulty he was to consult 'the Lord Advocate Sir Thomas Nicolson,' and other counsel named (vi. 69). It is probable

that the mode of printing this sentence (and of another at vol. v. page 383), has led to the erroneous idea that there were two Lord Advocates of the name of Nicolson. There should have been a comma between 'Advocate' and 'Sir.' The Lord Advocate in 1644 was Sir Thomas Hope; and the Sir Thomas Nicolson whom the Procurator was to consult was Sir Thomas Nicolson, first Baronet of Carnock, who was also an Advocate. This is clear from an entry at vol. vi. page 183.

Vol. vi. also tells us that Thomas Nicolson was appointed King's Advocate, 10th March 1649, sworn in as such on the 12th, and as a Privy Councillor on the 16th of that month, and his appointment ratified on the 7th August. In 1651 he is referred to as 'our trusty and familiar Councillor Sir Thomas Nicolson, our Advocate.'

(c.) Page 52.—Sir James Nicolson, third Baronet of Cockburnspath, was a member of the War Committee for Berwickshire, from 1643 to 1648 [at page 212, vol. vi., the name of his estate is spelt Cobethspeath].

(d.) Page 52.—In connection with the numerous Advocates of this name, the Acts of Parliament mention that Mr. Robert Nicolson, appears for the Provost of Lincluden in 1592. In the same year a very remarkable Act was passed (iii. 608), for rescinding the forfeiture of the children of Euphame M'Kalzeane, who had been executed for witchcraft (I think the case occurs in Pitcairn). The Act grudgingly deprives the unfortunate children of certain rights, acquired by Sir James Sandilands, and John Nicolson, Advocate, and mentions that the house of the latter was on the 'north side of the Kingis Streit.'

(e.) Page 52.—Regarding the Lasswade Baronetcy, it should be noted that two ratifications were passed in 1669 (vol. vii. 623), in favour of the second Baronet of this line. The first Act names him Sir John Nicolson, Baronet of Lasswade, and confirms a charter of 1607, granted by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, to 'umquhile Sir John Nicolson of Lasswade, Knight Baronet, goodfather of His Majesty's Lovite Sir John Nicolson, now of Lasswade, Knight Baronet.' Of course there were no Baronets in 1607, so that this recital merely means that the grantee was at a later date created a Baronet. The Act likewise confirms the charters, etc., made in favour of 'Mr. James Nicolsone of Lasswade, father of said umquhile Sir John.' Elsewhere this person's name is given as John. The second Act ratifies the Barony of Clerkington, now to be called Nicolson, to the same person, now designated as Sir John Nicolson of that ilk. These Acts show that the name of the first Baronet's eldest son was John, and that he died in his father's lifetime.

(f.) Page 53.—Sir John Nicolson, first Baronet of Lasswade, was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1667. He is probably the same person designed as John Nicolson of Poltoun in 1644, 1646, and 1647, and as Sir John Nicolson of Poltoun in 1661 and 1663 (see vols. vi. and vii.).

(g.) Page 53.—There is some difficulty about James Nicolson, the Bishop of Dunkeld, from whom the present Baronet derives. Burke says he was 'son of the first Baronet.' But the James Nicolson who died as Bishop of Dunkeld was a prominent minister, selected by the General Assembly to sit on the 'conference' regarding stipends in 1592, 1596, 1606 and 1607. He died soon after 1607, for in 1609, Gavin, Bishop of Galloway, was appointed to the stipend conference, 'in place of the said umquhile Maister James Nicolson, Bishop of Dunkeld.' A man raised to

the rank of Baronet in 1629, and alive in 1640, cannot have had a son, who flourished from 1592 to 1607, and was dead, as Bishop, before 1609.

(h.) Page 53.—The second Baronet of Lasswade was a Commissioner of Supply for Edinburgh in 1678, and is probably identical with the 'Sir John Nicolson of Cockburnspath' who held the same office for Berwickshire in that year (viii. 223, 224). This is however the only passage where I have met with a Sir John Nicolson of Cockburnspath, and might well be a misprint for Sir James, the third and last Baronet of Cockburnspath, who seems to have survived till 1690, were it not for another entry, referred to in the next note (i).

Sir John Nicolson of Nicolson, was representative for the County of Edinburgh in the third session of the second Parliament of Charles II. (1672). From an Act passed in 1673 (viii. 212), it appears that the King had, of his own authority, imposed a special tax on tobacco, and had by letter under the great seal of 2d December 1671, given the collection thereof to Sir John. This Act revokes the imposition and the gift. From an entry in the Acts of 1696 (x. 69), it appears that he was one of a company of twelve who took a tack of the customs in 1674, and who were 'great losers' thereby.

(i.) Page 53.—Sir William Nicolson, the fourth Baronet, was Commissioner of Supply for the county of Edinburgh in 1685, and was probably the 'Sir William Nicolson of Cockburnspath' who filled that office for Berwickshire in the same year (viii. 464). This seems to show that Cockburnspath had passed away from the branch of the Nicolsons that took their designation from it, before the date I have assigned for the death of the Sir James, the third Baronet of Cockburnspath. At Sir William's death, or soon after, the family became bankrupt, and Cockburnspath and Stanipeth were judicially sold on the 7th July 1694 to the Right Hon. Sir John Hall of Dunglass, to whom was confirmed in 1695 (Acts, ix. 505) all rights therein 'competent to umquhile Sir John and Sir William Nicolsons of that Ilk.'

(j.) Page 54.—The first Baronet of Carnock was an Advocate, as stated above in note b. It is mentioned (v. 273) that a ratification in his favour, passed in 1639, probably the same as is set forth at page 533 of that volume, and from which it appears that he got Carnock under a charter of 15th February 1634, on the resignation of John Drummond, and Playne or Plain under a charter of the 28th June 1634, on the resignation of James Somerville. As Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, he was elected and appointed a member of the Committee of Estates, by the Parliament sitting at Edinburgh, on the 2d June 1640 (vol. v. 309 and 479). He was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire, 1643-1645. In a case heard in 1661 (vol. vii. page 167), it is mentioned that he lent a large sum to James, Earl of Southesk, and others in 1645, for maintaining the efficiency of the Fife Militia.

(k.) Page 54.—John Nicolson of Tilliecultrick (= Dilliecultrick), was a Commissioner of Supply for Clackmannanshire, 1661-1663.

(l.) Page 54.—Sir Thomas Nicolson, the second Baronet of Carnock, was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire in 1648. He was one of those exempted from the Act of indemnity of 1662, unless he paid a fine of £6000. In 1695 (ix. 395-406) is a lengthy entry of the suit between his three daughters and their cousin, the heir-male, who succeeded as fifth Baronet; and from this it appears that Sir Thomas, the second Baronet, was

still a minor when, on 22d August 1648, he executed the contract for his marriage with Lady Margaret Levingstone; that on the 22d April 1646, curators had been appointed, none of whom was a consenting party to his marriage contract, although some of them acted as curators at a later date; and that he had four daughters, Helenor, Isobel, Anna, and Margaret, all of whom were alive on the 21st July 1664, when, being on his deathbed, he executed a bond of provision in their favour. Of those, Anna probably died unmarried, as she is not a party to the suit. It was held that the marriage contract did not, and that (owing to the non-consent of curators) it could not, alter the entail of Carnock and Plain, which therefore passed to the three daughters as heirs-portioners of their nephew.

(m.) Page 55.—Kemnay. George Nicolson was one of the Commissioners for Aberdeenshire in the Parliament of 1617. Mr. George Nicolson was in 1669 allowed to hold annual fairs at the Kirktoon of Cluny, and was a Commissioner of Supply for Aberdeenshire in 1678. In 1685 there was a double return, and that in favour of 'Sir John Nicolson of Kemnay' was rejected (viii. 455, 458). As Sir George Nicolson of Balcaskie, he was a Commissioner of Supply for Fife in 1690.

(n.) The following Advocates of the name are mentioned in Lord Hailes' Catalogue—

|                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Thomas Nicolson, admitted | 1594. |
| Sir Thomas     "     "    | 1612. |
| Robert         "     "    | 1614. |
| Thomas         "     "    | 1661. |
| Sir George      "     "   | 1661. |
| Thomas         "     "    | 1687. |

2.

28th October 1888.

181. DRAGON LEGENDS (vol. iii. p. 85).—The church of Arbuthnott is not in Perthshire, as you give it in your interesting notes, but in Kincardineshire. Sir Hugh the Blond, according to Jervise, was the reputed founder of the family of the Arbuthnotts. 'Fable says that he received large additions to his estates in consequence of having killed some wild animal that frequented the Den of Pitcarles, greatly to the danger of the neighbourhood; and a *cannon ball*, preserved in a niche of the wall of the aisle of the church, is shewn as the *stone* with which Sir Hugh killed the animal!'—*Memorials of Angus and Mearns*, p. 28\*; see also the ballad of 'Sir Hugh le Blond,' in *Legendary Ballads*, p. 206.

The legend of the Dragon of Strike-Martin is well-known in the district, and few traditions are so well supported by place-names and sculptured stones as this one. The 'Nine Maiden Well' is a fine spring, locally supposed to exhibit nine springs, one for each of the maidens of the legend; but the writer was present some years ago when the well was uncovered, and instead of nine there were thirteen springs boiling up among the sand in the bottom of the well, which is not more than 2 feet deep below the covering planks. When a boy, the writer had pointed out to him in the old burying-ground of Strike-Martin nine mounds side by side, which were said to mark the graves of the nine maidens, but probably in this instance tradition was being supplemented by imagination. A. HUTCHESON.

182. BRIDGES AND HARBOURS.—In the 16th and 17th centuries the kirk-sessions not only made collections for purposes purely ecclesiastical, but they did much to improve the condition of the country. Records contain frequent entries of collections made for the building of bridges, generally in the district, but not necessarily in the parish. More rarely also, the smaller harbours were put in repair with the proceeds of collections made in inland parishes. Briefs such as existed in England were unknown in Scotland, and it is not clear what machinery was put in motion to induce the Church to take into consideration any pressing case. Perhaps some of our readers will explain how this was done.—ED.

183. MARRIAGES PERFORMED IN THE CHURCH.—The Easter Anstruther Kirk Session Records may be quoted on this point, as having marriages in houses was formerly the exception and not the rule: '1701, 25 Feb. It is enacted by the Session that if any person shall desyre to be privately married, and not in the church, they shall pay to ye poor of ye paroch before their marriage, 006. 13. 04.'

184. ARMS OF SCOTTISH FAMILIES ON FLEMISH MONUMENTS.—The following are given in Sanderus, *Theatre Sacr. de Brabant*:—

1. 'Douglas dit de Schott 1682. Ermine, three estoiles sable' (vol. i. pp. 59, 70).

*N.B.*—In the *Inventaire des Archives de la ville de Malines*, vol. vi. is entered—

1582. Arrestation de l'espion Douglas-Schot—Lettre signée Melander, jésuite — Interrogatoire — Aveuse — Procès — Deposition du capitaine Simpel (p. 174).

1676. Pretention de Douglas-Schot, ancien bourgmestre de Malines, pour affaires independantes de ses fonctions, terminée par transaction, le 18 août 1676, moyennant la somme de 1000 florins (p. 47).

2. 'Le Cabinet d'armes de noble et bien née Dame Elizabeth Murray, Epouse de Noble Seigneur Pierre Grahame, morte en 1724, avec 8 quartier suivant Murray of Newton, Murray of Blackburn, Sterling, Marr, St. Amant, De Claer, De Boyart, Couper.' Monument in the Parish Church of Tilbourg (vol. iv. p. 123).

185. A PLEA FOR PLACE-NAMES.—May I reproduce in *N. N. & Q.* what I wrote in a contemporary about four years ago:—

'Many interest themselves in the derivation of place-names, believing them to contain evidence (racial and historical) which is sometimes more trustworthy than that of documents. The difficulty is not so much to get derivations as to reject the swarms of conjectures which infest every district. There are throughout the country numbers of men of leisure and education who might do much towards systematising the facts, statements, and even surmises on such points; and comparisons of evidence (documentary and verbal), would gradually conduce to accuracy. One of the first points seems to be to record the names themselves, both as currently written and as pronounced. The pronunciation would have to be indicated on a uniform system, and it would be for experts to consider



whether that adopted by the new English dictionary is the best. We have on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey a great many place-names recorded, but the numbers that have escaped entry must far exceed those that are in print. Names of fields, gates, stiles, lanes, etc., are almost of more value than those of larger places which have been worn down by attrition. If those interested in such things would get survey-sheets of their districts, and carefully note thereon (say in red) any unrecorded names as usually spelt, and underneath (say in blue) the current pronunciation, so as to make speech visible, a mass of evidence would gradually be formed from which cumulative inferences might be drawn. Notes as to sources of information, etc., might be appended to each survey-sheet. Much that is of value passes away from us daily, and many are deterred from making a beginning by a sense of the immensity of the question. If the above sketchy idea finds favour with any of your readers, it is to be hoped that they will discuss it.'

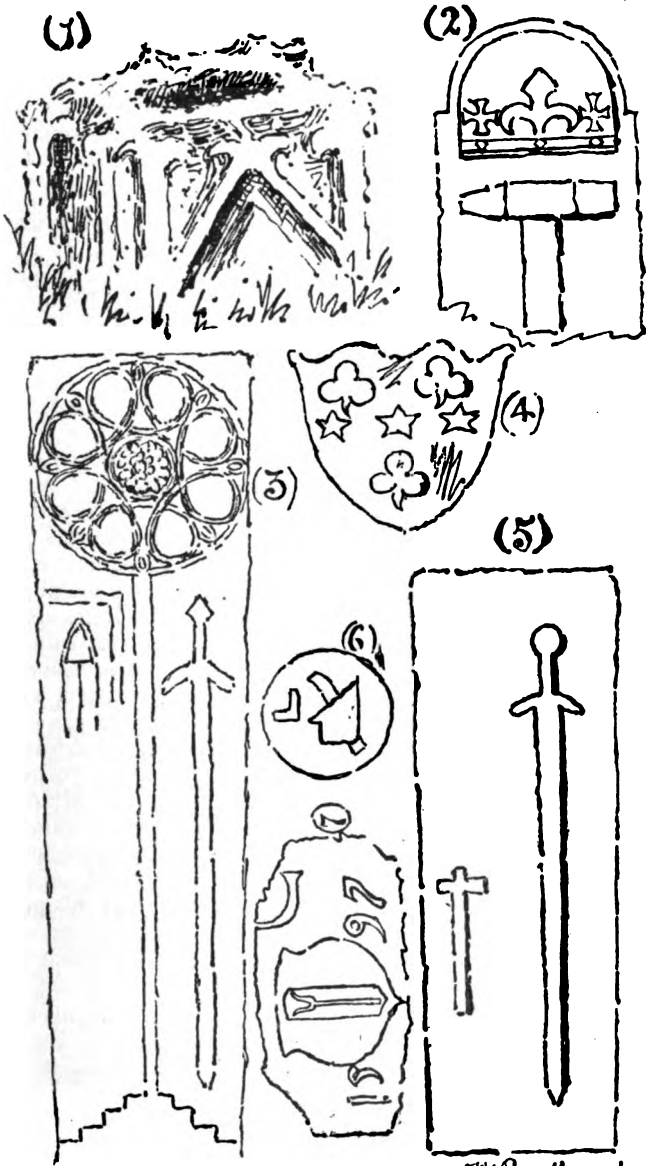
The remarks on the above generally expressed concurrence, but had a decidedly Saxon tinge, as was to be expected in the South-east. No opinion specially favourable to Dr. Murray's system of indicating sound was expressed. My own impression is, that the first point would be to get rid of that remarkable mixture called English with its eccentric vowels and confusing spelling, and to take as a basis some well-known tongue, with an established literature and phonetic system—say modern Welsh, German, or Spanish. This might be safer than relying on the inventions of individuals. Welsh has the advantage of indicating the important difference between the two sounds which are expressed in English by TH ; but whatever language were used, modification would be necessary to suit special sounds. The Greek character would do for the guttural C or CH ; but the guttural G would want a symbol. It would also be necessary to provide for the Welsh LL ; the Gaelic L ; the Yorkshire äa and D ; and those pauses in Gaelic which often mean so much. To indicate those vowel sounds which are not A, E, I, O, or U (Italian), reversed letters or new symbols seem better than diphthongs or overhead accents—indeed tildes or any small marks seem objectionable. All place-names should be printed (not written) and the syllable on which the chief stress is laid might be in capitals.

When the time came for drawing inferences, the partisans of Scandinavian, Erse, Brythonic, or Saxon, could each have their say ; but more important than any of them would be the eventual judicial element.

W. M. C.

186. SCULPTURED STONES AT CULROSS.—*N. N. & Q.* (vol. i. pp. 7, 26) contains an account of some of the epitaphs in the burying-ground of the ruined parish church of Culross, which is situated about a mile to the west of the town, and which was in a dilapidated condition in 1633, when an Act was passed making the Abbey the Parish Church. See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for 1877, pp. 251, 252.

Some of the monumental stones are interesting, especially some early slabs of which Nos. 3 and 5 are examples ; they are, however, built in as lintels to doorways, which must have been opened into the church in the 16th century. No. 7 is a fragment of a massive slab, the arms are somewhat similar to those of Erskine, the fork (?) on the pale may be for difference. The arms of Erskine of Balgowrie (in the Parish) are found



*JH Smallwood. del.*

on 16th century slabs, and James Erskine, the first of Balgownie, had a younger son, Adam, whose arms those on the broken slab may be. The only initial now left is much injured, but it may form the lower portion of an E. The Coat of Arms, No. 4, has no name or initial to indicate to whom it belonged ; perhaps some reader may be able to throw light on it. No. 2 is a headstone with a well-cut Badge of the Guild of the Hammermen. No. 6 displays the share and coulter, together with another instrument, the nature of which is uncertain. No. 1 is a sketch of the Cross Socket referred to at page 139.

A. W. C. H.

187. THE PRESENT BRITONS A MIXED RACE.—The following forms part of an article which appeared in the *Standard* of August 27th. It is satisfactory to find that the daily press has commenced to point out the evident, but to some unpalatable fact, that very few Britons of the 19th century, whether on the north or south of the Tweed, can assert that their lineage is wholly or even chiefly insular, or that many family names now common are indigenous :—

‘Our standing policy has been to admit the foreigner—good, bad, and indifferent—without let or hindrance. From the Flemings in Pembroke in the reign of Henry 1., to the Russian Jews in Whitechapel at the present day, persecuted and distressed foreigners of all races and creeds have found their way into different portions of this country, and no one has said them nay. As a rule, it must be admitted that this policy of free settlement has paid very well indeed. The foreigners who have come here have added on the whole a useful element to the population. The Laureate’s famous line, “Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,” is considerably within the mark. We are also Fleming and Walloon, and Dutchman, and Low German, and Huguenot Frenchman. Numerically small as most of these immigrations have been, they consisted, as a rule, of the pick of the various countries of origin. The process is still going on. There is a German colony in the City, and an American at the West End, and an Indian colony, which at present seems to be chiefly settled in Bloomsbury. Like their predecessors in the Middle Ages and the 17th century, our modern colonists, with few exceptions, soon become absorbed, and after a generation of two, men whose names are foreign, and whose forefathers were born under alien skies, are the most patriotic and sometimes the most insular of Britons. Yet this process of constantly adding fresh blood to the old stock is a healthy one, and it is possible that not a little of that physical toughness on which we pride ourselves is due to its influence.

## QUERIES.

XCIX. SCOTS IN POLAND.—‘His (Sir John Denham) ode or song upon the Embassy to Poland by which he and Lord Crofts procured a contribution of ten thousand pounds from the Scotch that wandered over that kingdom. Poland was at that time very much frequented by itinerant traders, who, in a country of very little commerce and of great extent, where every man resided on his own estate, contributed very much to the accommo-

dation of life by bringing to every man's house those little necessities which it was very inconvenient to want and very troublesome to fetch. I have formerly read without much reflection of the multitude of Scotchmen that travelled with their wares in Poland; and that their numbers were not small, the success of this negotiation gives sufficient evidence.'—Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, i. p. 105, ed. 1783.

On this I note as follows:—

That there were a great number of Scotch pedlars is certain, for the 'Scotch Pedlar in Poland' was a proverbial expression (see *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaæ* in letters dated 1633, page 316 of 7th ed., London 1705), but there must surely have been some more considerable trade or commerce. See *Lithgow's Travels* (1609-1619), p. 334, in 12th ed., 1814, who speaks of *thirty thousand Scotch families that live incorporate* in Poland, beside the yearly emigration from Scotland, which grew to such an evil that Patrick Gordon, the King's agent at Dantzic, wrote to entreat King James to put a stop to it (*Analecta Scotica*, ii. 286). What was the attraction to so distant a country as Poland? The £10,000 was not contributed by a few wealthy persons, but was raised by a tax *or decimation*. Sir John Denham says in his poem:—

' For when  
It was moved, there and then  
They should pay one in ten,  
The dyet said, Amen.'

Any information or suggestion would be most thankfully received. N.

March 24th, London.—Vol. cxx. 38, Chamberlain to [Carleton]: The Polish Ambassador has had an audience, and requests men to resist the Turk. The king promises well; it is thought he will have leave to raise Scotch or Irish troops, there being thirty thousand Scotch families in Poland.—*Dom. Ser.* 1621, page 237.

December 9th.—Certificate of Sec. Conway that Alexander Chambers, in obedience to the king's proclamation, had quitted service in the wars of Poland, and had offered to serve the king. [*Minute*, Lord Conway's *Foreign Letter Book*, France, vol. clxxviii. p. 248].—*Dom. Ser.* 1625, page 174.

We earnestly request that any of our readers who are able to afford 'N.' information will send it *at once* addressed to me. It is required for literary purposes and *for immediate use*. It will of course be also inserted in the next number of *N. N. & Q.*, as the subject is one of much interest. Ed.

C. GILL FAMILY.—(a) Information wanted about the family of Gill, in the south of Scotland, and particularly of the old family of the Gills of Perthshire. John Gill, Burgess, Bailie, and afterwards Provost of Perth, sat in three of the Parliaments held by David II., the first at Perth, 1364; second at Edinbro', 1367; third at Perth, 1369; and also in the Parliament held by Robert II. at Perth,

1373. He was, conjointly with John Mercer (progenitor of 'Mercer of Aldie'), collector of the customs at Perth, besides holding many other offices connected with the business of the town and county. John Gill was also Laird of Halton or Haldoun (what parish is it in?) co., Perth. Another John Gill is about 1380 designed Lord of Tarsopie or Tarsappie—near Perth. What parish is this in? Is there any evidence to show who these persons married, and what family they had? In the Index of special services of Perth we find:—

'1648, April 28.—Thomas Gill in Ludgerlaw. Naeses, Robert Gill, Calcearii, burgensis, de Perth, filii fratris avi, in tenementis in Perth.'

'1648, Nov. 1.—Catherina Gill, filia legitima Patricia Gill, vestiarii in Stuir. Naeres pestionaria, Robert Gill, burgensis de Pearthe, filii fratris avi.'

'1649, Sep. 4.—Helena Andersone, filia legitima. Toeunces Andersone, burgensis de Perth, inter illum, et Agnetum Gill. Naeses, Robert Gill, calcearii burgensis de Perth, avunculi in tenementis in Perth.'

In vol. i. No. 8, *Notes & Queries*.—'Perth Reg.:—Thomas Robertson and Isabell Anderson were *m.* 24th Feby. 1565.'

'1648, Nov. 1.—Margareta Elizabetha et Barbara Gillis, filiae legitima quondam Patricii Gill vestiarii in Stuir. Naeredes posticia asiae Roberti Gill, burgensis de Pearthe filii frateris avi.'

The above four entries, not including your Robertson-Gill marriage, all doubtless refer to descendants of the old Perth family.

Another John Gill was one of the three first Lecturers in Philosophy and Logic, anno 1410, under Bishop Henry Wardlaw. Can any one give me more information about him? I have heard there is a tombstone to his memory at St. Andrews.

1633-5 Feb.—'Mr. Gill is one of the advocattis (Edinburgh) employed in the proceedings respecting the reduction and conciliation of the retours and patents concerning the Earldom of Stratherne (see *Hist. of the Earldom of Stratherne*, Appendix 43).'

Patrick del Gyll, who was among the gentlemen of Peeblesshire who submitted to Edward 1. 1296 (see Chambers's *Peeblesshire*). Is anything more known of him?

(b) Cattanach family.—Cattanach, otherwise Macintosh, said to be *of*, or *in* Ballochbuie, in the Braemar district of Aberdeenshire, *m.* about 1724 . . . daughter of . . . Lumsden, Laird of Corrachree in Logie, Coldstone, co. Aberdeen, and had an only daughter: Margaret Cattanach *b.* 1725. (Miss Lumsden was Cattanach's first wife). Can any one give more information?

(c) Pennycuik of that Ilk, afterwards of Newhall, co. Edinbro'.—Does any reliable information about this family exist in a pedigree form? The descendants, and it is believed representatives, of the family, settled, in the last century, in the Kirkmichael and Cluny districts of Perthshire, and acquired the small estates of Soilsasie and Logie. These were sold by the late General J. T. Pennycuik, who *d.* this year, not very long ago.

(d) Who was Middleton of Stenhouse, and where is it? Janet

Middleton, *b. circa* 1637 (stated in an old pedigree to be daughter of Middleton of Stenhouse), *m.* at Aberdeen, 16th July 1667, James Byres, merchant of Aberdeen and Rotterdam, progenitor of the Moir-Byres family of Tonley, Aberdeenshire. A George Middleton appears as one of the witnesses at the baptism of their daughter Jean, 13th October 1668.

(e) Can your Banffshire correspondent give any information, from the Sheriff Court Records or otherwise, of a Patrick Gill in Alihouseburne, near Banff, in the early part of the seventeenth century; and of a George Gill, in Warielip, parish of Boyndlie, where, as a curious old raised letter tombstone in that churchyard shows us, he departed this 'lyf' 3d April 1689, *m.* (her initials on tombstone are M. C—)? Or about the parentage of Alexander Clerk or Clark, of Banff, Shipmaster, *b.* about 1680, *m.* Christian Gordon (parents wanted), *ob.* 1732. Captain Clerk (so the name is there spelt, Burgess Diploma) was admitted Burgess of Guild of Fortrose, co. Ross, in August 1732. S. K.

CI. GOLF.—In what book are the following lines on golf to be found?—

In winter too, when heavy frosts o'erspread  
The verdant turf, and naked lay the mead,  
The vig'rous youth commence the sportive war,  
And arm'd with lead their jointed clubs prepare,  
The timber curve to leathern orbs apply,  
Compact, elastic to pervade the sky.  
These to the distant hole direct they drive,  
They claim the stakes who thither first arrive.  
Intent his ball the eager gamester eyes,  
His muscles strains and various postures tries  
Th' impelling blow to strike with greater force,  
And shape the motive orb's projectile course.

C. D. DONALD, Glasgow.

CII. COLONEL ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—In the beginning of the present century, a Colonel Archibald Campbell acquired the liferent of Finlaystone, Renfrewshire, from the then Cunningham Graham, and resided there for some years. Any information about him will be a favour.

C. D. DONALD,  
172 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

CIII. THE M'DOWALLS OF FREUGH.—For the sake of quoting an authority, I will say—according to M'Kerlie in *Lands and Their Owners in Galloway*, edition of 1870, vol. i. p. 66, Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh who married Agnes Agnew had issue—

'Probably Umphray, who married Jean Drummond, and is supposed to have predeceased his father.

'Patrick, was Uchtred's heir.

'William.

'Patrick succeeded his father, and had sasine of the lands of Freuch, etc., 12 May 1670. He married on the 12 Nov. 1662, Barbara, daughter of James Fullertoun of Fullertoun, parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. . . . He appears to have taken an active part as a covenanter, and suffered severely in consequence. He had to become a fugitive. . . . On 18 Feb. 1680, he was sum-

moned before the Justiciary, and sentenced to be executed when taken, and his property confiscated to his Majesty's use.'

Page 67.—'Uchred M'Dowall de Freugh had a charter of the lands of Knokencrosh, 24 July 1691. Uchtred must have been the son of Patrick, although the family historians are altogether silent in reference to him. He appears to have died early, and nothing seems to be known as to whom he married; but that he had at least two sons seems certain from the Public Records. . . .'

'Patrick M'Dowall was served heir of his grandfather, Uchtred M'Dowall of Freugh, 26 August 1692; his own father, Patrick, having been passed over in consequence of the forfeiture. . . . William, his brother-german, had sasine of certain lands in the parish of Stonykirk, 28th Oct. 1702. Patrick M'Dowall married Margaret, daughter of William Hattridge of Dromore, county Down, Ireland.'

Page 68.—'Patrick, it would appear, died in 1733 . . . and was succeeded by his son, John M'Dougall of Freugh, who married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Crichtoune of Sanquhar, in 1725. . . . He had also in the year a reversion by William M'Dowall, his uncle. . . .'

I shall be much obliged by any further information as to this part of the family, particularly:—

- a. Whether it is known where Patrick, Uchtred's son, and the fugitive, settled when he fled.
- b. Whether he had any other sons than (1) Uchred, the name of whose wife is unknown; (2) Patrick, who succeeded his grandfather; and (3) William.
- c. Whether Uchred's sons married and had issue, what were their names, and in what public records are they mentioned, also what became of them.
- d. Whether Patrick, Patrick's son who succeeded Uchtred in 1692, had any other sons than John who succeeded him, and if so, what became of them.
- e. Whether any of the family settled in Ireland, and if so, what is known about them and their issue.

S. S. M'DOWALL, 54 St. James's Street,  
Piccadilly, London.

CIV. TOWERS FAMILY.—Can any reader of *Northern Notes & Queries* give any information concerning the early members of the Towers or Touris family who settled near Dunblane about 1630, and rented the farm of Quoigs near that town? A John Towers or Touris married a daughter of M'Lauchlane who held the farm of Quoigs in 1630. Were they an offshoot from the Towers family of Inverleith near Edinburgh?

WALTER F. LYON.

CV. TERMS ATTACHING TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—In controlling the movements of domestic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls, and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities.

The undersigned is desirous of collecting words and expressions (oaths excepted) used in addressing domesticated animals in all parts of Great Britain and abroad.

In particular he seeks information as to—

(1) The terms used to start, hasten, haw, gee, back and stop horses, oxen, camels, and other animals in harness.

(2) Terms used for calling in the field cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and other animals.

(3) Exclamations used in driving, from the person, domestic animals.

(4) Any expressions and inarticulate sounds used in addressing domestic animals for any purpose whatever (dogs and cats).

(5) References to information in works of travel and general literature will be very welcome.

Persons willing to collect and forward the above-mentioned data will confer great obligations on the writer; he is already indebted to many correspondents for kind replies to his appeal for the *Counting-out Rhymes of Children*, the results of which have been published in a volume with that title. (Elliot Stock, London.)

To indicate the value of vowels in English, please use the vowel-signs of Webster's Unabridged, and in cases of difficulty spell phonetically.

All correspondence will be gratefully received, and materials used will be credited to the contributors.

Address,

PROFESSOR H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,  
UNIVERSITY CLUB,  
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

CVI. STEWART FAMILY.—Information—or a likely place to obtain such—concerning the family of Stewart of Stenton, Perthshire. I know all about them from present date back to John S. of S. who died in 1791. I have traced another John S. of S. who apparently died about 1730, another Thomas S. of S., a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire, 1685 to 1691, and another John S. of S. living 1660, who had a brother Gilbert, a merchant in Edinburgh, stated in Douglas's *Baronage* to have married a daughter of Wedderburn of Kingussie. Can any one say if this family is linked on to the royal tree? W. L.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

VIII. In vol. i. p. 29, should be Patrick Leslie of *Eden*, not *Aden*.

X. Was not Dr. John Arbuthnot one of the Arbuthnotts (who always spelt the surname with one *t*) who were an early branch of the Arbuthnott family, and owned Cairgall in the parish of Langside, Aberdeenshire, in end of the sixteenth century?



They were long almost the leading family in Peterhead—the Arbuthnot Barts. are descendants from them. Mrs. James Arbuthnot of Innernettie, Peterhead, has in her possession a very good genealogy of the family. *Ibid.* p. 48.—Lumsden of Clova.—For as numerous as this Aberdeenshire family have been, and still are, there is only one registered coat of arms, that of Lumsden of Cushnie, which all the cadets, in ignorance no doubt, bear indifferenced.

- I. Robert Lumsden, the first designed of Cushnie, *m.* Isobel, daughter of John Forbes of Lelpersie, and *d.* 1546, leaving, it is said, nineteen children, of whom—
    1. Thomas.
    2. Matthew of Tillycairn, author of *A Genealogical History of the House of Forbes*, *m.* but *d. s. p.*
    3. Robert of Clova, the first we find designed of Clova, *m.* Elizabeth Keith, and left two daughters and co-heiresses, of whom one, Christian Lumsden, spouse of Alexander Duff of Torrestoun, is in 1605 second co-heir to her father, 'umqll Mr. Robert Lumsden of Clova and umqll . . . Keith, his spouse' (*Sheriff Court Records of Aberdeen*).
      1. Marjory, *m.* Patrick Forbes of Carse, and had issue.
      2. Euphan, *m.* Alexander Forbes of Newe, and had issue.
      3. Jane, *m.* Alexander Chalmers of Balnacraig, and had issue.
  - II. Thomas Lumsden, yr., of Cushnie, *m.*, and *d.* before his father; issue at least two sons.
    1. James, *d.* in 1550, who left an only son Patrick, who *d. s. p.* 1563.
    2. John, who carries on the line.
  - III. John Lumsden of Cushnie and Clova, *m.* first and secondly Elizabeth Menzies, probably a daughter of the old Aberdeenshire family of 'Menzies of Pitfodles,' issue—
    1. John, succeeded to Cushnie, and *m.* Janet, daughter of John Mortimer of Craigievar, and had a son Robert, who *d. s. p.*
    2. Alexander of Clova, *m.* Christian Irvine, whose descendants carry on the Cushnie family.
    3. Arthur.
      1. Elizabeth, *m.* John Burnett of Leys.
- Pedigree in Burke's *L. G.* of Lumsden of Pitcaple, not nearly correct.

XIX. 'CRUISIE' (vol. i. 19, vol. iii. pp. 32, 60).—Scotch etymologists should note the 'rude flickering lamps' which lit the kitchen of the country-house at Milly in the days of 'The Terror.' From the painful light they gave they were 'called, not inappropriately, *creuse-yeux*'—eye-scoopers. Have we here the derivation of our own familiar 'crusie'? *Scotsman.*

XXV. P. 50. Rev. Alexander Rose or Ross, Laird of Tusch, in the

Garioch, and of Rosehill (now Turner Hall) in Ellan parish, and was Minister of Monymusk, all in Aberdeenshire, issue—

1. John, Rev., of Feveran (D.D. 1684), *d.* 1690, succeeded to Tusch, *m.* a daughter of the family of 'Udny of that ilk,' their daughter Margaret *m.* 1693 Robert Turner, who had previously bought Rosehill, and called it Turnerhall.
2. Alexander was consecrated 1686 Bishop of Moray, and 1688 Bishop of Edinburgh, *d.* 1720. See *Scot's Fasti*, and *Homes of Moir and Byres*, pp. 8, 9. They were a branch of the family of Kilravock.

Arthur Rose or Ross (brother of the Rev. Alexander Rose, Laird of Tusch) was Bishop of Argyll 1675, of Glasgow 1679, and who, in 1684, became Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland. Σ.

XLIII. P. 122. Read *Laithers* not *Southers*, in Aberdeenshire (near Turriff), not Banffshire. Σ.

LVIII. P. 149. Mr. Thomas Fraser had doubtless been a descendant of the ancient family of the 'Fraser of Durris,' represented by 'Fraser of Findrack' (see Burke's *L. G.*). Σ.

LXI. P. 150. An old branch of the Houston family were long burgesses and leading residents at Fortrose, in Ross-shire, and their arms are still to be seen on an old tombstone there. Σ.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—I do not think the William Bennet of Edinburgh, *circa* 1600, regarding whom C. B. inquires, was a son of the family of Bennet of Grubet. William Bennet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was in 1644 appointed one of the visitors for the University of St. Andrews. He may possibly have been father of the Jacob Bennet who went to Sweden in 1640.

The person in question may have been connected with Sir George Bennet of the shire of Fife, who was created a baronet on the 28th July 1671, and regarding whom Mylne writes: 'His father was minister of the College Kirk of Edinburgh. He was in the service of Carsimor, King of Poland, and was one of his noblemen, and came to great riches.'

The Grubet family was founded (as stated by J. T. M. in last number, pp. 112-113) by Rev. William Bennet, laured 1614, rector of Ancrum, returned in an inquisition *de tutela* as next of kin to Robert, son of Raguel Bennet of Chester, on the 7th November 1637; purchased Grubet, and *d.* 1647.

William Bennet was served heir of Grubet 29th December 1647. He (or his son) was created a baronet of Nova Scotia 18th November 1670; and was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghe 1684-1707. He had a son and two daughters.

1. William Bennet, younger of Grubet, M.P. for Roxburgh 1693 to 1707, and in the first Parliament for Great Britain, *m.* (1) Margaret Scougall, dead before 2d July 1694, when James Scougall, Advocate, was served heir to her, and (2) Elizabeth Hay, probably daughter of 'Sir David Hay,

Doctor of Medicine' (see *Acts P. S.* ix. 199), alive in 1707, when he had a ratification of the Grubet charter (*Idem*, xi. Appendix, p. 130). There is no mention of his succeeding to the baronetcy or leaving issue.

2. Christian, *m.* 1697 as first wife of Charles Stuart of Dunearn, and had a son, Alexander Stuart of Dunearn, Keeper of Ludlow Castle, who *d.* 13th February 1787 without leaving issue.
3. Elizabeth, *m.* as second wife of Sir John Scott, first baronet of Ancrum, and had two daughters, from whom are descended Sir Hector Maclean Hay, Bart. of Alderston, and Sir William Henry Walsingham Calder, Bart.

Raguel Bennet of Chester, mentioned above, was probably a brother of the rector of Ancrum. His name is spelt Baguel in *Douglas's Baronage* (page 219). His daughter Marian *m.* Robert Scott of Burnhead, and his son and successor Robert was served heir to Raguel, his father, on the 17th January 1670, and was a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburgh 1662 and 1696. He was dead in 1704, when his son Archibald Bennet of Chester was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburgh. Archibald's grand-daughters Helen and Isabel *m. circa* 1780 Archibald Douglas of Semperdean and Archibald Hope (see *Douglas's Baronage*, p. 60).

I have notes of families of Bennet of Easter Liveland in Stirlingshire, of Wester Both or Wester Beath in Perthshire, and of Bussis or Wester Quylts in Fifeshire; but none of these throw any light on the question asked by C. B. There seems also to have been families of the name in Pittenweem, Burntisland, Anstruther, and other parts of Fifeshire. Σ.

XCVI. SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.—I offer the following contribution towards a history of this family:—

1. In the index to the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland there are three entries of the name Sir William Sharp, viz. of Scotsraig, of Stonyhill, and of Stratyrum. The last entry (vol. xi. p. 148) is probably a misprint due to transposing the names of Stratyrum and Scotsraig, which both occur in the same line.

2. There can be no doubt that 'Scotsraig' and 'Stoniehill' refer to one and the same family, that descended from the Archbishop. The King's cash-keeper in 1681 is Sir William Sharp of Stainehill (*Acts*, vol. ix. 155, where he gives an assignment to Robert Adair, on the 6th December of that year); and in the proceedings of 1693 (ix. 275), and 1696 (x. 69), the same cash-keeper is referred to as Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig.

3. Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig was a Commissioner of Supply for Fifeshire in 1678, 1685, and (if my surmise about Stratyrum be correct) in 1704. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill was a Commissioner of Supply for Midlothian in 1678, 1685, 1686, 1690, and 1706. It is clear from what follows that there

were two Sir Williams, father and son, and that the early entries refer to the father, and the later ones to the son.

4. Sir William Sharp and Dame Agnes Clelland, his spouse, had a charter of Naeton, Staniehill, and other lands near Musselburgh, dated 20th October 1680, ratified in 1681 (*Acts P. S.* viii. 270).

5. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill represented Clackmannanshire in the Parliament of 1681, and was elected a Lord of the Articles. This Parliament had only one session, and in the convention of 1678 that preceded it, and in the first Parliament of James II. that followed it, Clackmannanshire was represented by Bruce of Clackmannan.

6. Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia on 21st April 1683, with remainder to the heirs-male of his body. I think this was Agnes Clelland's husband.

7. Sir William Sharp, 'Knight and Baronet,' had a charter of Staniehill, dated 31st July 1706, ratified in 1707 (*Acts*, xi. 463). The ratification refers to the 'deceast Sir William Sharp and his spouse.' This must have been the second Baronet. There is no mention of Naeton in this ratification.

8. Archbishop Sharp is said to have had a son Sir William, and three daughters, one *m.* Erskine of Cambo (see Wood's *East Neuk of Fife*, p. 259—I cannot trace this marriage), the second *m.* John Cunningham of Barns, and the third to William, eleventh Lord Salton.

9. Dominus William Sharp de Staniehill was on 1st November 1678 served heir of Robert Sharp of Castlehill, his brother-german.

10. Dominus William Sharp de Scotsraig, miles, was on 6th May 1680 served heir of the Archbishop, his father.

11. Sir James Sharp of Scotsraig, *m.* Sophia, one of the four daughters of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine, first Baronet of Cambo. Douglas makes her third daughter, but in Wood's *East Neuk*, p. 296, she is represented as the eldest daughter. Her brother, Sir Alexander Erskine, was *b.* 1665, and *m.* 1680, so that the date of her marriage may be set down as 1680-90.

12. Lady Mary Lundin or Drummond, youngest daughter of the first Earl of Melfort (by his first marriage), *m.* first, Gideon Scot of Highchester (ancestor of Harden), who *d.* 1707, and secondly, 'Sir James Sharp, Baronet, and had issue to both' (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 21, and *Baronage*, 216). I suspect this was the same Sir James Sharp as is mentioned in preceding paragraph, and that he was second son of Sir William, the first Baronet, and that he succeeded his brother.

13. Sophia Erskine, niece of the Sophia Erskine mentioned above, and daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, second Baronet of Cambo, is said to have *m.* 'Sir Alexander Sharp of Scotsraig' (Douglas's *Peerage*, ii. 21). He was probably a son of Sir James mentioned above.

14. From these notices, and from the information recorded by W. T. W., we may construct the following tentative pedigree:—

DAVID SHARP, Merchant in Aberdeen.

WILLIAM SHARP, Sheriff-Clerk of Banff, *m.* Isabella, eldest daughter of John Leslie, fourth of Kinninvie [In Burke's *Landed Gentry* he is named James Sharp, Laird of Banff Castle.]

JAMES SHARP, the Archbishop, *b.* circa 1613, consecrated 1641, murdered 1679, *m.* Helen Moncrieff.

SIR WILLIAM SHARP, Deputy Keeper of the Signet and Cash Keeper, knighted before 1677, *m.* Agnes Clelland, created a Baronet 1683.

ROBERT SHARP of Castlehill, dead in 1678.

Daughter, said to have *m.* 'Erskine of Cambo.'

Daughter, *m.* John Cunningham of Barns, and had issue.

MARGARET, *m.* William Frazer, Lord Salton, and had issue.

SIR WILLIAM SHARP, 2d Baronet, alive in 1707. No wife or child mentioned.

SIR JAMES, seems to have succeeded as 3d Baronet; *m.* (firstly) circa 1680-90 Sophia Erskine, and (secondly) after 1707 Lady Mary Drummond.

SIR ALEXANDER, probably 4th Baronet, *m.* circa 1710 Sophia Erskine.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The Scottish Paraphrases, an Account of their History, Authors, and Sources*, by Douglas J. Maclagan. Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot, 1889.—This is a volume well got up, both inside and outside; it will prove a valuable contribution to the Hymnology of the Church. Englishmen have well-nigh forgotten both the new and old versions of the Psalms to be found at the end of former editions of the Prayer Book. Scottish Presbyterians are more slowly giving up their Metrical Psalms. To the Paraphrases more recently introduced into the Church worship they will cling when the Psalms are well-nigh forgotten, save some few and deserving favourites. Mr. Maclagan, in the first sixty pages of his work, gives not only a history of the introduction of Paraphrases, but an account of the writers of them. Though most of them were Scotsmen, the works of Englishmen were by no means overlooked. Addison, Darracott, Doddridge, Mason, Tate, and Watts, are all represented.

The book contains all the Paraphrases, with such different versions as exist printed in parallel columns. Not the least interesting portion of the work consists of the manipulation—may we not say mutilation—the words endured at the hands of the committee of divines appointed to sit upon the works of poets. Some suggestions were fortunately not carried out. We give an instance—

Cameron wrote thus :—

'The planets from their orbits shoot,  
For evermore disjoined;  
As when a fig-tree drops its fruit,  
Shook by some boisterous wind.'

The alteration suggested runs thus :—

'The stars now from their orbs disjoined,  
Shower through ethereal space;  
As figs shook by the boisterous wind  
Pour from their boughs apace,'

where the vigour of the last two lines of the stanza seems to us to be utterly destroyed.

The work Mr. Maclagan has undertaken has been well done.

# INDEXES TO VOL. III.

## I.—GENERAL INDEX.

- ACTA DOM. CON. AND AUD., Marriages recorded, 56, 102.  
 Archer Family, 2.  
 Armada, Spanish, 2, 39, 127.  
 — Stone, 129.  
 Arms de Mirabelle, 91, 96.  
 — de Mirabelle of Sicily, 91.  
 — de Schott, 149.  
 — Erskine, 150.  
 — Inverness, 25.  
 — Jonckeer, 137.  
 — Kings, 45.  
 — Bennet, 60.  
 — Murray, 149.  
 — Reidhaugh, 28.  
 — Royal, of Scotland, 117.  
 — Van Halen, 96.  
 — Van Halle (Spurious), 95.  
 — Yoncker, 6.  
 — Yonger, 137.  
 — Younger, 137.
- BADGERS, 46.  
 Baronetcy, Ogleface, 75.  
 'Belgrade,' 116.  
 Bell at Peterhead, 129.  
 Bennet Family, 59, 112, 159.  
 Blackcock, 132.  
 Blond, Sir Hugh, The, 86.  
 Bouets, 32.  
 Brabanters, 112.  
 Braboner, 25, 111.  
 Branks, The, 19.  
 Bridge of Perth, 97.  
 Bridges and Harbours, 149.  
 Britons & Mixed Race, 152.  
 Buchan of Letham, 49.  
 Buchanan Family, 111.  
 Burnt Njal, 3.
- CAMPBELL, COL. ARCHD., 155.  
 Cannon at Peterhead, 40.  
 Cattanach, Family of, 154.  
 'Chapel, Mary,' 96.  
 Churchwarden Accounts, 45.  
 Clockmakers, 4, 20, 48.  
 Coal, Parret, 134.  
 Coffin Cases, Iron, 20, 50.  
 Colonel John Erskine, 27.  
 Common Prayer Book, 45.  
 Conservator, Office of, 142.  
 Creuse-yeux, 158.  
 Cross, Locket, 139.  
 Cruisies, 32, 60, 61, 158.
- Culross, Sculptured Stones, 150.  
 Currie Family, 59.
- DACRE, ROSEMARY, 100.  
 Deafcrag, The, 133.  
 Description of Scotland, 130.  
 Domestic Animals, terms used, 156.  
 Dragon Legends, 85, 148.  
 Dragon of Deerhurst, 85.  
 — of Strike Martin, 86.  
 Dutch Mortar, 139.
- ERASMUS' PARAPHRASE, 45.  
 Estoire des Engles, 26.
- FAMILY OF ARCHER, 2.  
 — Bennet, 159.  
 — Buchanan, 111.  
 — Cattanach, 154.  
 — Currie, 59.  
 — Gill, 153.  
 — Hay, 60.  
 — Houston, 159.  
 — M'Dowalls of Freugh, 155.  
 — Middleton, 59, 155.  
 — Mitchell, 111.  
 — Murray, 63.  
 — Nicolson, 51, 145.  
 — Pennycuick, 154.  
 — Ross, 59, 140.  
 — Russell, 64.  
 — Scot, 127.  
 — Sharp, 110, 160.  
 — Stewart, 127, 157.  
 — Towers, 156.  
 — van Halen, 89.  
 — Whitson, 24.  
 — Younger, 6, 35, 134.
- Fasken or Faskin, 23.  
 Fasting Man, 87.  
 Fife, Genealogy of Earl of, 145.  
 Flanders, Scottish Trade with, 33, 141.  
 Flemings, 25.  
 Flemish Goods, 141.  
 — Names, 96.  
 — Weavers, 25.  
 'Florida' Ship, 127.  
 Font or Cross Socket, 20, 50, 139.  
 Freeman's Daughter, 47.
- GAELIC IN GALLOWAY, 61.  
 Galloway, 25.  
 'Galls Gabions,' Poem, Geese Clayk, 134.  
 Genealogy, 6, 71, 141.  
 — of Earl of Fife, 145.  
 Gill Family, 153.  
 Glasgow Fasting Man, 87.  
 Glass Making, 9.  
 Gleanings from Dysart, 25.  
 Golf, Lines on, 155.  
 Goota, 4.  
 Gordon of Auchdendolly, 24.  
 Graham of Gartmore, 142.  
 — Mote, 60.  
 'Gran Grifon' Ship, 128.
- HALEN, SIR FRANK VAN, 89.  
 'Halielyg,' The, 128.  
 Hamilton, John, Music-seller, 24.  
 Hammermen of Edinburgh, 4.  
 Harbours and Bridges, 149.  
 Hawick Archæological Society, 27.  
 Hay Family, 60.  
 Henrietta C——, 25.  
 Herbs for Church, 46.  
 History Society—Scottish, 17.  
 Homilies, 45.  
 Horn, 26.  
 Horse Mussill, 132.  
 Houston Family, 63, 159.  
 Hoy, 3.
- 'INGYNE' OF TILLOCHS, 36.  
 Inscription in Monzievaired Churchyard, 28.  
 Irish Refugees, 17.  
 'Irus,' 114.  
 Isaac, Offering of, 129.
- JACOBITE NOTES, 96.  
 Jewell's Works, 45.
- KINDLIE TENANT, 26.  
 Kirk Session Records, 17, 149.  
 Knockmaker, 20.
- LAMPS, Old Scottish, 23.  
 Landed Gentry, 75.  
 Legends, Yorkshire, 65.  
 Leven, Etymology of, 102.  
 Lollin's Work, 97.

- M'DOWALLS OF FREUGH, 'O,' SUFFIX, 25.  
 Family of, 155.  
 Maces, University, 58.  
 Mar or Marrot, 4.  
 Marriage, Irregular, 36.  
 — Morganatic, 93.  
 — Performed in Church, 149.  
 May, Isle of, 3.  
 Mensheavin, 24, 64.  
 Middleton Family, 59, 155.  
 Milk, 139.  
 Millen Bridle, 110.  
 Mitchell Family, 111.  
 Mortar, Brass, 139.  
 Mortsafes, 51.  
 Mummings, 2.  
 Murray Family, 63.
- NAMES, STRANGE, 100.  
 Nicolson, Family of, 51, 145.  
 Nine Maidens Well, 87.  
 Notes and Queries, Scottish, 2.  
 Notices of Books, Address on  
 Lighting, 28.  
 — Anstruther, History of, 113.  
 — England in the Fifteenth  
 Century, 65.  
 — History of Lochleven Castle,  
 32.  
 — History of Prose Fiction,  
 66, 114.  
 — Jacobite, The Scottish, 64.  
 — Paraphrases, History of,  
 162.  
 — Pococke's Tour, 114.  
 — Record and Record Search-  
 ing, 65.  
 — St. Giles, Cripplegate,  
 London, Account of, 64.  
 — Shakespeare, by Elze, 66,  
 114.  
 — Stratford-upon-Avon,  
 Notes, 113.  
 — Sutherland Papers, 114.  
 — Yorkshire Legends, 65.
- 'O,' SUFFIX, 25.  
 Ogleface Baronetcy, 75.  
 Old Linen, 115.
- PANDE OR PAWN, 101.  
 Payment of Scottish M.P.'s, 22.  
 Pearls, 132.  
 Pennycuick, Family of, 154.  
 Perth, Account of, 98.  
 — Registers, 11, 41.  
 Poland, Scots in, 152.  
 Place Names, A Plea for, 149.  
 Pruyon, St., 60.  
 'Puirmen,' 29.
- RANSELMEN, 112.  
 'Record, East of Fife,' 3.  
 — Kirk Session, 2, 17, 37,  
 44, 45.  
 Registers, Lists of Parochial, 57,  
 142.  
 — Perth, 11, 41, 97, 145.  
 — 'Runaway,' at Hadding-  
 ton, 67, 118.  
 — Wandsworth, 112.  
 Resurrectionists, 51.  
 Richard's Itinerary, 98.  
 Riddoch, name, 28.  
 Rings given in Pledge, 101.  
 Rockandstone, The, 133.  
 Rose-Innes Marriage, 113.  
 Rosemary Dacre, 110.  
 Ross Family, 59, 140.  
 Ross of Pitcalnie, 24.  
 Russell Family, 64.
- SALTMAKERS, 7.  
 Say pieces, 47, 49.  
 Scot, Family of, 127.  
 Scotland, Description of, 130.  
 Scots in Poland, 152.  
 Scotsmen Naturalised, 127.  
 Scottish House, The, 141.  
 Sculptured Stones, 72.  
 Session, Court of, 130.
- Shakespeare in Gloucestershire,  
 21.  
 Sharp, Arch., Marriage of, 110.  
 Sharp Family, 110, 160.  
 Shipton, 'Mother,' 65.  
 Shrine of St. Pruyon, 60.  
 Sleuthhund, 132.  
 Socket of Cross, or Font, 20.  
 Spaniards, 127.  
 Spanish Armada, *see* Armada.  
 Speaking Pint, 47.  
 Stewart, Family of, 127, 157.  
 Stones, Sculptured, at Culross,  
 150.  
 Strange Names, 100.  
 Sun-dial, Verses on, 129.
- TENANT. *See* KINDLIE.  
 Tiggers, 58, 112.  
 Towers Family, 150.
- URBS GUIDI, 97.  
 'Urchins,' 46.
- VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES, 75.
- WATCHMAKERS, 4, 48.  
 Westquarter, The Lairds of, 75.  
 Whithorn, 62.  
 Whitson, Family of, 24.  
 Wine for Communion, 46.  
 Wish Well, 58.  
 Witchcraft, 111.  
 Worm of Linton, 86.  
 Wrecks, Spanish, 2.  
 Wrights, Corporation of, Culross,  
 47.
- YAIR'S ACCOUNT OF TRADE,  
 33.  
 Year's, New, Eve, 2.  
 Yorkshire Legends, 85.  
 Younger Family, Account of, 6,  
 35, 134.  
 Yule Day, Observance of, 36.

## II.—INDEX TO PERSONS.

NOTE.—As the marriages extracted from *Acta Dom. Conc. et Sess.* (p. 56) are given in alphabetical order, the names are not given in the following Index.—ED.

- |                      |                         |                        |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| ABERCROMBY, 55.      | Alexander, 37, 49, 141, | Andrew, 13.            | Arnold, 68.         |
| Abernethy, 126.      | 142.                    | Andrews, 119.          | Arnot, 145.         |
| Adam, 12, 123.       | Allan, 135.             | Angell, 47.            | Artois, 90.         |
| Adamson, 11, 13, 15, | Allans, 69.             | Angouse, 111.          | Ascheberg, Von, 60. |
| 45, 71, 101.         | Allen, 69.              | Anketfield, 90.        | Atkinson, 79.       |
| Aildred, 62.         | Allyson, 16.            | Ansell, 126.           | Athol, 19, 44.      |
| Aisley, 71.          | Anderson, 11, 12, 13,   | Arbuthnot, 124, 157,   | Auchinleck, 41.     |
| Aitkin, 43.          | 14, 15, 16, 17, 25,     | 158.                   | Audley, 126.        |
| Albergatti, 88.      | 28, 37, 41, 43, 45,     | Archer, 2.             | Aylmer, 123.        |
| Alder, 121, 124.     | 60, 100, 119, 122.      | Archibald, 17, 19, 49. |                     |

- BADDELEY, 64.  
 Badenach, 55.  
 Bagshaw, 70.  
 Baillie, 79, 123.  
 Bain, 127.  
 Baines, 122.  
 Baird, 124.  
 Balcarres, 25.  
 Balk, 18.  
 Balkail, 49.  
 Ballmer, 69, 118.  
 Balneaves, 16.  
 Bandini, 75.  
 Bane, 12.  
 Barclay, 13, 14.  
 Barnekow, 60.  
 Barnett, 16.  
 Barrall, 16.  
 Bartley, 122.  
 Basille, 43.  
 Basket, 12.  
 Basnet, 68.  
 Bathlay, 100.  
 Baylis, 120.  
 Bayne, 128.  
 Beaumont, 93.  
 Bedford, 71, 119.  
 Begg, 32.  
 Bellenden, 76.  
 Beltz, 90.  
 Benner, 59, 60, 112, 125.  
 Besant, 140.  
 Billie, 17, 43.  
 Billing, 122.  
 Birch, 68.  
 Bird, 119.  
 Birkhead, 118.  
 Birnie, 47.  
 Black, 12, 14, 16, 41, 100, 122, 125.  
 Blacket, 17.  
 Blair, 16, 43, 52.  
 Bleloch, 39, 134, 135, 136.  
 Blinshall, 17.  
 Boltan, 71.  
 Bolton, 123, 157.  
 Bonnar, 59.  
 Bottiglion, 70.  
 Boutter, 44, 145.  
 Bow, 16.  
 Bower, 14, 17, 70, 71, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125.  
 Boxall, 126.  
 Boy, 16.  
 Boyd, 54, 56, 127.  
 Brabant, 90, 141.  
 Brackenbury, 121, 125.  
 Bradley, 69.  
 Bradshaw, 68.  
 Breedon, 123.  
 Bridges, 71.  
 Brigham, 122.  
 Brisbane, 53.  
 Brodie, 59, 125.  
 Bromwell, 122.  
 Brooks, 118.  
 Brooksby, 124.  
 Brown, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 41, 43, 47, 48, 49, 118, 120, 125.  
 Bruce, 9, 15, 56, 57, 59, 115.  
 Bryden, 14.  
 Brydie, 17.  
 Brysson, 41.  
 Buchan, 49, 50, 141.  
 Buchanan, 15, 68, 69, 70, 111, 121, 124, 125, 126.  
 Buckland, 68.  
 Buncle, 44.  
 Burdon, 118.  
 Burghley, 128.  
 Burgis, 118.  
 Burgundy, 35.  
 Burke, 69, 75, 137.  
 Burn, 70, 121.  
 Burnett, 24, 33, 43, 51, 55, 158.  
 Burrock, 41.  
 Burton, 119.  
 Butler, 126.  
 CADELL, 49, 50.  
 Calcrafft, 123.  
 Callendar, 75.  
 Camoys, 90.  
 Campbell, 17, 23, 63, 68, 74, 125, 155.  
 Campvere, 141.  
 Cane, 126.  
 Carfrai, 119.  
 Carmichael, 4, 5.  
 Carnegie, 74.  
 Carnie, 41.  
 Carnwath, 5.  
 Carr, 70, 124.  
 Carse, 121.  
 Cars, 125.  
 Carwardine, 119.  
 Cavers, 17.  
 Chabbot, 90.  
 Chalie, 71.  
 Chalmers, 10, 12, 16, 19, 43, 100, 158.  
 Chamberlain, 71.  
 Chambers, 153.  
 Channaviche, 128.  
 Chappell, 13.  
 Cheislle, 52.  
 Chigwell, 125.  
 Chrisop, 70.  
 Christie, 13, 18.  
 Christopher, 120.  
 Chrystison, 15.  
 Clapperton, 122.  
 Clarke, 80, 110, 118, 126, 155.  
 Clarkson, 122.  
 Claxton, 118.  
 Clyne, 64.  
 Cochran, 15.  
 Cock, 12, 68.  
 Cokburne, 24.  
 Cole, 71.  
 Colquhoun, 56.  
 Colt, 15.  
 Colyear, 54.  
 Colyng, 14.  
 Compton, 68, 70.  
 Comry, 37.  
 Conqueror, 44.  
 Constable, 41.  
 Cook, 97, 121.  
 Cooper, 69, 70.  
 Copin, 14.  
 Corbet, 117.  
 Cormack, 122.  
 Cosland, 41.  
 Coudenknows, Lady, 44.  
 Coulter, 126.  
 Coupe, 119.  
 Cousland, 11.  
 Coustiel, 4.  
 Couston, 6.  
 Cowan, 12.  
 Cowart, 100.  
 Cowie, 38.  
 Cowper, 48.  
 Cox, 24.  
 Craig, 41, 135.  
 Cramby, 16.  
 Cranston, 80.  
 Craror, 43.  
 Craw, 122.  
 Crawford, 41, 42, 55, 122.  
 Creych, 20, 21.  
 Crichtoun, 77.  
 Cridland, 123.  
 Croft, 70, 122.  
 Crouther, 71.  
 Crowther, 118.  
 Cruickshank, 48, 49, 123.  
 Cuming, 12.  
 Cuninghame, 101, 120.  
 Currie, 59.  
 Cuthbert, 16, 17, 43.  
 DACRE, 110.  
 Dail, 119.  
 Dalby, 68, 69.  
 Dallas, 122.  
 Dalrymple, 13.  
 Dalton, 121.  
 Dalziel, 5.  
 Darwen, 69.  
 Davidson, 55, 125.  
 Dawkin, 118.  
 De Berendrecht, 93.  
 De Breda, 92.  
 De Duffee, 93.  
 De Ghistelle, 94.  
 De Grimberg, 92.  
 De Halen, 91.  
 De Los, 92.  
 De Perwez, 92.  
 Denshire, 120.  
 Dent, 119.  
 Denton, 65.  
 Dewar, 19, 71, 122.  
 Dick, 53.  
 Dickens, 118.  
 Dickenson, 68, 120.  
 Dickies, 19.  
 Dickson, 16.  
 Digby, 121.  
 Dinely, 118.  
 Dishington, 42.  
 Dods, 120, 122, 123, 125.  
 Donald, 155.  
 Donaldson, 2, 13.  
 Donnelly, 21.  
 Douglas, 43, 160.  
 Douglas-schot, 149.  
 Dow, 17.  
 Dowson, 68.  
 Drake, 71.  
 Drummond, 41, 42, 54, 82, 147.  
 Drysdale, 135.  
 Duckatour, 43.  
 Duff, 6, 28, 158.  
 Dunbar, 54.  
 Duncan, 12, 13, 17, 44, 48, 49.  
 Dundas, 24.  
 Dundie, 15, 44.  
 Dunlop, 66, 71, 114.  
 Dunsmuir, 52.  
 Durham, 125.  
 Dyke, 11.  
 Dyne, 11.  
 Dysart, 69.  
 Dyson, 69.  
 EBITSHALL, 19.  
 Edgar, 99, 121.  
 Edgeworth, 68.  
 Edmonston, 100.  
 Edward, 11, 97.  
 Edwards, 69.  
 Effingham, 70.  
 Eldar, 12, 13, 16, 43, 44.  
 Eldon, 123.  
 Eller, 68.  
 Ellerton, 121.  
 Elliot, 52, 135.  
 Ellis, 5.  
 Ellison, 68.  
 Elsegood, 122.  
 Elston, 126.



- Elze, 66.  
 Enzall, 47.  
 Erskine, 19, 27, 28,  
     150, 161.  
 Escutt, 118.  
 Eviot, 42.  
 Eyres, 119.  
  
 FAIRBAIRN, 70, 71,  
     118, 120, 121, 122,  
     123, 124, 126.  
 Faire, 12, 41, 45.  
 Farefull, 101.  
 Farmer, 68.  
 Farrer, 123.  
 Fenton, 79.  
 Fenton-Livingston, 76.  
 Fere, 41.  
 Ferguson, 13, 16, 49,  
     115.  
 Findlater, 82.  
 Finlayson, 12, 14, 16,  
     122.  
 Fischer, 118.  
 Filtis, 44.  
 Forbes, 16, 63, 158.  
 Ford, 121.  
 Forster, 125, 126.  
 Foster, 13, 70, 126.  
 Fotheringham, 11.  
 Fowler, 48.  
 Fowlis, 16.  
 Franklay, 43.  
 Fraser, 121, 125, 129.  
 Frederic, 68.  
 Fry, 124.  
 Fullerton, 155.  
 Fyd, 100.  
 Fyffe, 15, 41.  
  
 GALL, 12, 14.  
 Galloway, 11, 139.  
 Gamble, 120.  
 Gardener, 43, 97, 124.  
 Garioch, 116.  
 Garner, 70, 71, 118,  
     119, 122, 123, 124.  
 Garthwaite, 68.  
 Garvie, 43, 97.  
 Gaw, 9, 15, 16, 43.  
 Geddes, 124.  
 Geness, 121.  
 Gibson, 4, 5, 6, 12, 43.  
 Gidding, 118.  
 Gilgour, 48.  
 Gill, 153, 154, 155.  
 Gillies, 126.  
 Gills, 125.  
 Gist, 119.  
 Glass, 12, 135.  
 Glassel, 50.  
 Gloui, 97.  
 Good, 126.  
 Goodman, 118.  
  
 Goodwill, 122.  
 Goodwin, 110.  
 Gordon, 1, 19, 24, 58.  
 Goudie, 112.  
 Gough, 125.  
 Gourlay, 101, 113.  
 Gowland, 69.  
 Gowrie, 12, 41, 42.  
 Graham, 59, 60, 126,  
     142, 155.  
 Grant, 15.  
 Gray, 48, 49, 69.  
 Grazebrooke, 9.  
 Green, 71.  
 Greenhon, 119.  
 Greenhorn, 120.  
 Greenwell, 119.  
 Greenwood, 69.  
 Gresley, 45.  
 Griegar, 14, 48, 49.  
 Grieve, 15, 120.  
 Gueldres, 92.  
 Guital, 97.  
 Gull, 15.  
 Gunn, 125.  
 Gurner, 120.  
 Gutch, 126.  
 Guthrie, 48.  
 Gwyor, 125.  
  
 HADDEN, 2.  
 Haddington, 126.  
 Hake, 70.  
 Halen or Hallen, 22,  
     89, 91, 128.  
 Hales, 70.  
 Halis, 56.  
 Halkerstoun, 47.  
 Hall, 43, 71, 90, 100,  
     119, 124, 147.  
 Hallam, 118.  
 Hallen, *see* Halen.  
 Halloway, 120.  
 Halyburton, 55.  
 Hamilton, 24, 51, 52,  
     54, 55, 64, 122.  
 Hammond, 122.  
 Hanbey, 68.  
 Hann, 123.  
 Hapsburgh, 90.  
 Hardie, 12, 49.  
 Harnwell, 124.  
 Harris, 69.  
 Harrison, 69, 71, 120,  
     121.  
 Hart, 126.  
 Harvey, 69, 70.  
 Hasswell, 126.  
 Haw, 100.  
 Hawkins, 122.  
 Hay, 14, 27, 52, 60, 74,  
     159.  
 Hayter, 126.  
 Hazard, 121.  
 Helmaele, 93.  
  
 Henderson, 12, 14, 16,  
     17, 41, 53, 54, 70,  
     100, 118, 124, 126,  
     136.  
 Hendry, 70.  
 Hepburn, 14, 41, 56.  
 Heptinstall, 120.  
 Herbert, 70.  
 Herman, 91.  
 Herries, 56, 57.  
 Heugh, 135.  
 Hewat, 17.  
 Higgs, 125.  
 Highgate, 121.  
 Hill, 41, 69, 119.  
 Hindmarsh, 124.  
 Hirkes, 125.  
 Hiscox, 70.  
 Hoddle, 124.  
 Hog, 125.  
 Hoge, 17.  
 Holden, 68.  
 Hollingworth, 124.  
 Holyng, 43.  
 Home, 124.  
 Hood, 14.  
 Hooper, 120.  
 Hope, 55.  
 Horde, 69, 118.  
 Horne, 12.  
 Horsburgh, 124.  
 Houston, 63.  
 How, 68.  
 Howeson, 100.  
 Howie, 14.  
 Hoy, 121.  
 Hoyd, 14.  
 Hughes, 120.  
 Hume, 124, 125.  
 Humphrey, 48, 71.  
 Hunter, 15, 18, 136.  
 Hurst, 71.  
 Hutcheson, 10, 21, 27,  
     41, 61, 119, 122, 129.  
 Hutton, 13.  
  
 ILLINGWORTH, 123.  
 Inglis, 15, 16.  
 Ingram, 2.  
 Innes, 48, 61, 113.  
 Innocent, 122.  
 Irvine, 2, 158.  
 Ivie, 56.  
  
 JACK, 15, 41.  
 Jackson, 17, 124.  
 Jacobson, 125.  
 Jakis, 17.  
 Jamieson, 14, 124.  
 Jefferies, 120.  
 Jeffry, 123.  
 Jelf, 120.  
 Jenkins, 126.  
 Jennings, 126.  
 Jobson, 74.  
  
 Johnston, 13, 70, 97,  
     118, 125, 141.  
 Jokebson, 35.  
 Joncker, 6.  
 Juck, 121.  
 Justice, 14.  
  
 KADDY, 15.  
 Kay, 119.  
 Keir, 11.  
 Keith, 49, 70, 158.  
 Kelly, 118.  
 Kemp, 114.  
 Kempie, 14.  
 Keniven, 35, 36.  
 Kennedy, 71.  
 Kent, 123.  
 Kentish, 70.  
 Kerry, 125.  
 Kerr, 78, 123.  
 Kers, 19.  
 Keudet, 97.  
 Killworth, 69.  
 King, 121, 125.  
 Kinloch, 41.  
 Kinnemond, 59.  
 Kinnould, 52.  
 Kirk, 120.  
 Kirkland, 69.  
  
 LAIRD, 15.  
 Lamb, 13, 43, 100.  
 Lambert, 125.  
 Lamount, 23.  
 Landell, 13, 120.  
 Lanes, 122.  
 Lang, 69.  
 Langosco, 91.  
 Larkin, 120.  
 Law, 13, 47, 43.  
 Lawers, 125.  
 Lawson, 11, 16.  
 Lee, 120.  
 Le Grand, 68.  
 Lennox, 44.  
 Leroo, 120.  
 Leslie, 157.  
 Leverand, 11, 12.  
 Lindsay, 24, 41, 64.  
 Linlithgow, 75.  
 Lister, 119.  
 Litster, 124.  
 Livingstone, 48, 54,  
     75, 76, 85.  
 Lloyde, 126.  
 Lochinvar, 44.  
 Lockhart, 69.  
 Lomello, 91.  
 Lord, 126.  
 Lorimer, 124.  
 Lothian, 54, 55, 78.  
 Loureinston, 12.  
 Lourie, 11.  
 Lovell, 14.  
 Lowdeane, 17.

- Lowrie, 13.  
 Lumley, 70.  
 Lumsden, 154, 158.  
 Lundie, 48.  
 Lundin, 161.  
 Lunes, 145.  
 Lunsea, 35.  
 Lutterworth, 126.  
 Lyall, 17, 41.  
 Lyn, 99.  
 Lyon, 74, 156.  
 M'BEAN, 125.  
 M'Beath, 48, 125.  
 M'Call, 125.  
 M'Clane, 128.  
 M'Cleane, 23.  
 M'Corquedill, 23.  
 M'Culloch, 24.  
 M'Donald, 23.  
 M'Dowall, 135, 155, 156.  
 M'Duffie, 68.  
 M'Ewan, 136.  
 M'Ghie, 13.  
 M'Gillivray, 119, 120, 126.  
 M'Gregor, 45.  
 M'Griegor, 16.  
 M'Kay, 23.  
 M'Kerlie, 61.  
 M'Kgill, 127.  
 Mackie, 12, 15.  
 M'Kinnon, 23.  
 M'Koyll, 16.  
 MacLachlan, 127.  
 MacLagan, 162.  
 M'Laren, 47.  
 M'Lauchlane, 23, 127.  
 M'Lean, 137.  
 M'William, 136.  
 Maill, 12.  
 Main, 43.  
 Maitland, 119.  
 Major, 119.  
 Makgibbon, 43.  
 Malcolm, 43, 99, 100.  
 Maleis, 43.  
 Malice, 16.  
 Malines, 92.  
 Mallett, 124.  
 Manners, 69.  
 Manny, 90.  
 Mansel, 118.  
 Mar, 12.  
 Marshall, 97, 100.  
 Martine, 19, 39.  
 Mason, 12, 14, 16, 17, 70.  
 Masterton, 47.  
 Mathew, 11, 13, 16, 126.  
 Maule, 27.  
 Mauron, 97.  
 Maxton, 12, 14.  
 Maxwell, 25, 26, 62, 102, 130.  
 May, 15.  
 Mayne, 71.  
 Mayo, 24.  
 Meather, 19.  
 Megget, 122.  
 Meik, 12, 13, 14.  
 Melander, 149.  
 Melson, 118.  
 Melvil, 58.  
 Melvin, 18, 19.  
 Menteith, 142.  
 Menzies, 71, 121, 124, 158.  
 Mercer, 44, 154.  
 Messing, 120.  
 Methven, 44.  
 Mewburn, 69.  
 Meyven, 101.  
 Michison, 119.  
 Micke, 122.  
 Middleton, 59.  
 Millar, 11, 36, 74, 123.  
 Millington, 120.  
 Mills, 122, 124.  
 Mirabelle, 91.  
 Mirglow, 41.  
 Mitchell, 37, 68, 111.  
 Mitchison, 119.  
 Moncrieff, 110.  
 Monipenny, 16, 17.  
 Montague, 69.  
 Montrose, 44.  
 Moodie, 125.  
 Moore, 71.  
 Morieson, 41, 43.  
 Morrison, 36.  
 Morrow, 68.  
 Morterham, 119.  
 Mosley, 70.  
 Moultrie, 47.  
 Muil, 135.  
 Muir, 13, 25, 41.  
 Muke, 122.  
 Mullcaster, 69.  
 Murkesson, 4.  
 Murray, 13, 14, 41, 52, 56, 63, 97, 99, 125, 149.  
 Mutray, 47, 48.  
 NAIRN, 117, 125.  
 Naish, 24.  
 Napier, 51, 54, 82.  
 Nasmyth, 48.  
 Neal, 12.  
 Nealsen, 122.  
 Neill, 70.  
 Nelson, 70.  
 Nenny, 121.  
 Nesbitt, 68.  
 Neving, 13.  
 Newburgh, 75.  
 Newcome, 4.  
 Newton, 82.  
 Nicholas, 70.  
 Nicholl, 16.  
 Nicholson, 123.  
 Nicolson, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 145, 148.  
 Nisbet, 52, 123, 126.  
 Norris, 118.  
 Nowell, 126.  
 ODLING, 118.  
 Ogilvy, 41, 44, 70.  
 Ogle, 126.  
 Olive, 118.  
 Oliver, 27.  
 Orme, 43.  
 PAINE, 124.  
 Palmer, 121.  
 Parker, 68.  
 Parkinson, 65.  
 Parry, 68.  
 Paterson, 13.  
 Paton, 11, 39, 136.  
 Patten, 2.  
 Pattison, 122.  
 Paul, 122.  
 Paxton, 124.  
 Paynter, 14.  
 Paytt, 41.  
 Peach, 122.  
 Peacock, 124.  
 Pearson, 12, 17.  
 Peblis, 13.  
 Peebles, 23, 28.  
 Pemble, 118.  
 Pennington, 2.  
 Pennycuick, 154.  
 Perier, 71.  
 Perwez, 92.  
 Petty, 69, 70.  
 Phillips, 118, 119.  
 Phipps, 69.  
 Phyll, 101.  
 Pierie, 122.  
 Pierson, 74.  
 Pigott, 119.  
 Piterson, 35.  
 Pitscottie, 14.  
 Pittencriff, 44.  
 Plaisted, 120.  
 Pollurd, 118.  
 Pool, 68.  
 Potter, 126.  
 Potts, 126.  
 Powrie, 13.  
 Pozzie, 49.  
 Preston, 20, 53.  
 Price, 70.  
 Prichard, 118.  
 Primrose, 47, 48.  
 Prior, 124.  
 Proctor, 70.  
 Proudfoot, 126.  
 Proves, 43.  
 Pryse, 123.  
 Pudsey, 114.  
 Purchas, 70.  
 Purvis, 124.  
 QUHITSON, 24.  
 RAIDY, 14.  
 Raitt, 70.  
 Ramsay, 15, 53, 139.  
 Randall, 97.  
 Randie, 97.  
 Randie, Garvie, 43.  
 Rannaldson, 14.  
 Rattray, 12, 14.  
 Reay, 119.  
 Reddy, 16.  
 Redhead, 71.  
 Reeve, 118.  
 Reid, 123, 124.  
 Reidhaugh, 28.  
 Rennock, 120.  
 Rice, 70.  
 Richardson, 13, 14, 41, 70, 99, 126.  
 Riddell, 52.  
 Riddock, 28.  
 Riddy, 15.  
 Ridpath, 125.  
 Rietstap, 137.  
 Ritchie, 4.  
 Rob, 111.  
 Robertson, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 43, 44, 97, 119.  
 Robins, 118.  
 Robinson, 135.  
 Robson, 69, 119.  
 Rogge, 99.  
 Rogie, 44.  
 Roll, 100.  
 Rollock, 41, 99.  
 Romien, 4.  
 Rombly, 124.  
 Ronaldson, 44.  
 Rose, 159.  
 Roseberry, 47.  
 Ross, 14, 16, 24, 44, 49, 50, 59, 113, 119.  
 Rothray, 41.  
 Row, 42.  
 Roy, 125.  
 Rudd, 69.  
 Russell, 64.  
 Rutherford, 16, 136.  
 Ruthven, 12, 13, 14, 16, 42, 44, 97.  
 Rye, 65.  
 Rynd, 17, 44, 99.  
 SABINE, 70.  
 Salisbury, 111.  
 Salkeld, 71.  
 Salton, 69.  
 Sample, 119.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sanson, 119.<br/>Savage, 114.<br/>Scales, 124.<br/>Scharar, 41.<br/>Schara, 43.<br/>Schaw, 8, 9, 10.<br/>Scott, 11, 12, 15, 43,<br/>48, 52, 78, 119, 121,<br/>122, 123, 161.<br/>Scougall, 159.<br/>Scrimgeour, 15.<br/>Scroggs, 11.<br/>Sealey, 118.<br/>Selby, 118.<br/>Sellar, 49.<br/>Semple, 18.<br/>Shakespeare, 21, 22.<br/>Sharp, 160.<br/>Shaw, 54.<br/>Sheffield, 70.<br/>Sherratt, 120.<br/>Shiell, 16.<br/>Shippey, 121.<br/>Shipton, 68.<br/>Short, 19.<br/>Sibbald, 17, 120.<br/>Sickler, 15.<br/>Simondson, 68.<br/>Simpson, 135.<br/>Sinclar, 48.<br/>Slingsby, 120.<br/>Smart, 70.<br/>Smeaton, 125.<br/>Smith, 4, 12, 16, 41,<br/>44, 71, 119, 120,<br/>124, 136.<br/>Snell, 15.<br/>Soutter, 44, 145.<br/>Speir, 126.<br/>Spens, 13, 43.<br/>Spilsby, 121.<br/>Spoonier, 125.<br/>Stainsby, 122.<br/>Stainton, 68.<br/>Stannis, 16.</p> | <p>Stawker, 100.<br/>Steel, 125.<br/>Steil, 19.<br/>Stephens, 121.<br/>Stewart, 9, 12, 13, 14,<br/>41, 44, 49, 57, 78,<br/>97, 100, 123, 124,<br/>126, 141, 157.<br/>Stiell, 121.<br/>Stille, 124.<br/>Stirling, 2, 14, 80, 54,<br/>122.<br/>Stobb, 13, 16.<br/>Stobbie, 41.<br/>Stonehouse, 119.<br/>Strachan, 99.<br/>Strahan, 55.<br/>Strathmiglo, 100.<br/>Strickland, 2.<br/>Sturgis, 120.<br/>Surtees, 123.<br/>Sutherland, 44, 48, 49,<br/>56.<br/>Swanston, 123, 126.<br/>Swinburne, 135.<br/>Swinton, 52.<br/>Sydserrf, 50.<br/>Sym, 16, 100.<br/>Syme, 44, 123.</p> <p>TAILZOR, 19.<br/>Tait, 14, 48, 122.<br/>Tannahill, 136.<br/>Tateham, 70.<br/>Tatham, 70.<br/>Tatum, 121.<br/>Tawis, 11.<br/>Taylour, 47, 122.<br/>Tendall, 13.<br/>Thomas, 118, 125.<br/>Thomson, 14, 36, 37,<br/>125, 126.<br/>Thorburn, 121.<br/>Threepeland, 44.</p> | <p>Throskell, 12.<br/>Tilloch, 10, 36.<br/>Tollemache, 69.<br/>Tomlinson, 120.<br/>Tompson, 68.<br/>Toplis, 124.<br/>Towers, 156.<br/>Tripp, 126.<br/>Trotter, 53.<br/>Trout, 122.<br/>Tullie, 13, 16, 44.<br/>Turner, 119, 122, 126.<br/>Tuthill, 123.<br/>Tyrie, 17, 45.</p> <p>URQUHART, 49.</p> <p>VAN BORSELEN, 141.<br/>Van Halen, 89.<br/>Van Moesic, 94.<br/>Van Tiechelt, 93.<br/>Van Werfelt, 93.<br/>Van Wylick, 118.<br/>Venier, 88.<br/>Vernon, 71.<br/>Vianden, 92.<br/>Viguers, 120.<br/>Visor, 22.<br/>Vizard, 22.</p> <p>WADE, 68.<br/>Wagstaff, 119.<br/>Walker, 16, 20, 28, 69,<br/>78, 123.<br/>Wallace, 19, 56.<br/>Wallen, 124.<br/>Wanley, 123.<br/>Wannop, 67.<br/>Ward, 118, 121.<br/>Wardner, 126.<br/>Watson, 12, 15, 99,<br/>123, 124, 126.<br/>Wedderburn, 52, 157.<br/>Wellburn, 123.</p> | <p>Wells, 122.<br/>Wenton, 16, 44.<br/>West, 120.<br/>Western, 71.<br/>Westwater, 12.<br/>Wetherill, 123.<br/>Whalley, 135.<br/>Wheele, 71.<br/>White, 12, 70.<br/>Whitebread, 124.<br/>Whitehead, 68, 125.<br/>Whitlock, 118, 121.<br/>Whittock, 13, 43, 100.<br/>Wicksteed, 119.<br/>Widdel, 124.<br/>Wignall, 120.<br/>Wilbrie, 101.<br/>Willey, 122.<br/>Williams, 118, 125.<br/>Williamson, 43.<br/>Willman, 13.<br/>Wilson, 12, 14, 16,<br/>41, 97, 100, 101,<br/>123, 124.<br/>Woddell, 16.<br/>Wood, 118, 127.<br/>Woodford, 120.<br/>Woollaston, 69.<br/>Wragg, 68.<br/>Wright, 36, 68, 100,<br/>118, 121.<br/>Wye, 119.<br/>Wylie, 136.<br/>Wynne, 68, 125.</p> <p>YALLOWLEIS, 24.<br/>Young, 13, 14, 16, 19,<br/>69, 101, 123.<br/>Younger, 6, 7, 8, 9,<br/>10, 35, 36, 37, 38,<br/>39, 134, 135, 136.<br/>Younghusband, 124.</p> <p>ZEALAND, 34.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## III.—INDEX TO PLACES.

NOTE.—As the lists of Parish Registers (pp. 57, 142) are printed alphabetically, the names are not given in the following Index.—ED.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>ABERDEEN, 126, 135.<br/>Aberfoyle, 51.<br/>Alderstone, 126.<br/>Airth, 36.<br/>Aldie, 44.<br/>Alihouseburne, 155.<br/>Alloa, 17, 135.<br/>Alnwick, 118, 119,<br/>124, 126.</p> | <p>Alva, 27, 28.<br/>Alverdeston, 120.<br/>Alves, Easter, 111.<br/>Ancaster, 123.<br/>Anstruther, 101.<br/>Anstruther, East, 149.<br/>Arbuthnot, 86.<br/>Ardchattan, 23.<br/>Ardnamurchan, 127.</p> | <p>Argyleshire, 68.<br/>Ashby de la Zouche, 69.<br/>Auchendolly, 24.<br/>Auchencass, 137.<br/>Auchinbreck, 23.<br/>Aucraft, 71.<br/>Auchtergavin, 43.<br/>Austin Fricius Duroch,<br/>6.</p> | <p>BADSHOTT, 125.<br/>Balbanchly, 87.<br/>Balgownie, 150.<br/>Balhousy, 43.<br/>Ballief, 44.<br/>Ballochbuie, 154.<br/>Banbury, 120.<br/>Bedlormie, 77.<br/>Belford, 118, 119.</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- Belhaven, 121.  
 Berkstone, 68.  
 Berwick, 69, 121, 122,  
 123, 124, 126.  
 Bethnal Green, 121.  
 Beverley, 122.  
 Birkenhead, 135.  
 Birstall, 110.  
 Bishop Auckland, 68.  
 Blackshields, 122.  
 Blackwell Grange, 69.  
 Bleadon, 69.  
 Blowfleming, 121.  
 Bosworth Husband,  
 126.  
 Bothwell, 70.  
 Bourton, Black, 68.  
 Brankstone, 121.  
 Brauspeth, 71.  
 Bream, 69.  
 Bristol, 24, 70, 122.  
 Bruges, 35.  
 Buenos Ayres, 130.  
 Bumstead-Steeple, 68.  
 Burghernys, 129.  
 Bury St. Edmonds,  
 118, 121.  
 Byres, 24.  
  
 CALDER, 23.  
 Cambo, 161.  
 Cambridge, 68.  
 Cambus, Old, 68, 69,  
 120.  
 Campvere, 33.  
 Canna, 127.  
 Canterbury, 68.  
 Carleton, 69.  
 Carnock, 42.  
 Castle Donnington,  
 69.  
 Chelsea, 70.  
 Chester-le-Street, 68,  
 71.  
 Chipping Campden, 70.  
 Chiswick, 120.  
 Clackmannan, 2, 36, 135.  
 Coalston, 49.  
 Cockburnspath, 51, 52.  
 Coill, 23.  
 Coldingham, 124, 125.  
 Cooling, 69.  
 Coopland, 121.  
 Cornhill, 70, 123, 124.  
 Cotswold Hills, 21.  
 Craigengall, 76.  
 Craigie, 14.  
 Craigton, 8.  
 Culross, 20, 35, 47,  
 139.  
 Cummernauld, 133.  
  
 DARLINGTON, 68, 69,  
 119, 122.  
  
 Deerhurst, 86.  
 Deptford, 70.  
 Derby, 122.  
 Dinnevege, 128.  
 Diss, 121.  
 Dowart, 23, 127, 128.  
 Drew, 119.  
 Drumkilbo, 45.  
 Duchray, 142.  
 Dumfries, 135.  
 Dunbar, 124.  
 Dundee, 70, 72.  
 Duntarvie, 24.  
 Durham, 69, 70, 71,  
 119, 135.  
 Dursley, 45.  
 Dutch Church, Austin  
 Friars, 6.  
 Dysart, 25.  
  
 EASINGWOLD, 120.  
 East Wilton, 70.  
 Eccles, 124.  
 Edinburgh, 68, 70,  
 122, 123, 125.  
 Edub, 130.  
 Eg, 127.  
 Eglington, 119.  
 Elenole, 127.  
 Ellangray, 23.  
 Ellen-ne-muk, 128.  
 Elm, 119.  
 Elvet, 71.  
 Embleton, 118, 126.  
  
 FAIR ISLAND, 128.  
 Fearn, 28.  
 Felton, 124, 126.  
 Ferryton, 6, 7, 8.  
 Ford, 120.  
 Freugh, 155.  
 Fulham, 123.  
  
 GIFFORD, 122.  
 Glasgow, 87, 118.  
 Glenaradill, 23.  
 Glenorchy, 23.  
 Godmanchester, 124.  
 Greenwich, 68.  
 Gretna Green, 67.  
 Greystock, 119.  
 Grubet, 113.  
 Gull Island, 3.  
  
 HACKNEY, 122.  
 Hadlsey, 125.  
 Haddington, 67, 68,  
 69, 125.  
 Hallifax, 69.  
 Hanstope, 124.  
 Hartbury, 70.  
 Hartlepool, 118.  
 Hartshorne, 45.  
 Haughton, 68.  
  
 Haughton-le-Spring,  
 69.  
 Havering Bower, 126.  
 Heanor, 136.  
 Heyburgh, 118.  
 Hockley, 120.  
 Holborn, 69, 70, 71.  
 Holt, 125.  
 Honiton, 70.  
 Hostead Keynes, 119.  
 Hougham, 68.  
 Hound, 71.  
 Huish Champflower,  
 126.  
 Hull, 122.  
 Huntingdon, 69.  
 Hurst, 68.  
  
 INCHRYE, 50, 139.  
 Inchyre, 20.  
 Inernathie, 13.  
 Innerryne, 23.  
 Inverleith, 102.  
 Inverness, 136.  
 Ittringham, 118.  
  
 JAMAICA, 68.  
  
 KELSEY, NORTH, 121.  
 Kemnay, 148.  
 Kendal, 124.  
 Kendlochalet, 23.  
 Kennet Pans, 36.  
 Kettins, 74.  
 Keyloche, 130.  
 Killworth, 69.  
 Kilmaveonag, 44.  
 Kimbolton, 69.  
 Kinross, 139.  
 Kirby Moorside, 122.  
 Kirisford, 126.  
 Knockhorman, 26.  
  
 LAITHERS, 159.  
 Lamblethian, 118.  
 Lancaster, 68.  
 Laufoist, 126.  
 Lautrissant, 118.  
 Ledbury, 119.  
 Leeds, 119, 123.  
 Leicester, 68.  
 Leit Green, 8.  
 Leith, South, 125.  
 Lergie, 23.  
 Letham, 49.  
 Leven, 50.  
 Lavern, 50.  
 Lavernhoe, 50.  
 Leweston, 24.  
 Lilloo, 94.  
 Limehouse, 70.  
 Lindores, 50, 139.  
 Lindsay, 119.  
 Linton, 86.  
 Lisbury, 120.  
  
 Liver, 50.  
 Llwyvenydd, 102.  
 Llyfer, 50.  
 Lochbowie, 23.  
 Lochleven, 32.  
 Loch Myrton, 133.  
 Lochnes, 133.  
 London, 68, 69, 70.  
 Long Milford, 124.  
 Lopham, North, 124.  
 Lowich, 71.  
 Lutterworth, 69.  
 Lynn Regis, 70.  
  
 MAGH, 3.  
 Maldon, 119.  
 Malines, 91, 149.  
 Manchester, 68, 69.  
 Market Baisin, 118.  
 Mearock, 129.  
 Meigle, 74.  
 Menmuir, 74.  
 Mensheavin, 24.  
 Methven, 15.  
 Middleburgh, 141.  
 Middleham, 70.  
 Mirabello, 91.  
 Moneydie, 43.  
 Monzievaird, 28.  
 Morpeth, 122, 126.  
 Morterham, 68.  
 Moulin, 44.  
 Muirtoun, 15, 16.  
 Muldavit, 145.  
 Mulle, 128.  
  
 NAFFERTON, 122.  
 Newark-upon-Trent,  
 124.  
 Newbattle, 19.  
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne,  
 70, 71, 119, 120, 123.  
 Newhall, 154.  
 Newhaven, 129.  
 Newport Pagnell, 124.  
 Newport Pratt, 122.  
 Newton, 124.  
 Nine Maiden Well, 148.  
 Norham, 126.  
 Northorp, 124.  
 Northowram, 69.  
  
 OFFHAM, 120.  
 Ogleface, 75, 76.  
 Ouseburne, Little, 121.  
 Oxenholme, 2.  
 Oxford, 121, 124.  
  
 PACKHAM, West, 120.  
 Pangbourne, 123.  
 Pembroke, 126.  
 Perth, 42.  
 Peterborough, 120.  
 Peterhead, 40, 129.  
 Phantellans, 23.

- Pikehorn, 26.  
 Pitcarles, Den of, 148.  
 Pittenweem, 96.  
 Poltoun, 51.  
 Pontefract, 120.  
 Portincross, 40.  
 Portpatrick, 130.  
 Preston, 2, 36.  
 Priestisinch, 24.  
 Pryton, 120.  
 Putney, 120.  
  
 QUOIGS, 156.  
  
 RAWSTON, 126.  
 Rayleigh, 120.  
 Rivenhall, 71.  
 Roberts, Houghton, 68.  
 Rochester, 118.  
 Rose Castle, 110.  
 Rotheram, 70.  
 Rotherithe, 69.  
 Rudston, 123.  
 Rum, 127.  
  
 ST. ANDREWS, 17.  
 St. Fort, 117.  
 Salisbury, 121.  
  
 Scarborough, 120.  
 Scotstoun, 24.  
 Sedgfield, 70.  
 Sevenoaks, 119.  
 Sheffield, 119.  
 Shields, North, 123.  
 Shields, South, 68, 119.  
 Shillbottle, 124.  
 Sibbertoft, 120.  
 Sizergh, 2.  
 Soho, 71.  
 Sorby, 26.  
 Southampton, 71.  
 Southwark, 68.  
 Spitalfields, 121.  
 Staley, 68.  
 Stamford, 120, 121.  
 Stenton, 157.  
 Stepney, 119, 120, 123.  
 Stillingfleet, 68.  
 Stirling Castle, 27.  
 Stockport, 68.  
 Stockton, 70.  
 Stoke Damarel, 124.  
 Stokesby, 123.  
 Stonyhill, 110.  
 Stow-on-the-Wold, 69.  
 Stragt, 23.  
 Stranton, 118.  
  
 Stratford-on-Avon, 21.  
 Strath Dighty, 86.  
 Strathgridill, 23.  
 Strath Martine, 86.  
 Swansea, 118.  
 Swell, 69.  
 Swell, Lower, 118.  
 Syston, 123.  
  
 TEALING, 74.  
 Temple, 122.  
 Tetbury, 69.  
 Tewin, 70.  
 Tillicoultry, 136.  
 Thirsk, 119.  
 Thulæ, 132.  
 Tidcomb, 6.  
 Tirsappie, 12, 43.  
 Titchfield, 71.  
 Torlosk, 23.  
 Torrington, East, 121.  
 Torryburn, 10.  
 Tullibody, 20.  
 Tullyallan, 36.  
 Tweedmouth, 125.  
  
 UGODILL, 23.  
 Upleatham, 69.  
  
 VENICE, 89.  
 Virginia, 119.  
  
 WALKERN, 123.  
 Warkworth, 122.  
 Weld, South, 126.  
 Westminster, 68, 69,  
 71.  
 Weston, 135.  
 Westquarter, 75, 76.  
 Whickham, 70.  
 Whitby, 119.  
 Whitechapel, 69, 119.  
 Whitehern, 87.  
 Whithorn, 26, 129.  
 Wighill, 122.  
 Willoughby Waterless,  
 120.  
 Winchester, 125.  
 Wing, 122.  
 Wittinghame, 122.  
 Wivilscombe, 126.  
 Wolsingham, 119.  
 Woodmancote, 22.  
 Wooler, 123.  
  
 YORK, 69.  
  
 ZEALAND, NEW, 135.

# NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES

or

## The Scottish Antiquary

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.

ESTABLISHED 1886

VOL. IV.

*WITH INDEXES*

EDINBURGH

Printed by T. and A. CONSTABLE, Printers to Her Majesty  
at the University Press

MDCCCXC

**‘THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY’ is issued in Quarterly Parts,  
1s. each ; Annual Subscription, 4s.**

---

*SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING BOOKSELLERS:—*

**Edinburgh,** G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street.  
    ,, RICHARD CAMERON, South St. David Street.  
**London,** . ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C.  
**Aberdeen,** J. RAE SMITH, Union Street.  
**Dundee,** . G. PETRIE, Nethergate.  
**Glasgow,** . HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

---

*All Letters and Subscribers' Names to be sent to the Editor,  
the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.*

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

|                                               | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Seal of Earl of Ross, . . . . .               | 2    |
| Seal of Queen Euphemia of Scotland, . . . . . | 5    |
| Seal of Ross of Balnagown, . . . . .          | 8    |
| Dairsie Bridge, Fifeshire, . . . . .          | 17   |
| Shield of Archbishop Beaton, . . . . .        | 17   |
| Old Sundial at Alloa, . . . . .               | 30   |
| The Branks, . . . . .                         | 32   |
| Lumsden Monument, Crail, Co. Fife, . . . . .  | 50   |
| Old Flemish Linen, . . . . .                  | 75   |
| Brass Mortar, 1675, . . . . .                 | 80   |
| Church Bell of Easter Fowlis, . . . . .       | 85   |
| Old House at Inverkeithing, . . . . .         | 101  |
| Armorial Stone at Blair Hall, . . . . .       | 116  |
| Monument of Rose of Bellivat, . . . . .       | 133  |
| Arabic Numerals, Falkland Palace, . . . . .   | 148  |
| Painting in Crail Church, . . . . .           | 154  |
| Dutch Box, of Brass, . . . . .                | 177  |





# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES. |                                            |      |  | PAGE    |                                                    |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|------|--|---------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 188.   | The Ross Family, . . . . .                 | PAGE |  | 207.    | Extracts from Burgh Accounts, . . . . .            |
| 189.   | Runaway Registers, Haddington, . . . . .   | 1    |  |         | Dunfermline, . . . . . 38                          |
| 190.   | Dairsie Bridge, . . . . .                  | 14   |  | 208.    | Scot's Transcript of Perth Registers, . . . . . 39 |
| 191.   | Itinerary of Scotland, . . . . .           | 17   |  |         |                                                    |
| 192.   | Families of Lyle and Stewart, . . . . .    | 18   |  |         | QUERIES.                                           |
| 193.   | Altar of St. Ninian at Bruges, . . . . .   | 23   |  | CVII.   | James, Earl of Galloway, . . . . . 42              |
| 194.   | Sculptured Stones at Culross, . . . . .    | 25   |  | CVIII.  | John Rop, . . . . . 42                             |
| 195.   | Extracts from Culross Kirk-Session         | 26   |  | CIX.    | John Sobieski Stuart, . . . . . 42                 |
|        | Records, . . . . .                         | 26   |  | CX.     | Beveridge Family, . . . . . 42                     |
| 196.   | Scotsmen naturalised in England, . . . . . | 29   |  | CXI.    | Younger of Haggerstone, . . . . . 43               |
| 197.   | Peculiar Use of Surnames, . . . . .        | 29   |  | CXII.   | Creigh Family, . . . . . 43                        |
| 198.   | Old Sun-dial at Allôa, . . . . .           | 29   |  | CXIII.  | Henry Family, . . . . . 43                         |
| 199.   | Verses on a Sun-dial, . . . . .            | 31   |  | CXIV.   | Urquhart—Douglas, . . . . . 43                     |
| 200.   | The Branks, . . . . .                      | 32   |  |         |                                                    |
| 201.   | Dominie Colme, . . . . .                   | 33   |  |         | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                                |
| 202.   | Aber, . . . . .                            | 37   |  | XLVIII. | Whitherne, . . . . . 43                            |
| 203.   | Epitaphs from Culross, . . . . .           | 37   |  | XCIX.   | Scots in Poland, . . . . . 44                      |
| 204.   | Gaelic, . . . . .                          | 37   |  |         | C. Gill Family, . . . . . 47                       |
| 205.   | Old Prescriptions, . . . . .               | 37   |  |         | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . . 47                     |
| 206.   | Scottish Notes on the Armada, . . . . .    | 38   |  |         |                                                    |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

188.—THE EARLS OF ROSS. I.<sup>1</sup> Malcolm, Earl of Ross, had a mandate from Malcolm, King of Scots, to protect the monks of Dunfermline, dated at Clackmannan A.D. 1153-65 (*Reg. de Dunfermlyn*, p. 25). He was of the Celtic family of O'Bealan or Bulton, as Sir Robert Gordon writes it (*Hist. of Earls of Sutherland*). There never was an Earl who bore the surname of Ross, but when the title passed to descendants in the female line, the Lairds of Balnagown assumed the name as male representatives of the Earls. Malcolm must have lived also during the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214.

2. Ferquhard, second Earl of Ross, founded the Abbey of Ferne in the parish of Edderton in 1230, and dying about 1251 was buried there; the

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in thick type refer to the Key Chart, vol. iii. p. 140.

stone effigy of a warrior is said to mark his grave.<sup>1</sup> The Abbey was not long after its foundation removed to a site a few miles distant ; hence it was often called Abbacia de Nova Farina. In 1597 part of the Abbey lands was erected into the temporal lordship of the Barony of Geanies, and in 1607 the remaining lands were annexed by Act of Parliament to the Bishopric of Ross (*Statist. Account of Scotland*). In 1237 he was witness to an agreement between the Kings of England and Scotland, in presence of Odo the Legate (*Foedera* i. 233), and in 1244 he was one of those who informed the Pope of the treaty of peace made with the King of England (*Mat. Paris Chron. Maj.* iv. 383). Earl Ferquhard had

3. William, his successor. (See *below*.)

209. Malcolm, mentioned in the writs of the Lovat estate, No. 77, confirmation by Alexander III. of the donation made by Malcolm, son of Ferquhard, Earl of Ross, to William de Byseth of the lands of Craigarn, 24th December and 12 of reign (*Ant. Notes*, C. F. Macintosh, Inverness, 1865).

(1.) Euphemia, married Walter de Moravia, Knight, Lord of Duffus, 1224-62.

(2.) Christina, said to have been third wife of Olaus, fifth King of Man and the Isles, who died 1237.

3. William, third Earl of Ross. 'Wm. son of Earl Ferquhard wit' Sept. 1232 (*Cartulary of Moray*). He obtained a grant of the Isles of Skye and Lewis from Alexander III. and died at Earles Allane — May 1274 (*Kalender of Ferne*),<sup>2</sup> having married Jean, daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, by his first wife. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

4. William, fourth Earl of Ross. In 1283 he was one of the nobles who acknowledged the Maid of Norway as heir to the Crown (*Acts of Parliament*). He sided alternately with the English and Scotch parties ; did homage to Edward I. as overlord in a chapel at Berwick, 1st August 1291 (*Bain's Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii. No. 508). He was one of the auditors elected by Bruce and Baliol at the trial before Edward I. in 1292 (*Palgrave, Scot. Rec.* No. 18, p. 52). His seal is attached to one of the writings deposited in the Exchequer concerning the fealty done by John Baliol to Edward (*Bain's Cal.* ii. No. 660). In 1292 his lands in Argyll were formed into the Sheriffdom of Skye (*Acts of Parliament*). In 1296 the Scottish army, under the Earls of Ross, Menteith,



<sup>1</sup> Mr. Skene (*Celtic Scot.* vol. i. p. 483, vol. iii. p. 78) ignores Earl Malcolm, and makes Ferquhard the first Earl of Ross. He states that the territory belonging to the Celtic monastery of Applecross, founded in the seventh century by the Irish Saint Maelrubha, lying between the district of Ross and the western sea, from Loch Carron to Loch Ewe and Loch Maree, had passed into the hands of a family of lay abbots, called Sagarts or Priests of Applecross. This Ferquhard Macintagart, son of the lay possessor, was thus a powerful Highland Chief. When Alexander II., soon after his accession (1214-49), was forced to suppress an insurrection in Moray and Ross, Ferquhard, siding with him, seized the insurgent leaders and beheaded them. He presented their heads to the King, 15th June 1215, was knighted and created Earl of Ross, which thus became a feudal Earldom held of the Crown. Is Earl Malcolm a myth?

<sup>2</sup> To the Rev. Dr. Joass I owe a most careful transcript of the Obit notices of the name of Ross, from the *Kalender of Ferne* ms. on parchment at Dunrobin Castle.

and Athole, made an incursion into England, devastating the country. They succeeded in occupying the important castle of Dunbar. Edward determined to recover it, and sending a strong force to attack the Scots, the armies met on the high ground above Dunbar, when the Scots were utterly defeated with a loss of 10,000 men and many prisoners. On the day after the battle, 21st April 1296, Edward came to Dunbar, when the castle surrendered at discretion. Among the numerous prisoners was the Earl of Ross, who was sent a prisoner to the Tower, where the Sheriffs were ordered to pay sixpence a day for his maintenance (*Hist. Scot.* Tytler, vol. i. p. 99, Stevenson's *Hist. Doc.* ii. 27). His eldest son Hugh obtained a safe conduct to visit him 28th August 1297 (*Hist. Doc. Scot.* vol. ii.). On or about 29th September 1303 an order for his escort and guard, with minute directions for his journey, was issued (see Appendix A for account of his journey and armour). He reached Perth 12th December, where he remained with the Prince of Wales until 3d February 1303/4, when he was sent home. In 1305 he was appointed Warden beyond the Spey. In 1306 Bruce's Queen and daughter, Princess Marjory, on the advance of the English army, took refuge in the girth or immunity of St. Duthace at Tain, but the Earl, violating the sanctuary, delivered them up to the English; they were sent prisoners to England, and not liberated until 1312 (*Foedera*). In 1308 Bruce and the Earl were reconciled at Auldearn; he did homage, and was infeft in the lands of Dingwall and Ferncrosky (*Acts of Parl. Rob. Ind.*, p. 16, No. 17). In 1312 he sealed at Inverness an agreement between the Kings of Scotland and Norway, and in 1320 he concurred in the baron's letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland (*Acts of Parliament*). He died at Delny, 28th January 1322/3 (*Kalender of Ferne*), having married Euphemia ———, a lady who warmly supported the English party (see Appendix B). During her husband's imprisonment Edward granted her maintenance from the Earl's lands. He left issue

5. Hugh, his heir. (See *below*.)

207. Sir John, who married Margaret Comyn, second daughter and co-heiress of John, Earl of Buchan. He had with her half of the Earl of Buchan's heritage in Scotland (*Rob. Ind.* 2. 44); dying *s.p.*, the lands passed to his nephew, William, Earl of Ross.

208. Sir Walter, who was a scholar at Cambridge 1306, and 4th June 1307 received a gift of 10 marks from King Edward (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* vol. ii.). He was the dearly loved friend of Edward Bruce, and fell at Bannockburn 23d June 1314.

'Sir Edward the King's brother  
Loved, and had in sik daintie  
That as himself him loved he.'—BARBOUR.

(1.) Isabella, obtained a dispensation from Pope John XXII., dated at Avignon 1st June 1317, to marry Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, connected within third and fourth degrees of affinity. He fell at the battle of Dundalk, *s.p.l.*, 5th October 1318, being styled King of Ireland. The marriage probably never took place. The mother of his illegitimate son Alexander, afterwards Earl of Carrick, was Isabel, sister of David de

Strabolgi, Earl of Athole. (*New Peerage*, Note, G. Burnett.)

(2.) Dorothea, married Torquil M'Leod, second Baron of Lewis, P.

5. Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross. By a somewhat questionable exercise of Prerogative, Robert I. gave to Sir Hugh de Ross, Knight, son and heir of William, Earl of Ross, the Vice-County and Burgh of Crumbathy, 5th December 1316 (*Exch. Rolls, Scot.* vol. i.). He obtained by various charters from the King (*Rob. Ind.* 2, 56, 58, 59, 60) the lands of Skye, Strathglass, Strathconan, etc. At the battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick, fought on St. Magdalen's Day, 20th February 1333-4, he led the reserve to attack the wing which Baliol commanded, was driven back and slain<sup>1</sup> (Tytler, vol. ii. p. 29). The English found on his body the shirt of St. Duthace, supposed to possess miraculous powers, and restored it to the sanctuary at Tain.<sup>2</sup> He married first in 1308 Lady Maud Bruce, sister to the King (*Chart. Rob. Ind.* 2, 49), 'Hugonis de Ros and Mauld, sister to the King, the lands of Narne cum burgo.' By her he had

6. William, his successor. (See *below*.)

7. John, son of late Hugh, Earl of Ross, died 27th May 1364 (*Kalender of Ferne*).

(1.) Marjory, married, as second wife, before 1334, Malise, Earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney. The Earl was attainted in 1335 and his honours forfeited. He died *s.p.m.* before 1357. He granted to William, Earl of Ross, his brother-in-law, the marriage of his daughter, Isabel, declaring her heiress to the Earldom of Caithness. She was given in marriage to Sir William St. Clair, and was mother of Sir Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney (*Lib. Ins. Miss.* p. 43, *Rob. Ind. New Peerage*, G. E. C.).

The Earl married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham of Old Montrose, dispensation granted at Avignon by Pope John xxii., 24th November 1329, on the discovery, long after they were married and had issue, of a canonical impediment, and legitimating the children (Note, G. Burnett). She obtained another dispensation, 13th April 1341, to marry John de Barclay, and thirdly, 21st November 1348, to marry John de Moravia. By her first husband she had

8. Hugh of Rarichies, of whom hereafter as first of Balnagown.

(1.) Euphemia, married, first, John Randolph, third Earl of Moray, who fell at the battle of Durham, *s.p.*, 17th October 1346. She married, secondly, as second wife, Robert, Earl of Strathern, afterwards King Robert II. Dispensation granted by Pope Innocent vi. at Avignon, 2d May 1355, for the third degree of affinity and the fourth of consanguinity. The affinity is clear, the Earl of Strathern and the Earl of Moray being descended in the third degree from the Earl and Countess of Carrick. The relationship by consanguinity has yet to be dis-

<sup>1</sup> On 1st May 1362 Robert de Lawedis, Lord of Quarewood, founded a chapel in the cathedral of Moray for his own soul, and especially for the soul of the late Hugh, Earl of Ross, his lord (*Cartul. of Moray*).

<sup>2</sup> Duthace, Bishop of Ross, was of noble birth, and dying 1249, was enrolled among the Saints 8th March (Keith's *Bishops Scot.*).

covered. The King died 13th May 1390, and the Queen — 1372. With daughters they left two sons,

- (1.) David Steward, Earl of Stratherne, created before November 1375 Earl of Caithness. He died before 1389, leaving an only daughter, Euphemia, Countess of Stratherne and Caithness.
- (2.) Walter Steward, on the resignation of his niece Euphemia, became Earl of Caithness, created about 1409 Earl of Athole. He married, before 19th October 1378, Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir David de Barclay of Brechin, by whom he had two sons, David, who died in England, *v.p.*, leaving a son Robert, who joined his grandfather in the murder of James I. at Perth, and was executed at Edinburgh, March 1437, a few days before his grandfather. His second son was Alan, Earl of Caithness, who died unmarried, 1431.
- (2.) Janet, married, first, Monymusk of that Ilk, and secondly, Sir Alexander Murray of Abercairney; an indenture was executed at Perth, 24th November 1375, between Queen Euphemia and her son Earl David of the one part, and Alexander Murray of Drumsergorth of the other part, agreeing that Alexander Murray should marry Lady Janet de Monymuske, sister of the Queen, who with the Earl promised to assist him in recovering his inheritance, and that Walter Murray, brother of Alexander, should if he pleased marry the elder daughter of Lady Janet. (Anderson's *Dip. Scot.* p. lvii, *Earldom of Strathern*, Nicholas.) The seals of the Queen and of her son were affixed to the indenture.



- (3.) Lilius, married William Urquhart, heritable Sheriff of Cromarty, who succeeded 1314. (Titles of Urquharts of Cromarty, *Antiq. Notes*, C. F. Macintosh.)
6. William, sixth Earl of Ross and Lord of Skye, Justiciar of Scotland

north of the Forth, called in a charter of 1374 'frater regis,' was in Norway when his father died, and did not take possession of his Earldom until 1336. In 1346 King David assembled an army at Perth to invade England, but the expedition began badly, for the Earl of Ross murdered Ronald of the Isles in the monastery of Elcho, and returned with his men to their mountains (*Exch. Rolls Scot.* vol. i.). The soldiers of the Isles also dispersed, and many of the Highlanders followed them. The King advanced into England, and, 17th October 1346, the battle of Durham was fought, and he was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower. The King was liberated in 1357 and held a parliament at Scone. Nine years later the northern lords had thrown off their allegiance and refused to contribute their rate towards the payment of the King's ransom and other burdens. Among the principal leaders were the Earl of Ross and Hugh his brother. The Earl remained absent from parliament in 1366, 1367, but in 1368 was obliged to find security to keep the peace (*Acts of Parliament*), and engaged within his territories to administer justice, and assist the officers in collecting the taxes. (Tytler, vol. ii. p. 51.)

In 1350 the Earl, with the approval of his sister, Marjory, Countess of Caithness and Orkney, and on condition of obtaining the King's consent, appointed his brother Hugh his heir (*Baln. Chart. Orig. par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 487). On the death of his uncle, Sir John le Ross, he inherited half of the lands of the Earldom of Buchan (*Acts of Parliament*). King David favoured the marriage of the Earl's daughter, Euphemia, with Sir Walter de Lesley without her father's sanction, and in 1370, probably remembering the Earl's conduct at Elcho, compelled him to resign all his possessions for reinfestment. Therefore a new charter was granted of the Earldom of Ross and Lordship of Skye, and of all his lands except those which belonged to the Earldom of Buchan, first, to the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, secondly, to Sir Walter de Lesley, Euphemia his spouse, and their heirs; whom failing, thirdly, to his youngest daughter Joanna or Janet, and her heirs. After his brother Hugh's death he addressed a Querimonia, dated 24th June 1371 (*Antiq. of Aberdeen*, Jos. Robertson) to Robert II., in which he styles himself 'humilis nepos,' complaining of the way in which all his possessions, and also those of his brother Hugh, lying within Buchan, had been taken from him by force and fraud, and given by the late king to Sir Walter de Lesley. This complaint met with no result; a few months later he died at Delny, 9th February 1371-72 (*Kalender of Ferne*), his only son William having died before him. In 1354 his son was proposed as one of the hostages for the payment of the King's ransom (*Acts of Parliament*), but in August 1357 he was too ill to travel to England, and must have died before the end of the year. Therefore, in virtue of the new charter, the Earl's two daughters became heirs-portioners.

(1.) Euphemia. (See *below*.)

(2.) Joanna or Janet, who died before 1400, having married in 1375 Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie, who, 4th June 1375, obtained a charter from Sir Walter Lesley in favour of him and his wife of the lands of Philorth and others, in compensation for their lands in Ross (confirm. Robert III., 28th October 1405). Sir Alexander was ancestor of the Barons Saltoun. (See Lord Saltoun, *Frasers of Philorth*.)

(1.) Euphemia, Countess of Ross, married first, before 1365, Sir Walter, second son of Sir Andrew Lesley, assuming *ju. ux.* the title of Earl of Ross; he died about 1379. The Countess was forced to marry, secondly, Sir Alexander Steward, 'Wolf of Badenoch,' fourth son of Robert II., by whom she had no issue; dying 24th July 1394, he was buried at Dunkeld. He received a royal charter of all his wife's lands, 22d July 1382, and, 24th July, another charter styles him Earl of Buchan. The Countess became Abbess of Elcho, and dying about 1394 was buried at Fortrose. By her first husband she left,

(1.) Alexander. (See *below.*)

(2.) Margaret. (See *post.*)

(1.) Alexander Lesley, Earl of Ross, married Isabel, eldest daughter of Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, third son of Robert II. The Earl died at Dingwall 1402, leaving an only daughter,

Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who became a nun. She illegally resigned the Earldom to her maternal uncle, Sir John Steward, who thereupon styled himself Earl of Buchan and Ross. He fell at the battle of Verneuil, 17th August 1424.

(2.) Lady Margaret Lesley, on the resignation or death of her niece Euphemia, was the next heir to the Earldom. She had married Donald M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, who now claimed the Earldom in her right. This claim being refused, he protested against the injustice, and gathering a numerous force, came through the northern mountains and descended into the flat country near Harlaw, where he met, 24th July 1411, a small force under the Earl of Mar, illegitimate son of the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' by whom he was defeated,—a great gain to the Lowlanders, for had he won the battle he would have been Lord of about half of Scotland (Burton, *Hist. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 100). He died at Isla about 1423; the Countess was imprisoned on the Island of Inchcolm, in the Firth of Forth, and died about 1429, leaving, with other issue,

(1.) Alexander. (See *below.*)

(2.) Hugh, ancestor of Lord Macdonald.

(3.) Celestine, ancestor of Lord Macdonnell and Arras. Extinct.

(1.) Margaret, married John, eighth Earl of Sutherland. She was nearly drowned in crossing the ferry at Unes, and being drawn on shore, was murdered, it is said, at the instigation of the 'Laird of Balnagown his daughter,' by whom the Earl had two illegitimate sons.<sup>1</sup> Her only daughter, Elizabeth, became Countess of Sutherland, *jure suo.*

(1.) Alexander M'Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. In 1427 the Highland chiefs were summoned to parliament; among them were Alexander of the Isles and the Countess of Ross his mother. On presenting themselves they were seized and imprisoned. Alexander was soon after liberated, and the first use he made of his liberty was to devastate the Crown lands with a numerous force. James I. defeated him

<sup>1</sup> Isobella, daughter of Alexander Ross, seventh of Balnagown, wife of George Munro of Foulis; her son Alexander Sutherland (the Bastard) opposed service of 'brief' in favour of Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, then wife of Sir Adam Gordon, at the Court held at Inverness, 25th July 1509.



at Lochaber, 23d July 1429, and he being driven from place to place, on 27th August presented himself before the high altar of the chapel of Holyrood in presence of the King, Queen, and Court, clad only in his shirt and drawers, and giving up his sword, sought for mercy. The King spared his life, but confined him for some months in Tantallon, when his mother and he were released and his lands restored. He died at Dingwall 4th May 1448, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and leaving, with other issue,

(1.) John, Earl of Ross and last Lord of the Isles. In 1456 the King gave him the barony of Kynedward, which owing to the Earl's minority had been in the King's hands in ward for three years (*Exch. Rolls Scot.* vol. vi.). Sasina Com. Rossii de t. de Kynedward, James II., 1456 (*Ibid.* vol. ix.). In 1462, having made an independent treaty with Edward IV., he was deemed a traitor, and to avoid forfeiture was forced to cede his lands and titles to the Crown. In the ninth parliament of James III., 4th July 1476, Art. 71 'annexes till his Crown the Earldom of Ross with the pertinents to remain thereat for ever . . . it sall not be leifull to his . . . Successors to make Alienation of the said Earldom or any part thereof frae his Crown . . . Saiffand . . . to give the said Earldom till ane of his or their secunde sounes.' He was then partially restored, with remainder to his illegitimate sons, being made a Lord of Parliament under the style of John de Isla, Lord of the Isles. This title he finally forfeited in 1494, when he retired to the Abbey of Paisley, where he died *s.p.l.* about 1498, having married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Livingstone, concerning whom there is the following entry in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, vol i., '1497, 26 Nov. for ane vnce of sewing silk to the Countas of Ros to the Kingis clathes iiijjs.'

LINE OF BALNAGOWN.—8. Hugh Ross of Rarichies, first of Balnagown. He obtained these and other lands by a grant from his brother. As indicated by the mullet on his seal, he was third son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, being eldest son of the Earl's second marriage with Margaret Graham (see *ante*). On 30th March 1351 he granted the lands of Scatterby and Byth to 'Karissimo awunculo nostro Petro de Grame' (*Ch. of Conf. Frasers of Philorth*, vol. ii. p. 232). On 10th May 1333 Earl Hugh granted to his son Hugh the lands then in the hands of Margaret of Ross by reason of her tierce when it should happen, except certain lands in Aberdeenshire reserved for William his son and heir (*Baln. Char. Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 486). In 1341 he obtained from his brother, Earl

William, the lands of Westray, in 1357 those of Eister Alane. On 1st July 1365 he is styled Lord of Philorth (*Rob. Index*), which lands he exchanged with the Earl for Wester Ross, Strathglass, and Ellandonan. He died before June 1371, having married Margaret de Barclay. Charter 26th February 1369, David II. to Hugo de Ros and Margaret de Barclay. He had issue,



9. William. (See *below*.)

(1.) Jean, married Robert Munro, eighth Baron of Foulis, killed 1369. P.

9. William, second of Balnagown. Confirmation by Robert II. to William, Earl of Ross, of the gift of the lands of Balnagown and others to

his late brother Hugh and his son and heir William. Given at Badenoch 1st August 1374 (*Great Seal*). Confirmation to William de Ross, son and heir of the late Hugh, of the lands of Balnagown, 22d October 1378 (*Great Seal*). He married Christian, daughter of Lord Livingstone (*Chron. Earls of Ross*); she is said to have built the Kirk of Alness, or, according to another account, the Bridge of Alness; their son and heir was,

**10.** Walter, third of Balnagown, styled in 1398 Walter of Ross, Lord of Rarichies; he received from Alexander Lesley, Earl of Ross, part of Cullys (*Baln. Chart.*). He married Katherine, daughter of Paul M'Tyre, the freebooter; she received for her dowry the lands of Strathcarron, Strathoykell, and Westray. This levier of blackmail was great-grandson of Lady Christina and Olaus, King of Man (see *ante*); on 5th April 1366 Earl William granted him and his heirs by Mary de Grahame the lands of Gerloch, forming part of the Sherifdom of Skye (*Rob. Index*); the grant was confirmed by Robert II. (*Great Seal*).<sup>1</sup> They left issue, a son,

**11.** Hugh, fourth of Balnagown, is said to have married Janet, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland by Helen Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Orkney (*Chron. of Earls of Ross*). At Dunrobin there is no trace of this lady or of the marriage of Hugh Ross; he had,

**12.** John. (See *below*.)

**140.** Hugh, named in the *Chron.*

**141.** Mr. William of Little Allan (see *post*).

**206.** Mr. Thomas, on the resignation of his brother Mr. William, became Sub-dean of Ross and Parson of Rosskeen. As Sub-dean of Ross and Rector of the collegiate church of Tain he witnessed a charter 1487. (*Great Seal*.)

**12.** John, fifth of Balnagown, precept by Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, for infesting him as heir to his father Hugh (*Baln. Chart.*). John of Ross, Laird of Balnagown, was party to a bond (*Hist. MS. Rep.*). The lands of Little Allan on his resignation were granted by James IV., 18th October 1490, to David Ross, his grandson and apparent heir (*Great Seal*). He is said to have married Christian, daughter of Torquil Macleod of the Lewes; he had,

**13.** Alexander. (See *below*.)

**136a.** Mr. Donald of Priesthill. (See *post*.)

**137.** Malcolm, named in the *Chron.*; he was perhaps burgess of Tain and father of William, who died 4th March 1537 (*Kal. of F.*).

**138.** Andrew, burgess of Tain (*Old MS. Ped.*).

**139.** John, who is said to have married ——— Munro of Tain (*Old MS. Ped.*).

**13.** Alexander, sixth of Balnagown, fell at Allt Charraiss, with a considerable number of the clan, in a fight with the Sutherlands. The *Kal. of Ferne* states, under date 1486, June, 'Ob. Alexr. ross de balnagown, m̃gri wilhelmi ross, et Vilhelmi ross, angusii de terrel, alexr. terrel, etc. in die s̃cti barnabi ãpti, año dñi m̃cccc<sup>o</sup>lxxxvi apud alde charwis undecimo huius.' He married Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Sutherland

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Skene (*Celtic Scot.* vol. iii. p. 355) states that the chronicle mentioning the marriage of Olaus the Black and Christina, daughter of Earl Ferquhard, does not name their supposed three sons, Leod, Gunn, and Leandres, that this filiation is certainly spurious. Paul was related to William the sixth Earl, and in various pedigrees is called grandson of Leandres.

of Duffus. In the ms. at Dunrobin it is stated that 'she had the wyt of the field of Aldyharves,' and had issue,

14. David. (See *below*.)

(1.) Isobell, married, as first wife, George Munro, tenth of Foulis ; their only son, George, was killed with his father, 1452.

14. Sir David, Knight, seventh of Balnagown, married first Helen Keith, daughter of the Laird of Inverugie, 'ane guid woman.' Charter to him and Helen Keith his wife of Wester Rarichies and Culleis 28th October 1490 (*Great Seal*); she died — May 1519 (*Kal. of F.*). He married secondly a daughter of the Duke of Albany, by whom he had no issue. He died 20th May 1527 (*Kal. of F.*), leaving by his first wife,

15. Walter. (See *below*.)

74. William of Ardgay. (See *post*.)

130. Hugh of Achnacloich. (See *post*.)

15. Walter, eighth of Balnagown, was slain at Tain 12th May 1528 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Marion, daughter of Sir John James Grant of Grant, by whom he had,

16. Alexander. (See *below*.)

73. Hugh (*Old MS. Ped.*).

(1.) Katherine, married John Denune, third of Cadboll, bailie and burgess of Tain.

(2.) Janet, married, as second wife, Hugh Fraser, fifth Lord Lovat, slain at Lochlochy 1545—'Hugh Lord Lovat and Janet Ross his wife.' 19 July 1536 (*Great Seal*).

16. Alexander, ninth of Balnagown, on 5th April 1569, signed a bond to be faithful to James vi. and the Regent. He was confined in the Castle of Thomptalloun (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He died at Ardmore 25th October 1592, buried at Ferne, having married, first, Janet, daughter of John, third Earl of Caithness. Charter to him and Janet Sinclair his wife of the lands of Eister Rarichies, 26th September 1546 (*Great Seal*). He had by her,

17. George. (See *below*.)

(1.) Katherine, 'the witch' (see Appendix C.), she married, as second wife, Robert More Munro of Foulis, who died 4th November 1588, by whom she had, with four daughters:—1. Geo. Munro of Obsdale. 2. John of Meikill Davanch, who married Beatrix Ross, Sas. 24th January 1607, relict, and now spouse to Andrew Ross of Shandwick.

(2.) Agnes (perhaps by first wife), married Duncan Campbell of Boath.

(3.) Christian (by first wife?), married Kenneth Mackenzie, third of Dochmaluak, who died 1617, buried at Beaully.

He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail; she died at Daan 12th April 1592, was buried at Ferne, and, with various daughters, had,

21. Nicholas, first of Pitcalnie. (See *post*.)

72. Malcolm. In 1580 King James granted him the chaplainry of Cambuscurry for his education. Charter to him of the lands of Cambuscurry 8th August 1598 (*Great Seal*). Sas. 30th April 1606 on precept from chancery to him for the mill of Morinsche. He died *s.p.*

17. George, tenth of Balnagown, in May 1560 was infeft in the Lordship

of Balnagown on charter by his father (*Balnagown Papers*), in 1567 was a student at St. Andrews, had a charter of the lands of Wester Ferne, Mulderg, etc., 7th June 1606 (*Great Seal*), died 14th February 1615-6 (*Kal. of F.*) having married first Marion, daughter of Sir John Campbell, first of Calder, by whom he had,

18. David. (See *below*.)

- (1.) Jean, 'Lady of Kintail,' died 12th May 1604 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, who died — March 1611. P.
- (2.) Katherine, 'Lady Maye,' died 5th July 1603 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Sir William Sinclair of Mey. P.
- (3.) Muriella, married Duncan Grant. Sas. 26th November 1606 on charter of the church lands of Rothemurchus by Patrick Grant to his son and apparent heir Duncan and Muriella Ross.

(4.) Isobell, married as second wife John Munro, first of Fearn.

George Ross married, secondly, Isobell, second daughter of Angus M'Intosh of M'Intosh. 'Lady Balnagown,' Sas. 9th March 1669. He had also a natural son Alexander (*Reg. P. Coun.* 3d June 1596). He was succeeded by his son and heir,

18. David, eleventh of Balnagown. Sas. 1st May 1606, on charter by George Ross to David his son and apparent heir of Culcarne and other lands. Heir of his father in the lands of Wester Ferne, Downie, Ranylome, Meikle Rany, Pitkerie and others, 8th September 1615 (*Retours*). He died 20th November 1632, buried at Ferne, having married first—contract preserved at Dunrobin dated 7th and 8th July 1584—Lady Mary Gordon, second daughter of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, 'a vertuous and comely lady of ane excellent and quick witt' (Sir R. Gordon); she died *s.p.* at Overskibo in 1605, *Æt.* 22, buried at Dornoch. By the aforesaid marriage-contract it was also settled that should there be a failure of an heir-male to Balnagown, then John, Master of Sutherland, should marry Jean, eldest daughter of George. He married, secondly, Lady Annabella Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Tullibardine, Sas. 6th January 1607 on charter from George Ross of Balnagown to Annabella Murray, about to marry his apparent heir; he was succeeded by his only son,

19. David, twelfth of Balnagown, 'being 21 years complete.' Sas. 22d October 1640. On commission of war Ross-shire 1643-44-46 (*Acts of Parl.*). He fought at the Battle of Worcester, and dying a prisoner in the Tower, was buried at Westminster 29th December 1653 (*Kal. of F.*), having married in 1635 Marie, eldest daughter of Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, 'and now spouse,' Sas. 31st March 1636; she died at Ardmore 22d December 1646 (*Kal. of F.*), leaving issue,

20. David. (See *below*.)

Alexander, born 13th September 1645, died *s.p.*, April 1665.

- (1.) Isobell.
- (2.) Katherine, married Mr. John Mackenzie, fourth of Inverlael, 'his spouse.' Sasine, 8 April 1670, P.

20. David, thirteenth of Balnagown, son and heir to his father, 6th October 1657, in the lands of Strathoykell, Inverchasley, and others (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), Commissioner of Supply, Ross-shire, 1678-85 (*Acts of Parliament*), M.P. Ross-shire, 1669-74, Sheriff, 1689. He obtained a

charter to himself and Francis Stewart of the lands and barony of Balnagown, 20th July 1688 (*Great Seal*). Born 14th September 1644, he died 17th April 1711, *s.p.l.*, having married (sasine on marriage-contract, 10th April 1666) Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Moray; she died 1719.

He left several illegitimate children, among them 'George, son to David Ross of Balnagown,' Sasine 18th November 1694. He settled part of the Drum of Fearn on John Ross, mason in Balnagown, and Margaret Ross his spouse, 6th May 1668 (see Appendix).

Various settlements were proposed for establishing the succession to the broad lands of Balnagown, which by a document registered at Fortrose in 1688 consisted of forty-eight properties. An interesting account is given of the extraordinary intrigues for gaining possession of the estate in *Antiquarian Notes*, Macintosh, Inverness, 1865, pp. 57-70. Excluding the old family, it passed to Lieut.-General Charles Ross, from him to his nephew, Honourable Charles Ross, who fell at Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, when his father, George, thirteenth Lord Ross, succeeded. His son, William, Lord Ross, inherited, and, dying unmarried 19th August 1754, after some litigation it passed to his cousin, Sir James Ross Lockhart, whose descendant is now the owner.

LINE OF PITCALNIE.—21. Nicholas, first of Pitcalnie, eldest son of Alexander Ross, ninth of Balnagown, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail. Pitcalnie was conveyed to them by Henry, Bishop of Ross (*Hist. MSS. 6th Report*, p. 715). In 1587 Nicholas obtained a charter from his father of Pitcalnie and other lands. In February 1591 engaged with his father and half brother George (17) in assisting the fugitive Earl of Bothwell in the north (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). Charter to him and David, his son and heir, of the third part of Arkboll. He died — July 1611 (*Kalender of Ferne*), having married (contract dated at Arkboll, 24th June 1587) Margaret, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt, and widow of Alexander Ross, second of Little Tarrell. She had,

22. David. (See *below*.)

(1.) Christian, married Donald Macleod, seventh of Assynt. Sasine 30th June 1624.

22. David, second of Pitcalnie, heir of Malcolm Ross (72) of Cambuscurry, 27th October 1618 (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*). He died 14th October 1646, buried at Ferne, having married Jean, daughter of Alexander Dunbar of Munness (sasine 15th December 1640), leaving

23. David. (See *below*.)

40. Mr. Nicholas, 'second son, wit.' Sasine 15th December 1640.

41. Malcolm, first of Kindeace. (See *post*.)

23. David, third of Pitcalnie, apparent of Pitcalnie, Sasine 26th October 1639, appointed tutor to David, twelfth of Balnagown, being nearest paternal kinsman (*Inquis. de tutela*). Commissioner of war, Ross-shire, 1648-9, of excise 1661, fined £720 (*Acts of Parliament*). He married, first, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy (sasine 15th December 1646), by whom he had

(1.) Margaret, married Hector Douglas of Mulderg. Sasine on marriage-contract 4th March 1670.

(2.) Katherine, married Robert Munro of Achnagairt. Marriage-contract dated 30th August 1679.

He married, secondly, Christina, daughter of Colonel J. Munro of Obsdale, widow of Captain James M'Culloch of Kindeace; she married, thirdly, John Munro of Fyvisch. She had by her second husband

24. Alexander. (See *below*.)

(1.) Issobel, only daughter, married Mr. James, eldest son of Angus M'Culloch of Pitnillie. Sasine on marriage-contract 29th September 1682.

24. Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie, in 1685 commissioner of supply Ross-shire (*Acts of Parliament*), in 1695-6 tenant of the bishopric of Ross (*Rent Roll*). He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Hugh Ross of Balmackie (sasine on marriage-contract 12th February 1684), and had,

25. Malcolm. (See *below*.)

32. George, 'brother of Malcolm.' Sasine 15th April 1710.

33. William, fourth son to Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie. Sasine 15th April 1710. Captain in the army, went to Antrim in 1741, and died 18th October 1763, having married Elizabeth Brussack, widow of W. Whitly. They had, with two daughters, an only son,

34. Alexander, who married Honora Burke, and had, with three daughters, an only son,

35. James. (See *below*.)

(1.) Margaret, who died 11th January 1730, having married Mr. David Ross, minister of Tarbat, who died 18th October 1748.

25. Malcolm, fifth of Pitcalnie, who on the death of his cousin David, thirteenth of Balnagown (20) *s.p.l.*, became the male representative of the Earls of Ross of the old creation, and chief of the family. In 1706 he was commissioner of supply, on 12th March 1708 he had a charter of adjudication and resignation of his lands (*Great Seal*); by sasine, 23d August 1720, Alexander Forrester of Culnald ceded to him the quarter-lands of Annate in the parish of Nigg; in 1721 he is styled Burgess of Tain. He married first, in 1706, Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. James M'Culloch of Piltoun, by whom he had,

26. Alexander, eldest son of Malcolm R. and Jean M'Culloch. Sasine 15th April 1710. (See *below*.)

29. James.

30. Charles, third son. Sasine 22d September 1730.

31. Angus, fourth son. Sasine 22d September 1730.

(1.) Anne, (2.) Christian, (3.) Isabel, (4.) Katherine, who with their brothers were alive in 1733.<sup>1</sup>

Malcolm married, second, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Wallace of Igliston and widow of George Munro, first of Culrain, by whom he had no issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

26. Alexander, sixth of Pitcalnie, who died at Avoch, 11th September 1758 (*Gents. Mag.*), having married, first, Jean, second daughter of George Munro of Newmore, by Margaret, sister of the Lord President Forbes (contract dated at Arboll 11th January 1729, sasine on it 22d September 1730); by her he had,

27. Malcolm, *ob. v. p. s. p. m.* In 1745 he was at College at Aberdeen, and joining Prince Charles Edward was

<sup>1</sup> What became of all these sons and daughters, and of the second and third sons of Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie? Did none of the sons leave issue?

attainted. He married . . . and left an only child Jean, who died in her thirty-first year, 23d September 1788, having married Alexander Macpherson, Writer, Inverness. (*Scots Mag.*)

Alexander married, secondly, Isobel, daughter of David M'Culloch of Piltoun. He married, thirdly, Naomi, daughter of John Dunbar of Burgie, Advocate (contract dated 12th December 1753); by her he had an only son,

28. Munro.

28. Munro, seventh of Pitcalnie, who settled the lands of Pitcalnie as follows, sasine 14th June 1760, on royal charter in favour of himself and his heirs-male, whom failing to Captain William Ross (33) of the Royal Regiment in Dublin and his heirs-male, whom failing to Duncan Ross of Kindeace (44) and his heirs-male, whom failing to David Ross (51) of Inverchasley and his heirs-male, whom all failing to the nearest heirs-male of the late Alexander, sixth (26). In 1778 he claimed the title of Earl of Ross, and his petition was presented to the House of Lords. Dying unmarried 2d March 1810, according to the terms of the settlement he was succeeded by his cousin James (35), only son of Alexander Ross (34).

35. James, eighth of Pitcalnie, was served heir to his cousin 12th July 1810, and died 31st March 1817, leaving by his wife Sarah, daughter of G. Johnston of Skerrins, Co. Dublin (she died 1816),

36. James, ninth of Pitcalnie, served heir of Pitcalnie 23d August 1821, and died unmarried 12th April 1829.

37. George, succeeded his brother. (*See below.*)

38. Henry, died unmarried 1830.

39. William Munro, died in Jamaica 1839, leaving a son William, who died unmarried 1872.

Blenherhassett died unmarried in Jamaica 1840.

(1.) Sarah, married Donald Williamson, and had, with a daughter Ada, a son,

George Ross Williamson, now of Pitcalnie.

37. George, tenth of Pitcalnie, born 3d September 1808, married, 1st June 1837, Katherine, daughter of Dugald Gilchrist of Ospisdale; she died 9th May 1888, and he having died 29th August 1884, *s.p.*, was succeeded by his sister's son as above.

(*To be continued.*)

189. RUNAWAY REGISTERS, HADDINGTON (*continued from vol. iii. page 127.*)—

- [No number] 1782 [*sic*]. May 1. Adam Litster of Perth, and ~~Emelio~~ [*sic*] Emma Francis of the same town, md. 'at Perth.'  
*W.* John Pierie, Wm. Litster. [*N.B.* This entry occupies the place in the page where it would naturally come if the date had been 1780. 1782 is therefore probably a mistake. It is strange, however, that it is not numbered.—ED.]
74. 1780. May 22. William Skelly of Eglingham, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Margaret Scott of the same Parish.  
*W.* Thomas Arthur, James Fairbairn.
75. " " 25. Edward Hoggbanks of Wolsingham, Co. Durham,

- Writer, and Isabella Metcalfe of the same parish.  
*W.* George Sawers, T. Hinslie (?), Jas. Nisbet.
- 75 [*sic*]. June 30. Michael Burton of Chigwell, Co. Essex, Esqr., and Elizabeth Reid of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Mary Heaton, Eliza Heaton.
76. 1781. Jan. 19. William Pettit of Stow market, Co. Suffolk, Brandy-Merchant, and Elizabeth Knopwood of Bury St. Edmund, in the same Co. *W.* James Nisbet, Eliza Buchanan.
77. „ April 19. Wm. Prance of Northam, Co. Devon, Mariner, and Ann Connell of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the same Co. *W.* Thos. Cuthbert, Jane Prance, James Stuart.
78. 1782. Mar. 3. Sir Richart Perrott, Bart. of St. James, London, and Margaret Jemima Fordice of Inveresk, Spinster. *W.* Isabella Ford, Mary Humphrey.
79. „ July 2. Thomas Palmer of Loughborough, Co. Leicester, Cutler, and Ann Pynor of St. Martin's, in the town of Leicester, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Thomas Temple.
80. „ Aug. 1. William Wightman of Eyemouth, Co. Berwick, Surgeon, and Ann Delisle of Dunbar, Co. Haddington, Spinster. *W.* Alexr. Nairne, Margt. Gillet.
- [81.] 1783. Jan. 8. Walter Smeaton of Canongate, Edinburgh, Coach-painter, and Jean Shirriff of Haddingtoun, md. at Captainhead, in this Parish. *W.* James Shirreff, Richd. Shirreff, J. Henderson.
82. „ Sept. 16. William Hunter, Lieutenant in the Durham Militia, and Sarah Dodsworth of Rippon, Co. York. *W.* Wm. Brunton, Jas. Nisbet.
83. 1784. Sept. 20. John Laurie of North Leith, Shipmaster, and Ann Drysdale, widow of Gilbert Shirriff, late Shipmaster of Leith. *W.* James Mitchell, Mary Humphrey.
84. 1785. Mar. 2. Thomas George L'Ennarde Barsetti, Esq., Lieutenant in His Majesty's 23rd Regimt. of Infantry, and Mary Wilmot of Chaddisden, Co. Derby. *W.* James Fairbairn, Eliza Buchanan.
85. „ April 18. Lieutenant Alexr. Home of His Majesty's Navy, and Elizabeth Stuart of Lady Kirk, Co. Berwick. *W.* Mary Maitland, Eliza Buchanan.

END OF VOL. II.

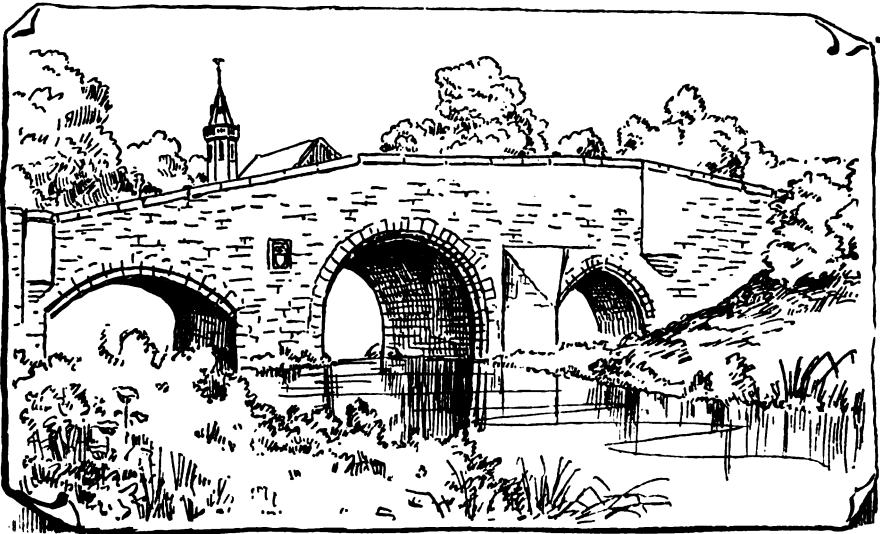
### VOL. III.

1785. Registers of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in Haddingtoun, N. Britain.
1. 1785. Dec. 3. William Sewell of St. Lawrence, Co. Essex, Farmer, and Hannah Ketcher of Tillingham in the same Co. *W.* James Fairbairn, Daniel Gordon.
2. 1786. Oct. 3. George Blair, late Steward to the General Elliott, East Indiaman, and Alison Sinclair of Old Hamstocks,

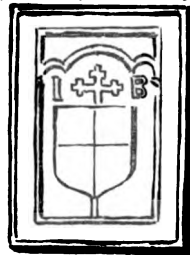


- Co. East Lothian. *W.* John Clarke, Alexr. Duncan.
3. 1786. Dec. 27. Alexr. Dods of Athelstanford, Farmer, and Katherine Dudgeon of the same Parish. *W.* Katherine Maitland, Jas. Nisbet.
  4. 1787. Jan. 23. John Home of Coldingham, Co. Berwick, and Margaret Home of the same Parish. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Geo. Swinton.
  5. " " 30. William Manderson of West Kirk, Edinburgh, and Margaret Orr of the same Parish. *W.* John Clark, Jas. Nisbet.
  6. " Mar. 19. John Buchan of North Berwick, Carpenter, and Ann Douglas of the same Parish, md. at Dirleton. *W.* James Hasswell, Leslie Douglass.
  7. " June 5. Edward Place of Calverley, West Riding, Co. York, Esq., and Ann Gordon of Parish of West Kirk, Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Grace Barker.
  8. " Sep. 3. Francis Edwards Whalley of Winscombe, Co. Somerset, Esq., and Bridget Maria Salmon of Stretton on the Fosse, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel.' *W.* S. Rogers, John Clarke.
  9. 1788. Sep. 8. John Mossdrop of Edrim, Co. Berwick, Farmer, and Agnes Grieve of Eymouth, same Co. *W.* John Clarke, James Mitchell.
  10. " Dec. 6. James Lindsay of Hadingtoun, Officer of Excise, and Janet Herriot of the same Parish, Milliner. *W.* John Main, Wm. Johnstone.
  11. 1789. Mar. 17. James Dansie of Mary le bonne, Esq., in the city of Westminster, and Elizabeth Walker of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Robert M'Lagan, Jas. Nisbet.
  12. " Aug. 3. William Mackay of Tolbooth Kirk Parish, Edinr., Writer, and Sarah Cleghorne of Corstorphine, Spinster. *W.* John Taylor, Alexr. Thom (?)
  13. " Sep. 8. Captain John Ogilvie of the Royal George Brig, Leith, and Louisa, widow of the late Captain Alexander Ogilvie, London. *W.* Tho. Salmon, Margt. Ogilvie, Anne Ogilvy.
  14. 1790. May 19. William Clark, Esq., Captain in his Majesty's Royal Navy, and Jane Tod of Dunbar, Spinster, md. in Dunbar. *W.* Thomas Tod, Alexr. Tod.
  15. 1791. Oct. 9. John Stevenson, Master of the Otter Sloop belonging to London, and Helen Booth of Peterhead. *W.* Adam Stevenson, Thomas Hay.
  16. 1792. Jan. 19. Thomas Semple of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Butcher, and Jane Robertson of the same Parish. *W.* William White, Jas. Nisbet.
  17. 1793. Apr. 19. Miles Monkhouse of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wine Merchant, and Dorothea Ann Hopper of Elvet in the city of Durham, Spinster. *W.* Elizabeth Bowker, William Loftus.
  18. 1795 [*sic*]. Aug. 22. William Moir, Junr., of New Grange, Esq., and Cornelia Isabella Aitken, Spinster, both of St. Vicens, Co. of Angus. *W.* Sarah Fairbairn, Helen Walker.

19. 1795 [*sic*]. Nov. 24. Alexander Ramsay of Dunse, Butcher, and Frances Spears of Berwick-upon-Tweed. *W.* Alexr. Thom, Thomas Temple.
  20. 1794. Jan. 9. William Roberts of Bampton, Co. Oxford, Gent., and Mary Scott of St. Mary le bone, London, Spinster, md. at Adington [*sic*]. *W.* Mary Holton, Arch. Macdonald. [*N.B.* Most of the above entry is apparently written by the Bridegroom, Mr. Buchanan's writing being very shaky.—Ed.]
  21. 1794. Mar. 9. Mathew Allen Lee of Bloomsbury, Co. Middlesex, and Rachel Frances Dashwood of Mary le bone, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Arch. M'Donald.
  22. 1795. Jan. 7. Perry Nursey, Surgeon of Melton, Co. Suffolk, and Ann Simpson of Ufford, same Co., but last from Ipswich, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Jas. Nisbet.
- [*N.B.* The remaining 13 pages of the book are blank—Ed.]



190. WHO BUILT DAIRSIE BRIDGE?—The interesting old bridge over the Eden at Dairsie, of which a sketch is given above, is generally stated by writers on Fifeshire to have been built by Archbishop Spottiswoode. He certainly built the Church of Dairsie in 1622—his arms are above the door,—but the bridge is obviously much older than the church, and was erected long before Spottiswoode's time. The statement that Dairsie Bridge was built by Spottiswoode, which is repeated in Swan & Leighton's *History of the County*, published in 1840; in *Gardiner's Miscellany*, published at Cupar in 1841; and in Dr. Taylor's *Antiquities of the North of Fife*, has its origin, it is believed, in a foot-note to the edition of Sibbald's *History of Fife*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Adamson,



minister of Cupar-Fife, and published there in 1803. There is built into the north side of the bridge a stone with a coat of arms. The writer has often thought that these arms would furnish conclusive evidence as to who was the builder of the bridge. It is, however, impossible to decipher from the bank of the river what is on the stone. The writer therefore lately got himself lowered over the parapet of the bridge, when he carefully examined the stone and the arms on it. Unfortunately, from the effects of time and the influence of the weather, the arms are difficult to decipher. However, there are faint traces on the stone of a quartered shield, which, it is thought, bears the arms of Beaton. Behind the shield is a crosier, or cross staff, on one side of which is 'I' and on the other 'B,' as in the sketch—proving, it is thought, that these are the arms and initials of James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

James Beaton was a son of John Beaton of Balfour, in Fifeshire, and was a man of considerable importance and influence, although he has been rather overshadowed by his more famous nephew, David, Cardinal Beaton. James Beaton was prior of Whithorn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Glasgow, and in 1522 he was appointed Archbishop of St. Andrews on the death of Archbishop Forman. He held the See of St. Andrews until his death in 1539.

The bridge of Dairsie—if built by him, of which, from his initials being on the stone, we have little doubt—had therefore been erected between 1522 and 1539, about a century before Spottiswoode's time.

In the monograph on the heraldic ceiling of St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, recently published by the New Spalding Club, the arms of James Beaton, then Archbishop of Glasgow, are depicted. The shield has behind it a crosier or cross staff closely resembling that on the bridge at Dairsie.

R. C. W.

[The above note appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*. By the courtesy of the Editor we are able to give a sketch of the bridge.—ED.]

191. ITINERARY OF SCOTLAND BY JOHN HARDING.—The Chronicles of John Harding are but little known—as even Sir Henry Ellis's edition is rare. We therefore need not apologise for producing it from the copy of the edition of 1543, now in the Signet Library, Edinburgh.—ED.

'Harding or Hardyng, John, an old English chronicler, *b.* 1378, lived at least to the age of 87. He was employed in collecting documents for the purpose of ascertaining what fealty was due from the Scottish Kings to the Kings of England, and is said to have forged papers where he did not find what he looked for; but it is possible that Harding himself was deceived. Certain it is that he acquired a taste for such researches, and drew up a Metrical Chronicle of England from the earliest times to the reign of Henry IV. It was first printed by Grafton, with a continuation to the 34th year of Henry VIII., by the same, in prose, in 1543, sm. 4to. This edit. is very rare; the Roxburghe copy was sold for £13, 13s., which we believe to have been the highest price ever paid for it. In 1812 a new ed. was pub. in r. 4to, with a biographical and literary preface by Sir Henry Ellis.'—*Allibon's Critical Dictionary of English Literature*.

How the maker of  
this booke reporteth the distaunce and miles  
of the townes in Scotland, and the waie  
how to conueigh an armie as-  
well by lande as water into  
y<sup>e</sup> chifest partes therof.

Nowe to expresse, unto your noble grace  
The verie waie, bothe by sea & lande  
With the distaunce of townes, and every miles space  
Through the chifest parte of all Scotlande  
To conueigh an armie, that ye maie take in hande  
Herafter shall folowe, in as good ordre as I maie,  
The true discription, and distaunce of the waie

From Berwike to Donbarre. xx miles it is  
And twenty miles forward unto Haddyngtoun  
And twelfe miles frō thence to Edenburgh I wis  
To Lithko twelfe, and so Northwest to Boune  
Twelfe miles it is, unto Sterlyng toun  
Besouth Foorth, that river principall  
Of right faire waie, and plentifull at all.

From Berwike  
to Döbarre xx.  
Haddyngtoun  
xii. Edenburgh  
xii. Lithko.  
xii. Sterlig  
xii.

Where that your nauy at Leith maie rest safly  
With all your vitales, a mile from Edenburgh  
And after, at the blaknesse, whiles as ye ly  
At Sterlyngtoun, whiche is the kynges burgh  
And wyne that shire, all whole out through  
So shall your nauy at your necessitee  
Bee at your hande still, your armie to supplie.

From Edē-  
burgh too  
Lieth. i. to  
Blaknesse ix. to  
Sterlyng  
xiii.

From Sterlyng then, over the river of Foorth  
Passe alongest the bridge to Camskinelle  
And if it bee broken toward the North  
Unto the foorde of Tirps under the fell  
Then spede you Westward, thre miles as men tell  
Where ye maie passe to the doune of Menteth  
Which passeth frō the Foorth thre miles unneth.

From Sterlyng  
to the doune of  
Menteth.

Then frō the doune, a waie ye have right faire  
Through out Menteth, & eke Clakmannam shire  
And so through Fiffe, to Falkelande to repaire  
Thirty long miles, without mosse or mire  
For so it is compted, with horse and carte to hire  
From Sterlyng Eastward, and the high oghilles  
Whiche some men call montaignes, & some felles.

From Sterlig to  
Flaklande xxx.

Frō Falkland then to Disert toun, south east  
Twelfe miles it is, of faire ready waie  
And from Falklande to saint Andrewes, east  
But other twelfe miles, without any naie  
Wher the bishoppes see is, and castle as thei saie,  
And at Kyngorne, and Disert maie ye mete  
You for to vitall, all your Englishe flete.

Then ride Northwest, from s. Andrewes toun  
Alongest the Southe side, of the water of Taye  
Up to the burgh of saint Jhons toun

Right North from Fife, a countre freshe and gaie  
 And from saint Andrewes. xxliii miles thei saie.  
 A pleasant ground and frutefull countree  
 Of corne and cattell, with prosperitee.

Whiche countree of Fife alōg the Scotishe see  
 And from saint Andrewes, to the oghles thei saie  
 Is xliiii miles long of good countree  
 And sometyme in bredth sixe miles of faire waie  
 But from Logh leuen eastward, without naie  
 Of right good waie, briefly to conclude  
 Twelfe miles contain it dooeth in latitude.

At Ennerke then and saint Margarete I hope  
 Your nauy maie receive vitaill in that countree  
 Alongest the water of Foorth, as I can grope  
 With hulke, and barge, of no small quantitee  
 You to supporte, in your necessitee  
 So that ye maie not, in those countrees fail  
 To have for your armie, ready vitaill.

Then to s. Jhons toune, upon y<sup>e</sup> water of Tay  
 Within Strathren, that standeth faire and strōg  
 Ditched aboute, sixtene foote depe I saie  
 And twenty foote on bredth ouertwharte to fong  
 It is Northeast twenty miles full long  
 And nere to Scone abbay, within miles three  
 Where alwaies thei croune their kynges maiestee.

Whiche water of Tay, is so nauigable  
 From the East, to saint Jhons toune  
 For all suche shippes, as bee able  
 Fourty tunne of wine, to cary up and doune  
 For vitailyng, and kepyng of the toune  
 Unto the whiche, so floweth the water of Tay  
 That all the ditches it filleth night and daie.

At the whiche toune, passe over y<sup>e</sup> bridge ye shall  
 With all your armie, hostyng through that land  
 Where in Angus, that countree principall  
 The Kerse of Gowry dooth lie I understande  
 A plentiful countree, I you warrande  
 Of corne and catell, and all commoditees  
 You to supporte, in your necessitees.

Betwixt the mounthes and the water of Tay  
 Whiche some do call mōutaignes in our lāguage  
 Passe Eastward, with your armie daie by daie  
 From place to place with small cariage  
 For your nauy shall you mete in this voyage  
 At Portincragge, shorte waie from Dundie  
 With vitailles to refreshe your whole armie.

Beside the stufte and vitaill of that lande  
 Whiche ye shall finde, in the countree as ye go  
 And market made alwaies to your hande  
 Of all their vitailles, although thei bee your fo  
 Now frō saint Jhons toune the sothe to saie is so  
 Eightene miles it is, to the towne of Dundie  
 The principall burgh, by Northe the Scotishe see.

Then ride Northeast all alongest the see  
Right from Dumber to Arbroith as I mene  
Then to Monrosse, and to Baruie  
And so through the Meernes to Cowy as I wene  
Then twelfe miles or more passe to Aberdyne  
Betwene Dee and Done a goodly citee  
A marchaunt toune and uniuersitee.

Of the whiche waie, thirty miles there is  
Of good corne lande, and twenty large extente  
Full of catell and other goodes I wisse  
As to Moore land, and heth dooth well appente  
From Brichan citee to the orient  
Where dooth stande upon the see  
A goodly porte and hauen for your nauie.

Where that thesame, maie easely you mete  
To vitaille your armie, wheresoeuer ye go  
Ouer all the mountaignes, drie mosses and wete  
Where the wild Scottes do dwell then passe unto  
That is in Mare and Garioth also  
In Athill, Rosse, Sutherlande and Chatnesse  
Mureste, Lenox, and out isles I gesse.

And when ye haue that land whole conquered  
Returne again unto Striuelyne  
And from thence to Glasco homeward  
Twenty and foure miles to saint Mōngos shrine  
Wherwith your offryng ye shall frō thēce declyne  
And passe on furthwarde to Dumbertayne  
A castle strong and harde for to obtayne.

In which castle saint Patricke was borne  
That afterward in Irelande did winne  
About the whiche floweth euen and morne  
The Western seas without noyse or dinne  
When furthe of the same the streames dooe rinne  
Twise in xxiiii houres, without any faile  
That no manne maie that strong castle assaile,

Upon a rocke so hie, the same dooth stande  
That if the walles wer beaten to the roche  
Yet wer it full heard to climbe with foote or hande  
And so to wyne, if any to theim approche  
So strong it is to gette without reproche  
That without hunger, and cruell famishment  
It cannot bee taken to my iudgement.

Then from Glasgo to the toune of Aire  
Are twenty miles and foure well accompted  
A good countree for your armie euery where  
And plenteous also, by many one recounted  
For there I was, and at the same I mounted  
Toward Lamarke toune xxiiii miles  
Homeward trudgyng, for fere of Scottish giles.

From the toune of Aire in kile, to Galloway  
Through Carrict passe unto Nithisdaile  
Where Dumfrise is a pretie toune alwaie

*Northern Notes and Queries ;*

And plentifull also of all good vitail  
 For all your armie, without any faile  
 So that keepng this iourney, by my instrucccion  
 That realme ye shall bryng in subieccion.

Then from Domfrise to Carlill, ye shall ride  
 Twenty and foure miles of very redy waie,  
 So maie ye wynne the lande on euery side  
 Within a yere, withouten more delaie  
 For castles there is none, that withstande you maie  
 Nor abide your siege, against your ordinaunce  
 So simple and weake, is their purueiaunce.

And if ye like good lorde, at home to abide  
 With little cost, your Wardens ye maie sende  
 Chargyng theim all, with hostes for to ride  
 In propre persone, through winter to thende  
 With morow forraies, thei maie them sore offende  
 And burne Jedburgh, Hawike, Melrose, and Läder,  
 Codyngthm, Donglasse, & the toune of Dombarre.

Then send an hoste of footemen in  
 At Lammesse next, through all Lawdendale  
 And Lammermore woddes, and mossis ouer rin  
 And eke therwith the Stowe of weddale  
 Melrose lande, Etrike forest, and Tiuidale,  
 Liddisdale, Ewisdale, and the Ryngwodfeld  
 To the Crike Crosse, that riden is full seld.

The wardens then of bothe the marches two  
 To bee their staile, and eke their castles strong  
 Then to reskeue from enemies where euer thei go  
 With fleyng stailes, to folowe theim ay emong  
 Lesse nor then foees theim suppresses and fong  
 And euery night to releue to the hoste  
 And lodge together all upon a coste.

And also then at the next Mighelmesse  
 The West Warden to Domfrise ride he maie  
 Foure and twenty miles from Carelil as I gesse  
 And then passe forthward, through Galowaie  
 To Carrike after, into good araie  
 And then from thence, to the towne of Aire  
 In Kile that countree, plentifull and faire.

Nexte then from Aire, unto Glasgow go  
 A goodly citee and uniuersitee  
 Where plentifull is the countree also  
 Replenished well with all commoditee  
 There maie the Warden of the East Marche bee  
 And mete the other twaine as I wene  
 Within ten daies, or at the moste fiftene.

The third armie from Barwike passe it shall  
 Through Dumbarre, Edenburgh, and Lithko  
 And then to Sterlyng, with their power all  
 And nexte from that unto Glasgo  
 Standyng upon Clide, and where also  
 Of corne and cattell is aboundaunce  
 Your armie to vitail at all suffisaunce.

Thus these three armies at Glasgo shall mete  
Well araid in their armoure clene  
Whiche homward frō thēce, thei shall returne cōplete  
Foure & twenty miles to Lamarke so shene  
To Pebles on Twede, is sixtene miles I wene  
To Soltray as much, then xx miles with spede  
From thence returne, thei shall to Wark on twede.

Within a moneth, this lande maie be destroyed  
All a south furth if wardens will assente  
So that our enemies shalbe sore annoied  
And wasted bee, and eke foreuer shente  
If Wardens thus woorke, after myne intende  
Thei maie well quenche the cruell enmittee  
This daie by southe all the Scotishe see.

Now of this matter, I haue said myne intende  
Like as I could espie and diligently inquire  
Whiche if it maie your highnesse well contente  
It is the thyng that I hertely desire  
And of your grace no more I dooe require  
But that your grace, will take in good parte  
Not onely my paines, but also my true harte.

192. FAMILIES OF LYLE (DUCHAL) AND STEWART (ARDGOWAN).—In Note No. 107 I referred to the early connection between the families of Lyle of Duchal and Stewart of Ardgowan. The latter family was founded by Sir John Stewart of Auchingoun, Blackhall, and Ardgowan, natural son of King Robert III., who with his brother Sir James Stewart of Kilbryde was probably born about 1350-1360 (Sir James was old enough in 1388 to 'deforce' the Sheriff of Lanark in respect of the castle ward of Kilbryde 'super quo consulendus est Rex' as is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls). Of Sir John's successors Mr. George Crawford wrote thus in 1710: 'From which Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan above mentioned did John Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall lineally descend, who obtained from King James IV., anno 1508, a confirmation of King Robert's charter made to his ancestor of the lands above mentioned.' Neither Semple in the edition of 1782, nor Robertson in that of 1818 refer to the intermediate links. But an attempt was made, about fifty years ago, to ascertain the early descents more precisely, and the result was embodied in a pedigree which is referred to in Appendix A. of Mr. George Williamson's *Old Greenock*. In this pedigree Sir John Stewart (No. I.) is made to be succeeded by a son John (No. II.), who is identified as the 'Johannes Seneschallus Miles' present in the council at Holyrood on the 30th December 1424, at the hearing of a cause between the Abbot of Paisley and Goldfridius de Nisbet, regarding the lands of Auchinche or Auchinchos; and also as the 'John Stewart of Blackhall' who *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter (by his second marriage) of Robert, 1st Lord Lyle. John (No. II.) is made to have been succeeded by a son James (No. III.), who is identified as the 'James Stewart of Auchingoun' to whom a charter of certain lands, etc., in Arran was granted by King James III. on the 19th December 1472; and as the 'James Stewart of Blackhall' who *m.* Margaret, eldest daughter (by his second wife Lady Elizabeth Douglas) of Robert, 2d Lord Lyle. This James No. III. is made to have been succeeded by a son John (No. IV.), who with Marion (? Janet) Mure his



wife was infest in Ardgowan on the 17th May 1494, and who obtained the charter of confirmation in 1508 mentioned by Crawford.

I find nothing to connect the Johannes Seneschallus Miles of 1424 with Renfrewshire in general or the Blackhall Stewarts in particular. The land in dispute was, it is true, situated in Renfrewshire, but the other councillors present on the occasion (Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, Thomas Stewart his son, Sir Robert Lauder, Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, and Alexander Livingstone of Calenter) were not Renfrewshire men. If the entry is to be taken as referring to a Blackhall Stewart, then it is probable that Sir John Stewart the original grantee was the councillor recorded as present, as we know he was alive till 1429.

The person who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of the 1st Lord Lyle, could not have been the 'Miles' who sat in council in 1424. Sir Robert Lyle of Duchal was created Lord Lyle in 1446 and was twice married; (first) to Margaret, daughter of Andrew, 2d Lord Gray, and (secondly) to Margaret Wallace, by whom he had a son, his successor, and this daughter Elizabeth. Lord Gray, in a charter of 1445, refers to 'Robert Lyle, Lord of Duchal, my son,' an expression he would not have used if his daughter were then dead and Lord Lyle married again. Therefore we may infer that Lord Lyle's second marriage took place after 1445, and that Elizabeth Lyle could not have been married before 1460-70, a date which precludes the idea of her husband having sat in council in 1424.

Again, the person who married Margaret, daughter of the 2d Lord Lyle, could not have been father of the John Stewart who was infest in Ardgowan in 1494. This is proved by the Angus pedigree. Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus (Bell the Cat), was nine years of age in 1462 when his father died, and married (according to Godscroft) on the 4th March 1468. Elizabeth, his second daughter, could not have been born before 1470, nor married to Lord Lyle before 1485-90 (Godscroft gives 1491 and 1495 as the dates of the marriages of her elder and younger sisters). We may therefore conclude that Margaret Lyle could not have been married to James Stewart of Blackhall before 1500. This is supported by the curious fact stated in Douglas's *Peerage* (ii. 164), that Margaret Lyle had a charter of Inchinnan on the 15th April 1494, from Mathew Stewart, son and heir-apparent of John, Earl of Lennox; for I apprehend that if she had been married at the date of that charter, her husband's name would have been mentioned in it.<sup>1</sup> It follows that James Stewart of Blackhall, who married Margaret Lyle, could not have been the father, but may have been the brother, of the John Stewart who was infest in Ardgowan in 1494.

The hypothesis that James Stewart of Blackhall was a brother of John Stewart of Ardgowan is to some extent supported by finding that the 'Keeper of the King's ships' in 1515 was James Stewart, 'brother germaine to the Laird of Ardgowan.' (See *Book of Dumbarton*, i. 137.)

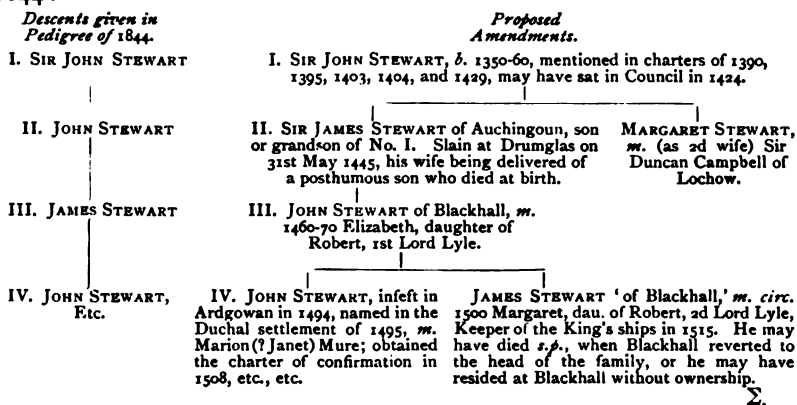
It may be objected that Robert, 2d Lord Lyle, in the Duchal settlement of 1495, calls to the succession 'Peter Houstoun and the heirs betwixt him and Margaret Lyle,' his second daughter, and that therefore Lord Lyle himself must have been married at an earlier date than I have assigned. I suspect, however, that nothing more than a betrothal or contract of marriage passed between Peter Houstoun and Margaret Lyle,

<sup>1</sup> This charter was confirmed at Glasgow, 16th May 1494. It purports to grant Inchinnan 'pro benemeritis ejus, dictae Margaretae et assignatis ejus, videlicet dicto Roberto Domino Lile et heredibus ejus quibuscunque.'

and that the marriage never actually took place. Peter Houstoun's wife, and the mother of his son and successor, was Helen Schaw of the Sauchie family.

The charter of the 6th May 1495 which confirmed Lord Lyle's settlement was granted in favour of the entailer's eldest and three younger sons, and of 'John Stewart of Ardgowan,' with remainder to the Houstouns, Galbraiths, etc. This John Stewart of Ardgowan, if my hypothesis be correct, was sister's son of the entailer, and takes precedence of the entailer's daughters and their issue. He was also in all probability grandson of the man who (as the *Asloan Chronicle* tells us) was slain at Drumglas in 1445 by the father and uncle of the entailer.<sup>1</sup> It is, therefore, safe to say that this Duchal settlement of 1495 presents some points of difficulty and interest.

It is possible that a careful examination of the charters, etc., to which I have referred, may lead to some better solution of the matter. In the meantime, as likely to aid in clearing up some of these difficulties, I venture to suggest the following amendments to the pedigree drawn up in 1844:—



Σ.

193. ALTAR OF ST. NINIAN AT BRUGES.—The lord<sup>e</sup> of Consale decrette<sup>t</sup> t deliūis p<sup>r</sup> James makkisone Williā todrik t Johne hoppare Sall content and pay to Maist James Wawane chapellane of Sanct Ninianis altare off bruges in fland<sup>r</sup>e p Soumez vnd<sup>r</sup> writtin that Is to say pe said Johne makisone for his schip of five last xxiiij s grete vsuale money of flādr<sup>e</sup> the said Williā todrik for his schip of five last xxij s grete of pe samy money t pe said Johne hoppare of a schip les pan five last x s grete of pe money forsaid of pe dewiteis t pssit<sup>e</sup> aucht t wont to pe said all t chapellai of p last rais maid at pasche i pe pte of fland<sup>r</sup>e t zeland as was sufficiētly pressit before pe lord<sup>e</sup> And ordinis pat lrez be writtin to distrēze pe said<sup>e</sup> psonis p land<sup>e</sup> t gud<sup>e</sup> for pe said pund<sup>e</sup> gret<sup>e</sup> or pe avale pof as It now gais And pe said<sup>e</sup> psons wer sūmond to pis actioñ oft tȳmes callit t no<sup>t</sup> comperit. 7 July 1494.—*Act. Dom. Con.*

<sup>1</sup> Sir James Balfour's version of the Drumglas affair is as follows: 'About the same time (1445) Robert Boyde of Doughal treacherously killed James Steuarte of Achminto, near Kirkepatrick, and took his wife prisoner to Dunbrittane Castle, quher shoe was brought to bed of a dead chylde and within two dayes herselue also deyes.' The *Asloan Chronicle*, it will be remembered, styles the murdered man Sir James Stewart of Auchingawne.

194. SCULPTURED STONES AT CULROSS (Vol. iii. p. 151).—May not the arms on No. 4, three mullets in fesse between as many trefoils, be those of Grossett. I find in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Vol. ii. Appendix, p. 266, the arms of Walter Grossett of Logie (near Dunfermline), Collector of Customs at Alloa, given as 'Azure three stars or mullets disposed fesseways argent, and in base of the stars as many bezants.'

In Burke's *General Armory* another Coat is given for Grosset: Argent nine trefoils in Cross Vert.

The Stone No. 4 has both stars and trefoils, and may be for Grossett.

R. C. WALKER, F.S.A. Scot.

I am inclined to think that the arms on No. 7 are not those of Erskine, but are for Cunninghame, and that the charge is intended for a Shakefork. The part of the initial left seems to resemble a 'C' rather than an 'E.'

James Conynghame is mentioned as a proprietor in Culross in a Charter by Alexander, Commendator of Culross in 1587. The date on the stone is 1597. It is possible that the stone may have been erected in memory of James Conynghame.

R. C. W.

#### 195. EXTRACTS FROM CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.

1647, 7 Feb.—James Baid accused of night drinking denyed bot be reason of sundrie presumptions though not proven to inact himself as followeth

That if ever he be found drinking in a Taverne or eall house after ten at night to pay toties quoties ten <sup>lb</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup> Drysdal accused for selling to the forsd person and some Dutchmen denyed & is hten<sup>t</sup> lykewyse to be enacted that if ever he or any of his house be fund selling wine to any except sick persons after ten hours at even to pay toties quoties ten <sup>lb</sup>.

1647, 4 July.—Peter Prymrois and Hendrie Cowey ordained to remove the Highland people out of ther bounds befor the next Saboth under the pain of the highest censure the session shall think miet to enioyne them.

1647, 29 Aug.—Peter Prymrois & Hendrie Cowey delated for lodging & receaving strangers within ther houses to be warned against next day (N. B. the confessed & promised to remove 'the Highlandmen.')

1647, 27 Sep.—To remember the bridg of Cramond and some things to be collected for

1647, 10 Oct.—Delated Hendrie Wannane [elsewhere Vannan] not haveing his [salt] pane drawn in due tyme to be warned.

1647, 21 Dec.—The minister desyred the Elders to tak notice of the people one Zuile day [on Christmas Day] that they goe about ther ordinarie callings & if any be found supstatiuously set for the keeping of that day to delat them accordingly.

1647, 24 Dec.—George Anderson cited accused of prophanation of the Saboth by playing and running up & doune the toune in tyme of divine service confessed & promised never to doe the lyke hierafter bot because of his ignorance not knowing what Commandment he has broken was enacted

That if should not get the commandments betwixt & this day twentie dayes he should be brought bak & scurged publickly.

1648, 7 Jan.—Margrit Strik cited of night drinking with sojourns denied. proven by hir neighbours shee is ordered to stand at the cross on the marquet day betwixt ten & twelve hours with a paper hat on hir head and her filthie falt wreatten theron & thereafter to be scourged by the hangman.

[N. B. Elsewhere (4 June 1648) after the paper hat is added ' & the branks in ther mouth & thereafter stand bearfooted at the Kirk doore betwixt the second & third bell.' The 'stocks' mentioned 18 June 1648.]

1648, 1 Oct.—That those who had miscaried with this deboshed crewe from Stirling should be delated against the next day & censured accordingly.

1648, 8 Oct.—Delated W<sup>m</sup> Hallyday John Robertson & Alex<sup>r</sup> Eizat for ther miscariag in tyme of our great trubles going through the toune in the night after ten hours crying & slaying the people.

1648, 15 Oct.—Thes of toune & land to give in the losses they hav by thes Malignants from Stirling against the next day & to be presented to the comittie of Estats.

1648, 1 Dec.—Marg<sup>t</sup> Donaldson entered the black stool to sit in sack-cloth at the presbyteries direction.

1648, 12 Dec.—The sojourns within toune & land ais to be brought in & mak ther confession for the unlawful engagment

Thos of the toune to wit

(14 names).

Thos of the land to wit

(10 names).

1648, 20 Dec.—The wqill day befor the congregation the heritors, counsellors & others who had hand or did any way contribut to the out putting of sojourns in the leat unlawful engagment did publicly befor the congregation mak ther confession by standing upe in ther seats.

Thereafter the act being red debarring & discharging all who had correspondence w<sup>t</sup> the enemie & war onder the conduct of Leutiel & Georg Monroe from the renewing of the covenant

The people in presence of the dreadful God standing one ther feete did solemnly renewe the covenant with ther hands lifted up to the most high.

1649, 13 March.—Ordains that a seat be build befor James Blaws seat for the midwyfs & that they discharged the goodwyfe of Grange for seat.

1649, 18 March.—This day M<sup>r</sup>. John Gemestone & John Kemney with James Hutton & Archibald Tealy<sup>r</sup> who war sojourns in the unlawful engagment having satisfied before the congregation as the rest of that number did & did renew the covenant and subscribe the same.

1649, 22 April.—It was also thought met becaus of the great abuse at penie brydels of gathering in numbers of people especially work people from their master's service that therfor the persons to be maryed should consign befor the Session 20<sup>lb</sup>, if they kept within bounds and Limits by act publictly intimat in that caice to receive ther 20<sup>lb</sup> bak, if not to be employed & disposed upon by the Session at pios uses.

1649, 6 May.—This day the act aganst thos who resort to supstious walls was publictly intimat and ordiened to be registrat as follows. The presbeterie hearing yt ther are sume resorting to supstitious wells for obtiening helth to sick and distracted persons as also that ther are some that sends them and gives advices to goe that way, for preventing wherof in all tymes cuming the presbyterie ordeienes that whosoever shall be found guiltie of

the premiss that they mak ther publick repentance in sack cloth befor the congregaōne and ordained this Act to be intimat in all the Kirks of the presbyterie ; sic subscribd, Mr. Gerie Smith, Clerk to the Presbyterie.

1649, 13 May.—Delated by the Searchers Bessie Crame pulling lieks in hir yaird in tyme of divine service, to be warned against the next day.

1649, 18 Nov.—Elspit Schioche for railing on the searchers cited and most sharply reprov'd apoynted to stand in jouns w<sup>t</sup> the branks in hir mouth & thereafter to make public repentance.

1650, 24 April.—The minister shew to the session the prophane course and unchristian cariages of some young men at the brydel in Thomas Eizats house drinking the whole night & the risen so drunk that they spewed it againe and that they drank King Charles helth in a beare glass & chopin bikar & in within the lume w<sup>t</sup> suit amongst the drink & pieces of tobaco pyps & broken candel in ther drink and then they drank til they behoued all be washen over hands & feat & that they sat doune in the floir in a circl where they drank a chopin bikar full every on of them of wine & were all knighted after the order of the garter by that prophane man James Broune.

*Eodem die*,—Delated Robert Cousing in Kincard who went to the man of Kilbuck Drummond for ane John Aitkine in Torriburne for seeking helth to his wife whom he allaidged was witched.

1650, 27 April.—The quilk day John Aitkene being convenied before the session & examind for his allaiged consulting w<sup>t</sup> witches anent his wyfes sickness he confessit as followes. That he hearing a comon report that James Young being sick was healed again by the help of Robert Cousin in Kincardin : went & asket James Young his wyf concerning this : That she bad him go to Kincardin to Rob<sup>t</sup> Cousing & his daug<sup>r</sup> : that he went to them & that the s<sup>d</sup> Roberts wyff s<sup>d</sup> to him : that hir goodman brought to him from the wyffs son of Kilbuk a yellow gowan which healded hir father : And that the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Cousing agreit w<sup>t</sup> him to goe to the s<sup>d</sup> wyff of Kilbuk hir sonne to get helth to his wyff ; that he gaive his wyffs much with him that he returned w<sup>t</sup> this answeare : That his wyff had gotten wrong by thes whom he suspected : That she w<sup>ld</sup> be dead befor shee went home. That hir pictur wes burnt : that he brought w<sup>t</sup> him three pieces of Rantries [Rowan trees] & baid him lay thes onder his door threshold & keep on of them upon himself w<sup>t</sup> seven pickles of whyt because some wes set for his lyf. That he brought w<sup>t</sup> ane orang colourd harb wquill he did keep w<sup>t</sup> himself becaus his wyf was dead befor he cam w<sup>t</sup> it.

1650, 14 May.—This day John Aitken in presence of Robert Cousing did affirme that he hearing report of him that James Young was healded by a yellow gowen which he brought tie him from the wyffe of Kilbuk & that he tok James Youngs wyff much w<sup>t</sup> him that he came to James Youngs hous & told him his errand James Young answered that about bear sye tyme bygane four years Robert Cousing brought him a yellow gowen ten myles beyong Dumblane from W<sup>m</sup> Drummond the wyffs sone of Kilbuk & caused him goe to a south runing water & put in his web & wash himself three times all over in the water and goe three tymes withersomes about & say all the evel that is on him be on the gowen. John Aitken offerred him a furlot of corne & twentie shillings of silver which he was content w<sup>t</sup> & that he went away on

Saturday on the morning & returned on Sunday & brought him the rantrees the pickles of whyt & the orang coloured saw (? salve) & bed him keep a piec of the rantree on him & put a piec onder his door threshold for they wer so far for his lyf also and the man told him his wyf wold be dead or he cam hom againe bot if she wer alive, brüt (?) that saw on her bak forganst hir heart it wold take the heat out of it.

James Maine declared the samen.

At length the s<sup>d</sup> Rob Cousin confesses all the premiss verbatim as is wreatten: removed he is apoynted to mak his repentance in sack cloth according to the ordinance of the presbyterie.

196. SCOTSMEN NATURALISED IN ENGLAND, No. 165.—There are numerous instances of the tendency, by no means modern, of Scotsmen to settle down south of the Tweed. I find Douglasses residing in *Northamptonshire* and *Rutland Wells* early in the 16th century. But during the progress of the *Signet Index*, which I am now issuing in the *Index Library*, I have been especially struck with the frequency with which grants of denization were made to Scotsmen immediately after the accession of King James. This of course might have been expected, but your genealogical readers may be glad to know where to find these records. The entries will easily be recognised by addition of the word 'denization.' I may add that the *Signet Index* will be printed to the end of the reign of James I.

W. P. W. PHILLEMORE.

197. PECULIAR USE OF SURNAMES.—The following newspaper cuttings are worth a place in *Northern Notes & Queries*:—

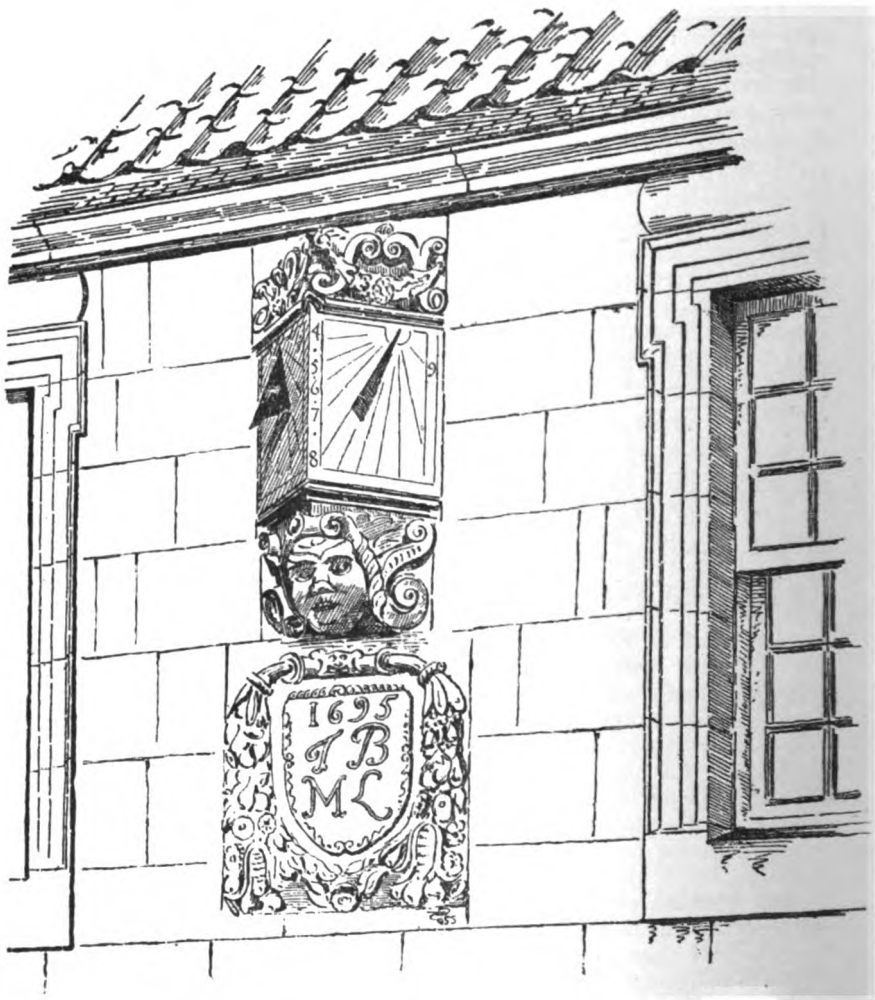
The *Saturday Review* alleges that on the East Coast of Scotland, at least in Fife and Kincardine, the fishers very frequently call themselves by their wives' surnames, and that the custom of calling the children of married women by the mother's maiden name survives in some Scottish villages.'

Mr. Mark N. Robson, coast missionary, writing from Musselburgh to the *Christian Leader*, says: In reply to your paragraph anent fisherfolk and their names, allow me to say that among the fisherfolk in Fisherrow here the custom prevails of the husband using the wife's surname. I have one example before me, Walter Brown; but then there are other Walter Browns, so this particular Walter calls himself Walter Brown Bonthorn, the latter being his wife's maiden name. It is quite a common custom among my people here, as it prevents confusion. To a more limited extent does the custom of calling children after their mother's surname prevail. But I know at least one girl who bears her *grandmother's* surname. Perhaps you will allow me to point out that the custom of marrying only among themselves is slowly dying out. During the last two or three years I have known several young fellows marry "outsiders" without being in danger of ostracism. But the palmy days of the fisherfolk on our part of the East Coast seem over.'

A. E. H. C. H.

198. OLD SUN-DIAL AT ALLOA.—In 1680 extensive repairs, almost amounting to a rebuilding of the old kirk and steeple at Alloa, were carried out by order of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Diocesan. 'Sworn-craftsmen' reported on the condition of the building, and undertook the work that was needed. 'A note of the materials which will be needful for

repairing the kirk of Alloa as to the stonework, conform to the meassons report,' is signed 'J. Buchanan, Tobias Baak.' The last of these masons was a man of some importance, and was enabled to build a handsome house facing the kirkyard, in the front of which is set the dial of which a sketch is given. The house now forms part of the pottery of Messrs. W. & J. A. Bailey, but the front has not been interfered with except that



the lower portion of the front door has been built up, and the upper part converted into a window. The style of the house speaks well for Tobias Baak's taste, and the workmanship for his skill in his craft. Architects who have seen it have thought it worthy of being carefully sketched, and we hope it may long be spared as an excellent specimen of a town residence of the seventeenth century.

Ed.

199. VERSES ON A SUN-DIAL (*See* No. 167).—Sir Herbert Maxwell, in quoting the interesting lines on a sun-dial at Whithorn, asks, ‘What are “Orcades” and “Edub”?’ The former word from the context I should read ‘Oreades,’ *i.e.* Mountain Nymphs. The name is, I think, of frequent occurrence among the older poets. It occurs in the fourth *Buik of the Eneados*, by Gavin Douglas, Small’s Edition, vol. ii. p. 185:—

‘And on the hillis hie toppis but les  
Sat murnyng nympis hait’ (called) ‘Oreades.’

‘Mote’ is a hill; and in this sense the passage may be rendered:—  
‘The mountain nymphs called Oreades, that haunt Mearock or Merrick Hill’; and this rendering is strengthened by the next line, where ‘Satyres’ are contrasted with the ‘Nymphs’:—

‘And Satyres tripping aye from Hill to Hill,  
Admiring Phœbus cours, and Phœbe’s lote:’

that is, admiring the course of the sun-god Phœbus, in marking the hours of the day, and the lot of the moon-goddess Phœbe in registering the months. ‘Edub’ is a more difficult word, and I am inclined to think an error has been made in the spelling, either by the original sculptor of the inscription, or unwittingly by the transcriber, if the inscription is much worn. May the word not be ‘Eolus,’ the god of the winds? If the ‘o’ and ‘l’ were written or sculptured close together, they would look like the letter ‘d’. As to the final letter ‘b’ which terminates the word as given by Sir Herbert, and which I have supposed to be an ‘s,’ that letter was often written in the seventeenth century something like a ‘b,’ and might by the sculptor have been mistaken for it. With this supposition, the adjective ‘cauld’ would agree. But another suggestion occurs to me as more probable than the above. Might the word not be ‘Eons’ for Lucifer, the morning star, which might well be associated with the sun and moon. The author above quoted also gives an instance of the use of this word:—

‘Out of the sey Eons alift his heid.’  
*The Prologue to the Palace of Honour*, Vol. i. p. 2.

The second and fourth letters of this word, if printed in capitals, might, if indistinct, be readily mistaken for ‘D’ and ‘B’ respectively. With this word, meaning the morning star as seen in the night-time, or from his beams giving no warmth, and having no influence on the dial, the adjective ‘cauld’ would well agree. Dante likens Lucifer to a giant with wings which when he flapped—

‘Cocytus to its depths was frozen.’—*Hell*, xxxiv.

The comma behind the word ‘Arladge’ should, I think, be omitted, and a period placed behind the next word. The line would then read—

‘Be Arladge voice. At Keyloche they me fand.’

Is there a Key Loch or Kyle Loch in the neighbourhood that could have supplied the stone-work of the dial? Probably an examination of the stone would give a clue to its quarry.

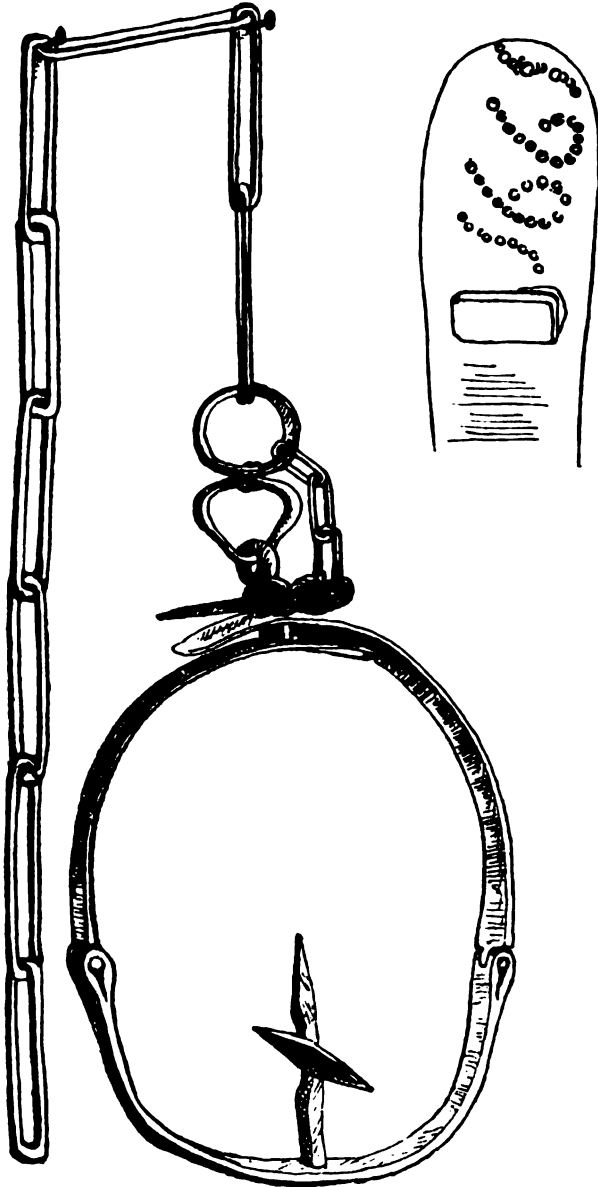
A collection of hitherto unrecorded dial-stone inscriptions would be interesting and valuable, and I would commend the subject to your correspondents.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.



200. THE BRANKS.—Most readers of *N. N. & Q.* have doubtless noticed the frequent mention made in Kirk-session records of the branks, a favourite instrument of punishment in the days when Church discipline was a reality. A good specimen is possessed by the Society of Archæology at Alloa, and a drawing of it will not, we think, be without interest. ED.



BRANKS, AND DATE STAMPED ON THEM.

201. DOMINIE COLME.—The following letters and extracts from his accounts may prove interesting. They were found amongst some memoranda and accounts written by Mr. Archibald Colme, who, after being tutor to the young Lord Elibank, was schoolmaster at Aytoun.

J. Y. C.

Troubles—

*Letter to his Father.*

‘Dear Father,—You are falsely informed by some persons. I shall answer one by one: That I never pray myself in private nor read the Word of God. Though it were said I am an Atheist (void of all religion), yet hardly can anybody be assured of it unless they were privy to the secret retirements of my life and behaviour, which I think none is but God. That I never [—?] to the children is a most egregious untruth, for I do it every day, and have taught them also to say their prayers. Indeed I say not the prayers in the family, for it was never required of me, and it were as unseemly to offer it undesired as it were unchristian to refuse it if my Lady required it.

‘That I sow division amongst the tutors and complain of my Lady’s guidance were as foolish and imprudent in me as it were base and ungrateful, for that were the way to ruin myself and those hopes I have built on the Lieutenant’s<sup>1</sup> kindness. I never intrude into the company of persons of quality when it is not necessary for me to be there in attendance on my Lord. I never debase myself by converse with servants or tradesmen—the one is as far below my spirit as the other is above my desires. Nor was I ever in an alehouse but one, and that not given to the rascality but the best of Dumfermline, and I hardly think you believe I should be guilty of so mean and beggarly a carriage when you know I was always of an aspiring nature and rather inclined to the other extreme. That I sit in the Ladies’ beds, go to their rooms, talk with them, are but idle stories, false lies, and not worth the while thinking of. Fencing I used as a divertisement, and that only with Sir Will Hope, who both gave me one of his books which he had published concerning that art, and also was teaching me to practice it when he is here; lastly, that I am an abominable swearer is a mighty lie, a crime I was never guilty of, and a crime I’m confident God will never lay to my charge.

‘Upon the whole I solemnly declare before Almighty God, as I shall answer at the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, I am free, innocent of the foresaid crimes, miscarriages, and misbehaviour imputed to me, and I challenge any person whosoever to prove me guilty, which if they can do, denounce me for thy son as I shall be ashamed to acknowledge such a father.

‘And now dear father, for so I yet presume to call you after this short, true, and complete vindication of my innocence from the aspersions cast upon me, I shall give you a plain account of what I believe is the ground and occasion of all this. After that the Bishop of Ross’ daughter came over to Pittencrieff (for before that time we lived in peace and good agree-

<sup>1</sup> The Lieutenant: in 1685 George Murray of His Majesty’s Guards was proprietor of Pittencrieff estate.—Henderson’s *Annals of Dunfermline.*

ment amongst the bairns, to my Lady's great satisfaction) she began more narrowly to look to her brother, his usage in the family and the other two lad's carriage towards him, and as it might needs be where many bairns are, there are sometimes discords and little tifts among them, so when any such arose between her brother and the other two she always blamed me as that I encouraged and allowed them in it, though he might be in the wrong as far as them, and because my Lord and George Murray who lie in my Lady's chamber sometimes lay too long in the morning, and went not to the school till nine o'clock, which is none of my fault, for I cannot go in and raise them where the Lieutenant and the Lady lie, as also for that same reason I cannot make them say their prayers at night, as not being in the room when they go to bed when the Lady is at home, though I never omitted to do it to John Young, who lies with myself in another room : it happened after that John Young went to the school in the morning alone, I being obliged to wait till the other two were ready, whereupon his sister being dissatisfied wrote to her mother that I took no care of him and forbad him to obey me. One day when I was desiring them to come to their book she forbad my Lord to obey his dirty dominie, and contrived still to weaken my authority over the bairns with such expressions, whereupon " Good Mrs. Elizabeth, though your father was a bishop he was once a dominie, and therefore such language ill-becomes a bishop's daughter." This she wrote to her mother and, I believe, all the other tales mentioned in your letter, being wholly lies forged of her own invention, and which she denied before her mother and Mrs. Finlay when I questioned her about them. Indeed, her mother, who came here solely to see the bairn, abused me exceedingly, but with more passion than reason, and less justice than reproach, and being already prepossessed by her daughter's information, believed everything that was whispered to my disadvantage. She said to me she would acquaint Sir Patrick<sup>1</sup> and his Lady with my miscarriages towards her son, and make both them and all persons she could mine enemies on that account. I replied I thought Sir Patrick and his Lady, and whoever else knew me, knew also my ingenuity, that I was most careful about the education of children, and made it my study and labour to oblige all and offend none, and I doubted she might have difficulty in persuading them to believe such hard things of me. So she departed, and it seems is as good as her word, and has told those false and egregious untruths to that person who has acquainted you with them. But, however, I hope she shall gain little by them, for both the Lieutenant and his Lady are highly offended at her for abusing me in such a sort, and the minister of Kinnigher<sup>2</sup> her brother-in-law, to whom I related the whole story, is also much displeased and vexed as I am myself, so that I do not despair of losing the Lieutenant and his Lady's kindness of which I have renewed tokens every day, and whom I shall strive to please and serve to the uttermost of my power. I beseech you take no thought and be not grieved that such calumnies are cast upon me ; my hopes of promotion are not lost nor is my reputation ruined, as you in your fatherly care of my welfare fear.

'This is indeed the plain and true account of the whole matter, and let any impartial man judge if I can be justly blamed for my behaviour in it.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Patrick Murray was Provost of Dunfermline a year or two after 1687. See Henderson's *Annals*.

<sup>2</sup> Kinnigher may be Kilconquhar, in east of Fife.

I have shown your letter to Mr. Gib, whom I also have shown this vindication, which I could not read without tears, not that I was conscious to myself of any guilt charged upon me in it, but grieved to think what sorrow and trouble it would create in the heart of so kind a father, who might, perhaps, too easily believe that to be true which your true concern in my welfare would wish false, and I desire you, if so be you have found me guiltless and innocent of such abominable crimes, to believe that by God's grace I shall still continue, and shall never never give occasion of scandal to God and my religion, of grief to you and my mother, or shame and dishonour to my own name and reputation, but shall labour ever to show myself thankful for that view you are pleased to take of your unworthy son,

A. COLME.'

Again in Ayton.

*Letter to a Friend.*

'AYTONE, Decbr. 20, 1689.

'To J. G . . . ,

'Dear Friend,—I have despatched this mute messenger as Noah's raven, to range for I know not whom; and as I need not wonder if it wander long before arrived at its right port; so neither you if, instead of a cabinet of jewels of splendid rhetorick, you meet but with the box of dry bones, all besmeared with the mud of nonsense, the difficulties of the tedious way may sufficiently apologize, though the already dumb be now also become doited and donnerd; to draw the curtain wold rather nauseate your perceiving with than illustrate my meaning. I had almost fixt a belt for asserting the freedom of thinking (as some do for acting) myself to have been so farr ingratiated into your favoure, that neither distance of place nor duratione of time could cool our friendship which yet is sacred on my part, had not the unlucky fate of this acting age, even so farr prevailed with you also, that you have, Proteas-like, so farr metamorphosed our former frequent intercourse into a profound dead silence, stopping correspondence of this kind, the Vena Porta of Amity, even so closely that all my fond fixed beliefs of your real friendship have evanished into fancied chimeras of seeming affection, and having thus altered your nature, reason suggests that neither your name remains the same since you always abhorred nonconformity, so that by this time you are assumed into the fraternity, and have shared of the arts of Masters of Arts (you have commenced Master of Arts). However, I indulge my hopes with confidence that if the endorsement sound not large, your charity will extend to the supplying of my ignorance both of your residence and occupation. If you tender my humble thanks to your father ye will bear the greater weight, and since you live among those who spend their time in hearing and rolling news it wold be no lesse grateful to my palate, though a nestick recluse, to taste of those delicacies that came last off the presse, and that you may not pretend excuses to let this raven of mine return a dove with an olive leaf, then be pleased to send them down to Jas. Rippoeth, Stabler in the Canongatehead, or could you but prevail with yourself to turn a twopence, the post is the surest and safest way to convey your commands to, Sir, your humble Servt.,

A. COLME.'

## EXTRACTS FROM 'EXPENDITURE OF DOMINIE COLME.'

1687.

(a) *Leaving Home.*

- Feb. 8. I tooke leave of Aytone and came to Spott.  
 „ 16. I came from Spott to Edinburgh and remained there twenty-five days upon mine own charges.  
 For my dyet 25 days lib. 15 : 00 : 00.  
 March 9. I came to Pittencrieff<sup>1</sup> being Wensday having depursed for a bible to my Lord six shillings and for a child's guide a sixpence.  
 „ 18. My Lord Elibank<sup>2</sup> entred to the schoole of Dumfermling his quarter was paid, . . . . . £8 14 00  
 Item for a grammar, . . . . . 00 14 00  
 Item for a Rudiments, . . . . . 00 07 00  
 I bought for the bairne a quair of paper five shilling and two dosen of penns a groat.

(b) *Life at Pittencrieff.*

- |          |                                                                                                           |                        |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| July 20. | For pens, . . . . .                                                                                       | 00 02 00               |
|          | For copperas and galle to be ink, . . . . .                                                               | 00 03 00               |
|          | For a quair of paper, . . . . .                                                                           | 00 05 00               |
|          | For three Catechisms to George Charles and Jo. Young, . . . . .                                           | 00 01 06               |
| Sept.    | Received from y <sup>e</sup> Lady pay <sup>t</sup> of the above mentioned amount being . . . . .          | lib. s. d.<br>08 16 00 |
| May      | Rec <sup>d</sup> from M <sup>r</sup> Pat. Murray my Lo/ uncle two ducat couns to keep my purse, . . . . . | 07 00 00               |
| June 1.  | Given to my Lord then, . . . . .                                                                          | 00 07 00               |
|          | Item to Mrs. Finlay a pair of gloves by my Lo/ order, . . . . .                                           | 01 08 00               |
| „ 6.     | For drink money to the wooll, . . . . .                                                                   | 00 07 00               |
|          | Item for birds to my Lo/, . . . . .                                                                       | 00 01 00               |
|          | Item for milk in Loggie, . . . . .                                                                        | 00 07 00               |
|          | Item for a windmilne, . . . . .                                                                           | 00 02 00               |
| „ 20.    | Item at dumferling fair for a pound of figgs & raisins & genge bread to my Lo/ & the bairns, . . . . .    | 00 14 00               |
|          | Item to Jo. Williamson's fair, . . . . .                                                                  | 00 02 00               |
|          | Item to my Lord, . . . . .                                                                                | 00 03 00               |
|          | Item for a jaikdow, . . . . .                                                                             | 00 03 00               |
| July     | Item to my Lo/ when he went to Pitrevie, . . . . .                                                        | 00 04 00               |
| „ 5.     | Item to the gardiner of Pitrevie, . . . . .                                                               | 00 14 00               |
| „ 20.    | Item to the barns to their fair for berries & raisins, . . . . .                                          | 00 12 00               |
| „ 23.    | Item to a boy in Aberdour that brought us berries, . . . . .                                              | 00 07 00               |
| Nov. 6.  | for powder and lead to shoot away the craws from the wheat, . . . . .                                     | 00 03 06               |

In 1697 Mr. Archibald Colme was schoolmaster of Aytoun. J. Y. C.

<sup>1</sup> Pittencrieff is a mansion and estate in the immediate vicinity of Dunfermline.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Elibank.—Alexander, 4th Lord, was born 9th March 1677. He was a minor at the time of his father's death.—*The Scottish Nation*, vol. iv. p. 129.

[We have only given extracts from the accounts to avoid tiresome repetitions, such as the weekly contribution of two shillings (Scots) to the kirk broad, or church plate.—ED.]

202. ABER.—In *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, p. 151, it is advanced that Abers are 'usually a little distance up the river where there is a ford.'

Abernethy seems to have been in the mind of the writer; but I do not know what others could be quoted in support of this view. Abertay Sand, the submarine delta of the Tay, seems a striking instance to the contrary.  
W. M. C.

203. EPITAPHS FROM CULROSS (Vol. i. pp. 7-8).—The arms impaled with Callender are evidently those of Henderson. The initials 'J. C.' 'M. H.' are for J. Callender and M. Henderson. What is described as a comb of five teeth are piles. The piles in the arms of Henderson usually issue from the side of the shield, but there has been a great diversity in the manner in which the arms of Henderson have been borne. See Stodart's *Scottish Arms*.  
R. C. W.

204. GAELIC.—Anything corroborating or refuting the following, would be interesting :—

'The Irish tongue was, I may say lately, universal even in many parts of the Lowlands; and I have heard it from several in Edinburgh, that, before the Union, it was the language of the shire of Fife, although that county be separated from the capital only by the Frith of Forth, an arm of the sea, which from thence is but seven miles over; and, as a proof, they told me, after that event (the Union) it became one condition of an indenture, when a youth of either sex was to be bound on the Edinburgh side of the water, that the apprentice should be taught the English tongue.'—*Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London*, Published London, 1882.

Disproof will not be easy; for even if the Fife *documents* of that time be not in Gaelic, this does not establish what the folk-speech may have been (e.g. Skye, 1889). Of one Gaelic speaker in Fife we have record, James IV. to wit, who seems to have understood kingcraft better than some nineteenth century historians. What a king does, others are apt to do.

Certain it is that Fife is not far from Argyll and Perthshire; and its Firths may have kept it comparatively free from Gothic influences, whether of the Anglo-Danish refugees be South Forth, or of Thorfinn's people be North Tay.  
W. M. C.

205. OLD PRESCRIPTIONS FOUND AMONGST THE ABERDEEN KIRK-SESSION RECORDS, 1588 :—

*Guid for Swelling.*

Tak plaister maid of wormewood with fresche butter or hoggis creische insted of butter, and press thame togidder and la the same to the soir.

*Remeid for the Ringworme.*

Tak the frothe of quheit saip and straik on the soir.

*For ane hoillit tuithe.*

Tak alme pepper and ginger and birne thame togidder be they becum lyik wax and put the same in the hoill of the tuithe.

*For Cauld.*

Tak garleik and het milk and seith thame togidder and drink it in the marnynge twa or thre dayes. G.

206. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA (166, vol. iii., p. 127).—A circumstantial account of the employment of Spanish soldiers by Maclean of Dowart is given (p. 69) in 'An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan Maclean,' by a Seneachie. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1838.' The writer, however, does not give any authorities, without which it is impossible to form an estimate of the correctness of his narrative.—ED.

## 207. EXTRACTS FROM BURGH ACCOUNTS, DUNFERMLINE.—

|                                                                                                                                                                              |                |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1606.                                                                                                                                                                        | his discharge. |                    |
| In the first debursit be him to Margaret Murray for aill furnished be hir to the players upon the play day . . .                                                             |                | xxxij sh.          |
| Item for tua tarr barrellis and thrie laidis coallis and wagis to the Minstrallis at the Tounis congratulatioun for his Ma <sup>ties</sup> delyverence fra his enemies . . . |                | xlij s. viij d.    |
| Item to John turnbull for mending the Lock of the coilzerais port . . .                                                                                                      |                | vi s.              |
| Item spendit at the ingathering of the burrow Roll . . .                                                                                                                     |                | i s.               |
| Item to John and Harie bullis for taking sundrie the knock and putting togidder againe and dighting the same . . .                                                           |                | vi s. viii d.      |
| Item at command of the baillies to the officaris for acknowledging their extraordinar pains and travellis in their office be ressoun of the plague . . .                     |                | vi lib.            |
| Item at command of the bailies and counsaill to Mr. Johne Walcar, Reidan of the prayeris . . .                                                                               |                | xx lib.            |
| Item to John turnbull for mending the Lock of the East port . . .                                                                                                            |                | vi s. viii d.      |
| Item to Harie bull for mending the wark of the knock, . . .                                                                                                                  |                | x s.               |
| Item mair to the said Harie for his zeiris fie for keeping of the knock . . .                                                                                                |                | x lib.             |
| Item to Michael Ker for mending the knok hous with tiffier . . .                                                                                                             |                | —                  |
| Item to Robert Zoung for candils to the evening prayers in the Kirk the winter quarter . . .                                                                                 |                | xxviii s.          |
| Item to the said Robert Zoung for ane stane weight of Leid to the Toune use . . .                                                                                            |                | xxxiiij s. viii d. |
| Item to the man that came with the missive for the convention . . .                                                                                                          |                | xij s.             |
| Item to John Ker for putting in ane bolt in the durre check of the Laich hous under the Tolbooth . . .                                                                       |                | ij s. viii d.      |
| Item to John Bull for ane key to the durre of the same Laich hous . . .                                                                                                      |                | x s.               |

|                                                                                                                          |                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Item for ten Laid of Sand to the Lyme for pointing the Tolbuith                                                          | . . . . . xiiij s. 4d.     |
| Item to Peter Cram for some sklaittis to the Tolbuith                                                                    | . . . . . vi s. viii d.    |
| Item to Robert Young for rigging stones to the Tolbuith                                                                  | . . . . . xiiij s. viii d. |
| Item for heading the Sweshis                                                                                             | . . . . . x lib.           |
| Item to david Semple for carrying to Edinbur <sup>t</sup> and hame bringing again of the saidis Sweshis                  | . . . . . xx s.            |
| Item to Johne Coilzear Minstrall for warning & playing to the nichtbers to mend the gait under knockhous at the bellrace | . . . . . iiiij s.         |

208. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from vol. iii. p. 100*).—

May 16, 1574.

David Wright & Janet Mitchell.

May 30, 1574.

John Donaldson & Catherine Sym.

Robert Thomson & Margaret Rodden.

William Robertson & Catherine Barclay.

June 13, 1574.

William Pearson & Helen Dennison.

Thomas Rattray & Isabell Small.

John Spens & Bessie Billie.

June 20, 1574.

Robert Anderson & Margaret Meik.

David Paitt & Janet Lowson.

Thomas Lavingston (Livingston) & Margaret Ritchie.

July 18, 1574.

Walter Fyde & Isabell Imrie.

John Christie & Elspeth Martyne.

(*N.B.*—William Fyd, May 8, & William [*sic*] Fyde, July 18, perhaps Note. should have their names Syer.)

July 25, 1574.

David Donaldson & Isabell Wilson.

August 8, 1574.

John Roddom & Isabell Henderson.

August 15, 1574.

Patrick Mitchell & Isabell Henderson.

August 22, 1574.

Andrew Lorne & Catherine Foggo.

<sup>48/</sup> John Christeson & Margaret Ruthven.

John Robertson & Margaret Scott.

Laurence Malar (Mailar) & Elspith Gillespy.

August 31, 1574.

William Tyrie & Helen Tyrie.

Thomas Johnston & Helen Oliphant.



September 5, 1574.

James Cunningham, Master of Glencairn, & Margaret Campbell, Daughter to the Lord of Glenorchy.

Note.  
Glencairn.  
Glenorchy.

(*N.B.*—The Lord of Glenorchy at this time was Sir Colin Campbell. His Lady, Catherine Ruthven, was aunt of William Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie.

James, Master of Glencairn, who was afterwards the seventh Earl of Glencairn, had many children by his Lady, Margaret Campbell. She died before him, and his second wife was Lady Agnes Hay, Daughter of James, Lord Bewlie & Earl of Carlisle.)

September 5, 1574.

John Duncan & Helen Lowdian (Lothian).

Henry Donaldson & Janet Clark.

September 20, 1574.

William Rawnaldson & Catherine Smith.

George Pearie & Margaret Strachan.

October 3, 1574.

Henry Arnot & Helen Law.

John Warlaw (Wardlaw) & Christian Rollock.

October 17, 1574.

Adam Brysson & Janet Eldar.

October 31, 1574.

John Stevenson & Helen Watson.

November 7, 1574.

Duncan Foster & Catherine Balneaves.

November 21, 1574.

Thomas Bowman & Helen Gow.

49 /

December 5, 1574.

James Murray & Liliass Fentoun.

January 9, 1574.

David Donaldson & Emma Hoggeine.

February 13, 1574.

John Forrat & Catherine Broun.

John Ferguson & Christian Kay.

Married in Anno 75 years.

John Sandeson & Elspith Hunter.

James Henry & Violet Nevill.

Note.

(*N.B.*—There is no Date of Month or Day of the Marriage of the four persons mentioned. The last two persons are again mentioned under the next Date.)

May 15, 1575.

John Smith & Margaret Neall.

James Henry & Violet Nevill.

May 22, 1575.

Alexander Furre (viz. Ferrioch) & Isabell Taylor.

June 5, 1575.

Robert Broun & Catherine Wilson.  
Andrew Garvie & Margaret Dyke.  
John Anderson & Christian Minto.  
Alexander Anderson & Catherine Robertson.

June 12, 1575.

William Anderson & Giles Fleming.  
Gilbert Kay & Barbara Lethem.  
John Ramsay & — Balfour (her first name not marked).  
David Car & Christian Faire.

June 19, 1575.

Alexander Adam & Janet Whitson.

July 3, 1575.

James Will & Eupheme Dow.

July 10, 1575.

Mathew Chaip & Christian Lawson.

<sup>50/</sup>

July 15, 1575.

David Anderson & Isabell Maxton.  
George Dickson & Janet Wilson.  
Richard Scott & Helen Galloway.

July 24, 1575.

William Robertson & Agnes Wilson.

July 31, 1575.

William Raid (Reid) & Janet Henderson.

(*N.B.*—A blank space follows, and no more marriages are recorded till August 6, 1576.)

Married in Anno 76.

August 6, 1576.

John Wallace & Margaret Buchan.  
John Broun & Isabell Robertson.

September 18, 1576.

Alexander Macgrigor & Violet Jackson.

October 9, 1576.

Mr. Andrew Young & Giles Dagliesh.

(*N.B.*—In a memorandum at the end of the Register I find as follows:—‘The first of September, Mr. Andrew Young, Minister of Fowlis, & Giles Dagliesh compeared before the Minister & Elders, with consent of the friends, & promised to accomplish the Band of Matrimony, God wiling, & have commanded their Banns to be proclaimed.’)

I apprehend he was a native of Perth. Sir Simon Young, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, & sometime Dean of Christianity in the District of Gowrie, had large Possessions in Perth. He founded an Altar for St. John Baptist in the Parish Church of Perth, & died very aged in the year 1554. He had many near relations of the name of Young in Perth, some of whom were his heirs.

Mr. Alexander Young, at the time of the Reformation, was Prior of the Carmelites or White Friars at Tullilum <sup>51/</sup>. He embraced the Pro-

testant Religion, & was appointed Minister of Tibbermuir. He lived till after the year 1600, & was succeeded at Tibbermuir by Mr. Alexander Balneaves. His son, Mr. John Young, was Minister of Methven, & he had another son named Alexander.

Mr. William Young was many years Minister of Redgorton, & died very aged in the year 1625. He was succeeded at Redgorton by his son-in-law, Mr. John Cruikshanks.)

## QUERIES.

CVII. JAMES, EARL OF GALLOWAY.—In Collins's *Baronetage* (i. 45), under the pedigree of Houghton (now De Hoghton), it is stated that Catherine, third daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, the first Baronet, married 'James Stewart, Lord Galloway.' Sir Richard died 12th November 1630, in the 60th year of his age. This marriage is not mentioned in the Galloway pedigree in Wood's Douglas, nor in any modern Peerage. The only 'James Lord Galloway' who agrees as to time would be the second Earl, who is said to have married, in 1642, Nicola Grierson, and to have died in June 1671. Perhaps some of your contributors will be able to throw light on this statement of Collins, either in corroboration or in correction of it.

Catherine's brother, Sir Gilbert Houghton, the second Baronet, married the eldest coheir of Sir Roger Aston, by Marjory his first wife, second daughter of Andrew Stewart, Master of Ochiltree, and sister of Andrew, the first Lord Castlestewart.

Σ.

CVIII. JOHN ROP was the celebrated chief of the Cherokee Indians when the latter were removed from their home in Georgia to the west of the Mississippi River. When did this removal take place, and who was the John Rop, the Chief? R. P. H.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI STUART, the elder of the well-known brothers. In what year did he die? Is the other brother, Charles Edward Stuart, still living? What is known of their descendants?

R. P. H.

CX. BEVERIDGE OR BELFRAGE.—The derivation usually given of Beveridge is the beavers' edge. Beavers were amongst the English fauna in old days, but we have not heard of them in Scotland, and no places are named from them, while in England we have Beverley, Beverstone, Bevercotes, Bevereye (or islet), and lastly, Beveridge in Dorsetshire. Bishop Beveridge was the grandson of a Leicestershire clergyman, but the name seems to have belonged chiefly to Fife for about 300 years. Belfrage is a common form of it, though there is little apparent similarity. Information and early instances of the name in English as well as Scotch Records are requested.

A. W. C. H.

- CXI. YOUNGER OF HAGGERSTONE.—John Younger, shoemaker, of St. Boswells, in his most interesting 'Autobiography,' states that his great-great-grandfather, John Younger, was one of the Youngers of Haggerstone, co. Northumberland, and clearly infers that this family was not only ancient but distinguished. I should be glad of any information. Younger is, I believe, a common name in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; information on this point would also be acceptable. A. W. C. H.
- CXII. CREIGH.—By family tradition the Creigh family came to Scotland from Germany (? Flanders) on account of religious persecution, and moved on to Carmony, near Belfast, Ireland, and from thence to America. Is anything known of the history of the family in Scotland? J. C.
- CXIII. HENRY FAMILY.—Information is wanted as to the settling of the Henry family in the North of Ireland, and the date at which two brothers of the name went to Dublin, where they became architects and builders. The Post Office, Dublin, is said to have been designed and built by them. H.
- CXIV. URQUHART. DOUGLAS.—Can any of your readers throw any light on the pedigree of Thomas Urquhart, who was born c. 1710, married, in 1732, at Clackriach, near Old Deer, Isabella, daughter of William Forbes, last Laird of Blackton, and died at Clola, Old Deer, in 1793; or on the links connecting him with his grandmother, Henrietta Douglas? In a letter written in 1778 he casually mentions: 'My grandmother, Heneret Douglas, was a daughter of Douglas of Glenbervie.' The name of the third daughter of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, created a baronet in 1625 and alive in 1653, was Henrietta. Whether the lady was Thomas Urquhart's father's or mother's mother I have been unable to ascertain, but the tradition of the locality where he died points to his father having been a minister in Moray or Strathlogie. Church records mention several of the name, including a John Urquhart ordained in 1701 at Gartly, and transferred to St. Andrews, Llanbryd, in 1717, who married in August 1705 Elizabeth Gordon, had issue, and died in 1725 at the age of 52. In one letter Thomas speaks of Braelangwell (in Cromarty) as 'a place that I love well,' being pleased to hear of 'David Urquhart's safe and prosperous return,' and 'that there is an additional purchase made.' He corresponded regularly with 'his cousin,' Mr. Leonard Urquhart, W.S. in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Newhall, and was also apparently more distantly connected with the Aberdeenshire families of his name. The name of Urquhart of Monteagle also occurs among his papers. J. F.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- XLVIII. WHITHERNE.—In support of the name Whitherne having originally belonged to the island and not to the present town, the

following may be quoted from Canon Raine's *St. Cuthbert* (Durham, 1828):—

'The project of migrating to Ireland first suggested itself to Eardulf, the Bishop, and Eadred, his abbot. . . . In furtherance of the design, a ship was appointed to meet the assembled band at the mouth of the Derwent, in Cumberland; the body of St. Cuthbert was put on board. . . . The fugitives had not made much way in their voyage when a storm arose, and compelled them to abandon their project. But before they could effect a landing upon the coast from which they had so lately departed, the book of the Gospels fell into the sea and disappeared. . . . At the time their valuable book was lost the wind was blowing strongly to the land, they prepared themselves to seek for it upon the coast. . . . They proceeded along the coast, in quest of their lost book, as far as Whitherne, in Galloway, where to their great joy they found it upon the sands almost three miles from high-water mark, during the ebb of a spring tide.'

This account is chiefly taken from Sym. Dunelm, cap. xxvi. and xxvii. According to the historian, the place where the book would be found was revealed to one of the fugitives by St. Cuthbert in a vision.

W. M. C.

XCIX. SCOTS IN POLAND.—N. has doubtless noticed in the note upon Old Linen, in the same number, a vestige of the Polish connection in which he is interested. In response to his query the following additional facts may be interesting. First, let me point out two mistakes in that note. In line nine from the bottom of p. 116, after the words 'great-granddaughter of,' the words 'Janet daughter of,' should be inserted. 'Prussian Guards,' should be 'Russian Guards.' The connection seems to have been specially close between Aberdeenshire and Poland. Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, the famous general of Peter the Great, mentions the frequent hospitality he received from Scottish merchants, that 'Duke Ian Radziwill had a lyfe company all or most Scottismen,' and that at Posen in 1654 he 'was kindly entertained by my countrymen, to witt Robert Ferquhar, James Ferguson, James Lindesay, James White, James Watson, and others'—all Aberdeenshire names. One incident has a thoroughly Scottish flavour. 'When upon his inquiry I had told him what my parents' names were, he said in a disdainful manner: Gordon and Ogilvie, these are two great clannes, sure you must be a gentleman. To which, howbeit I knew it to be spoken in derision, I answered nothing but that I hoped I was not the worse for that.' The readiness with which the contribution was raised for the king is in consonance with the Polish trade being largely in the hands of the Cavalier district of Scotland. The branch of the Ferguson family which was most closely connected with Inverurie for long was interested in Poland. A John Ferguson is said to have died in Stonehaven or in Poland before 1662. His son John married, as stated in the note on p. 116, his cousin Janet Ferguson, and was a Polish merchant. Their eldest son Robert 'went with his father to

Poland,' but ultimately settled at Peterhead. Two sons of Walter Ferguson, sixth son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow (M.P. for Inverurie, 1661), named William and George, went to Poland in 1703. William married, in 1714, Catherine Concordia Tepper of Posen, sister of a rich banker at Warsaw, and died in 1732. Their son Peter succeeded his uncle as a banker at Warsaw, married in 1762 Philippina Valentina, and obtained the Royal Licence in England, on 12th June 1779, to use the additional surname and arms of Tepper. He died before May 1794. His son, Philip Bernard Ferguson-Tepper of Warsaw, said then to be the second banker in Europe, visited Scotland and received the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh on 5th July 1786. The entry of the Royal Licence in the *Scots Magazine* of 1779 seems to have introduced these forgotten Polish Scots again to their relatives at home, and after a few years correspondence they were again lost sight of. The convulsions of the Revolutionary Wars soon swept over Poland, but some twenty years ago I was told by English friends that they had seen large buildings at Warsaw which had belonged to Scotsmen of the name.

The following extracts may be interesting to students of the fortunes of the Scot abroad.

Letter from Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird, W.S. in Edinburgh (grandson of Walter, son of W. F. of B.), dated 4th August 1780, to his grand-aunt:—

' . . . I was most agreeably surprised last Monday evening by the arrival of your nephew Mr. Peter Ferguson-Tepper from Poland. He had been indisposed for some time, and had gone to drink the waters at Spa, where by letters from his wife he had heard of my dangerous illness and posted here on purpose to see me. On Tuesday he, Pitfour, Sandy Ferguson, etc., dined with me at Whitehouse, and yesterday he set off again, first for London, being obliged to be in Poland by the 1st of September to attend the Diet, which is something like our Parliament, which is 1600 miles distant from this. He is the perfect picture of my father both in face and size, extremely warm-hearted, and clannish to a very high degree. . . . He has ten children alive—five sons and five daughters, two of whom are very honourably married last winter; one to the Russian Ambassador at Warsaw, and the other to the son of a Councillor of War to the King of Prussia at Bresslaw. His eldest son is to follow his own business; his second son is a Lieutenant in the Russian Guards. His third son is intended for the Law, his fourth son is only seven years of age, and his youngest son, who was born in November last, is named after your father and me. He is as yet undetermined whether to place his sons at Aberdeen or Edinburgh. He inclines much for Aberdeen, being his father's native county. . . . Some time ago I sent a present of a few books to his boys, and put into the box a copy of the plan of St. James's Square, which belongs to me, which pleased him so much that he caused make a plan of his own house and office-houses at Warsaw, which he brought along with him, and

is a palace fitter for a king than a subject. He told me it had cost him above thirty thousand pounds sterling, besides building a church near it for Protestants, of which religion both he and all his family are. He also shewed me the plan of an estate which he purchased last year in Prussia, which cost him £85,000, and a letter from the King of Prussia to him upon occasion of that purchase, conceived in the most honourable terms for your nephew, granting to him and his posterity considerable privileges, and that he had ordered a charter to be made out for that effect. He is a Knight of Malta, the only Protestant that has had that honour, and wears the badge of the order at his breast. This is the most extraordinary thing in his history, because it is contrary to the long established rules of that order to admit a married man, one that could not prove his descent for so many generations from Nobility, and who is not a Roman Catholic. In short, my dear aunt, he is a very great honour to our family in particular, and to the name of Ferguson in general, for besides his honours and riches, he is in every respect a valuable good man, which not only I see from a number of letters to myself, but by the character he universally has from those who have been long acquainted with him and at whom I have been at particular pains to make enquiry.'

Letter from Peter Ferguson-Teppe, Warsaw, to Walter Ferguson, dated October 14, 1780:—

'Dear Sir and Cousin,—It is about a month ago that I returned safe and well in the arms of my dear family, who I had the pleasure to find likewise so.

'The same cause (the present Diet) which obliged me to hurry away from you has prevented me from employing the first moments as inclination and duty desired it, I mean to testify how much I am indebted for your kind and friendly reception and your affection shown for me when at Edinburgh. Accept then now, my Dear Sir, my best and warmest thanks for all your favours, of which I shall for ever retain the highest sense of.

'I hope that by this time you will have received the case of family pictures, sent you by my wife, and accepted them as a mark of her particular esteem and affection for you. This country in general affords very little worth sending to others save good Hungary wine. I have taken the liberty to send you, by way of Dantzick, two cases M. W. F. Nos. 1 and 2, each containing 4 dozen of that wine. Do me the favour to accept them with as Friendly a heart as given, and to consume the same in the cheerful society of our relations, drinking our health here as we generally do yours. . . . On my return I found likewise a letter from your brother the Captain, which gave me a most agreeable surprise. I have had the honour of showing it to the King, who esteems the English much and your brother as a gallant officer. . . . My dear uncle I found likewise cheerful and well, anxious to hear all about you. On the 11th of this month he entered his 79th year. . . . The Diet employs me so much that even I must have recourse to a foreign pen, and defer giving you all particulars myself after it is finished, which may be in

five or six weeks time. . . .—Dr. Sir and Cousin, Your most affectionate Cousin.  
P. Ferguson-Teppey.'

April 19th 1889.

J. F.

- C. GILL FAMILY.—(a) Your correspondent will find a great amount of information on this subject in a small history of the family of *Gill of Blairyth and Savock*, written by Mr. A. J. Mitchell Gill, 1882, brother of the Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. He treats of the surname of Gill, the MacGills, John Gill of Perth, John Gill of Haltoun, the Gills of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire.

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.* : London, 1888.—This volume has caused a sensation amongst men of letters. The story of the discovery of manuscripts of the highest value in a loft over a stable is in itself as strange as fiction. Some of the facts brought to light by the papers themselves are of the greatest importance. We cannot refrain from giving our readers some extracts of special interest to Scotsmen. The ships which conveyed Mary Queen of Scots from France to her own kingdom in 1561 caused a panic by their putting into an English port. The following report was sent by William Strickland to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North (p. 76) :—

‘William Strickland to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

‘1561, August 17. Flamborough. —I came here to-day. I have learned by the report of credible men, “*testes oculati*,” John Butcher and Thomas Waftar, that about three o’clock yesterday afternoon two very great galleys were “espyed” to let their anchors fall within half a quarter of a mile of this pier. “Thes men, joynynge their sightes and judgements, say that ymmedyatly upon fallynge of their ankers they put oute two swymmers or dowkers (divers) oute of eyther gallye, who swam from theyme a good space and furthewith they set oute two botes whiche plumbed the depthe, and Butcher saithe the swymmers came to the botes, and within three quarters of an hower many of the inhabitants drew to the clif. And upon due examination this I fynde for trewe, that bothe the saide gallyes were verie greate. This towne’s men reporte may be credited therein, because they have sene manye. The better gallye, whiche they terme the Admerall, was all colored red verie fynely and trymly appoynted, and the moste men suppose fyftie hores (oars) of one side; hir flag of blewe silke with a flower de luce of gold. In hir starne she bare a cognisance all white sylver glesteringe whiche the multytude judged to be a whyte harnessed man, but the wyser sorte toke it to be some white fowle or beaste wherof the gally toke hir name. The other gally was all whyte and the bigger, but no flagg. At the verie instante of thes gallyes commynge to anker, ther appered in sighte well to descerne xxxij saile, and shortly aftir other twentie saile, whiche, all the wynde beinge northerly and no greate



blaste, tryed the seas, and never one of theyme seamed to shun the gallyes, savinge one whiche seamed to be a hoye. Manye of the reste seamed tall shippes, specially those to the sea boorde. Ther was neither bote, crayer, nor fisher shipp, that came in here or at Bridlington that bespake theyme, so that it is not knowne here what flete this was, nor none of theyme discryed, savinge the two gallyes in forme aforesaide. Aboute one hower aftr this matter was perceived, people began to gather, some to serve, some to gaise, some to relieve those that stood no great ned. Brutes wente divers, but lastly all people quietly departed and the countrey in good stay. . . . The fyer whiche I supposed to your Lordship was rayzed at Bridlington was nothing so, but indede one whiche had made muche cost of buydinge at Flamburghe, whose name is Robarte Puckeringe, his house standing nexte the daunger, hymself sickly and ferefull, thinkinge the companye to small, and desyerouse of more ayde, meanyng as it seamed no other hurte, set thre or foure fire kyddes (faggots) on fyer at the place wher the beken standithe, not medling with the beken, and the wyser heades furthwith quenshed the fyer, so that no hurte followed. And this towne were verie diligente, and so Bridlington, to forse perelles bothe inwardes and outwardes." I cannot presently travel to you "because my heade is to hevye," and therefore I have required the bearer, Mr. Wilberforce, to carry this intricate letter. *Postscript* :—"The galleys departed northewardes yesterday at viij at night, and ships try the seas, but the wynd is troublesom to theym northewards."

'Sir Richard Cholmeley to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

'1561, *August 17*. Roxby.—On Wednesday last I was at Scarborough, where I gave your orders to the bailiff. He says that a fortnight since a Flemish ship lay at anchor in the "wick" (bay) at Scarborough. Mr. Herynes, a fishmonger who takes fish for the Queen, sent his man on board, and he saw in a handsome cabin two fair young gentlewomen, one of whom lay on a cushion of cloth of gold. The mariners told him that they were going into Scotland. I hear that certain great ships were seen yesterday off the coast near Bridlington. I have sent to Scarborough to know the truth.'

'Valentine Browne to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

'1561, *August 19*. Berwick.—Two French galleys passed northwards last night.

'Sir Thomas Gargrave to [the Earl of Rutland].

'1561, *August 23*. Carlisle.—The Queen of Scotland arrived at Leith on Tuesday last, with three of her uncles and a son of the Constable of France.'

---

*N.B.*—Several errors which unfortunately occurred in No. 12 will be corrected in our next number.—EDITOR.

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                     |      | QUERIES.                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------|------|
|                                            | PAGE |                                               | PAGE |
| 209. The Lumsden Monument, . . .           | 49   | CXV. Cunninghar, . . .                        | 91   |
| 210. The Ross Family, . . .                | 51   | CXVI. Liggat's Syke, . . .                    | 92   |
| 211. Old Linen, . . .                      | 74   | CXVII. Sir Lewis Stewart, . . .               | 92   |
| 212. The Boyds and Colquhouns, . . .       | 75   | CXVIII. Royal Family of Stewart, . . .        | 92   |
| 213. The Testament of Alex. Broun, . . .   | 78   | CXIX. Adamson, . . .                          | 92   |
| 214. Two Brass Mortars, . . .              | 80   | CXX. A Stuart Relic, . . .                    | 92   |
| 215. Mount Badon, . . .                    | 80   | CXXI. Old Pistol, . . .                       | 93   |
| 216. Gibson of Durie, . . .                | 81   | CXXII. The Use of the Plural, . . .           | 93   |
| 217. A Relic of Prince Charlie, . . .      | 81   | CXXIII. Houstouns of Fortrose, . . .          | 93   |
| 218. Scottish Pearls, . . .                | 82   | CXXIV. Genealogy of Spottiswoode, etc., . . . | 94   |
| 219. Culross Kirk-Session Records, . . .   | 82   | CXXV. Kant's Scottish Descent, . . .          | 95   |
| 220. Church Bell of Easter Fowlis, . . .   | 85   | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                           |      |
| 221. Scots in Poland, . . .                | 86   | XCI. Bennet Family, . . .                     | 95   |
| 222. Scottish Glass exported, . . .        | 88   | CVIII. John Ross, . . .                       | 96   |
| 223. Scot's Transcript, . . .              | 88   | CIX. John Sobieskie, . . .                    | 96   |
| 224. Carved Stone at Tillicoultry, . . .   | 91   | NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . .                       | 96   |
| 225. Registers of Sir David Lindsay, . . . | 91   | CORRECTIONS, . . .                            | 96   |

---

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

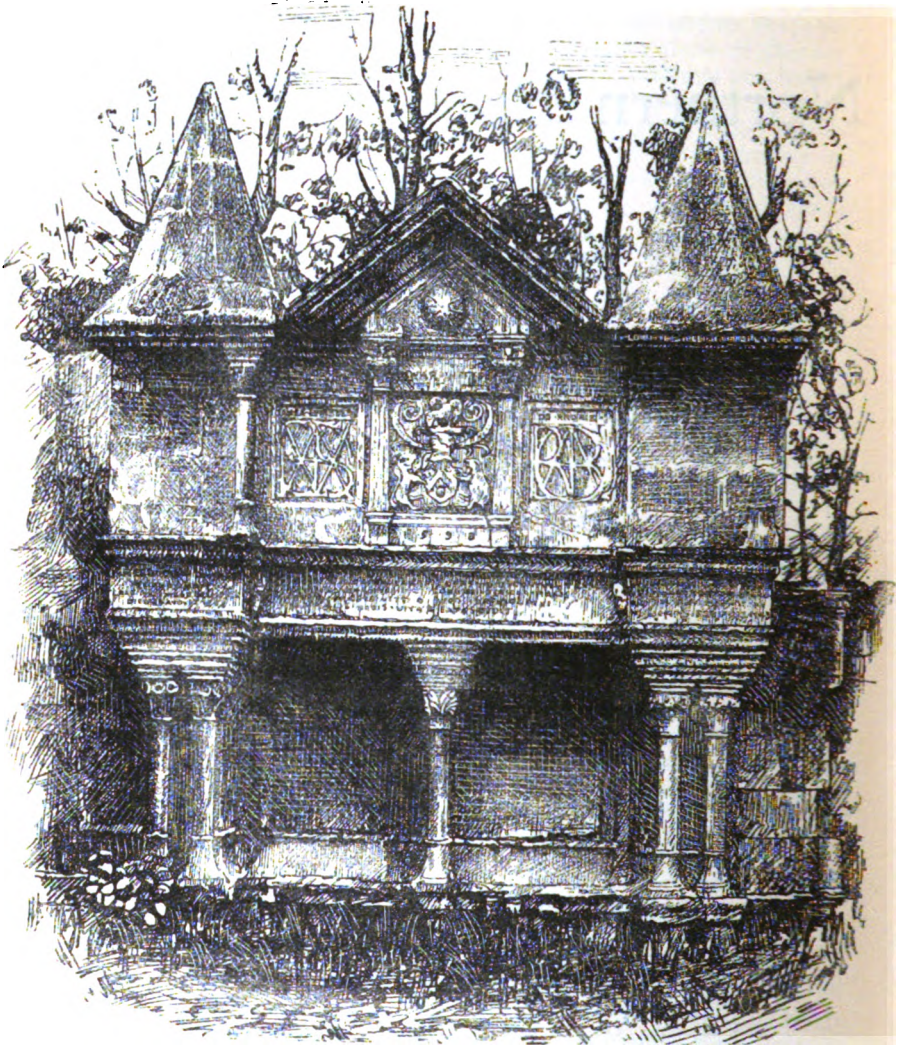
---

209. LUMSDEN MONUMENT, CRAIL, CO. FIFE.—Crail is well worth a visit from the antiquary and ecclesiologist. We do not purpose giving, in this note, a description of the many treasures that may be studied with profit. We have been enabled to present to our readers a view of one of the many fine monuments which still remain in the churchyard. The soil has accumulated round the base of the fabric, and thus the photograph, from which our block is taken, does not display the pediment of the structure sufficiently to give a correct idea of its real proportions. Of the four upper pillars only one now remains; in other respects the monument is in fair order. Perhaps some member of the family might be induced

VOL. IV.—NO. XIV.

D

to make the simple repairs that are now needed, and which would prove far from costly.



We give the various inscriptions.

On the entablature over the arms is the motto

BEWAR · IN · TYM ·

The monogram on the dexter side is—

JAMES · LVMSDEN

The sinister side is —

DE ARDRIE

Under the arms the date

1598

Below the date the following inscription runs along the centre portion of the monument:—

PRIM · DECVS · THALAMOS · M[?] OPES · MIHI · CONTVLI · ÆTAS  
PROXIMA · AT · IMMERITIS · AVSTA · PERICLA · MALIS ·  
VIVERE · CVM · DESII · VIXI · QVOD · DEFVIT · AEVI ·  
MORTALIS · NOBIS · VITA · BEAT · DEDIT ·

Lower down—

TO · THE · SAWIL · DEPARTED · JAMES · . . . .  
MY · SILLIE · SAWIL · THAT · HES · SA · LANG · ENDVR · . . .  
THE · WRETCHED · WOES · OF · YE · ARDLIE · MISERIE ·  
NOW · IN · THE · WAVES · OF · WEALTH · FVLL · WEIL · . . .

The rest cannot be made out.

On the projecting entablature on the dexter side—

JAMES · LVMSDEN · DE · ARDRIE ·  
HIS · ANAGRAM  
LORD · JESVS · MADE · HIM · FRIE.  
DIED · 25 · AVGVST · 1598.

On the corresponding entablature on the sinister side—

HIC · DORMIT · VIR · PIVS · ET · NOB  
ILIS · JACOBVS · LVMSDEN · D<sup>R</sup> ·  
ARDRIE · QVI · OBIIT · 25 · AVGVSTI · AN  
NO · DOMINI · 1598 · ÆTATIS · SVÆ · 43 ·

210. THE ROSS FAMILY.—LINE OF KINDEACE.—41. Malcolm Ross, first of Kindeace, third son of David Ross, second of Pitcalnie, described as 'in Gany' (Sasine 19th July 1624), then 'in Midganies' (Sasine 23d April 1627), obtained a charter from John Corbat of Little Ranie of part of the lands of Midganies in the Abbacy of Ferne in favour of himself and Katherine Corbat his spouse (Sasine on the same 30th May 1649), and also a charter (Sasine 8th August 1651), from John Ross of Little Tarrel to him and his spouse of the town and lands of Tuttintarroch, called East and West Turnakis. In 1661 he is styled 'of Knockan'; in April of the same year he made a contract of wadset with David M'Culloch of Kindeace, and, 2d March 1667, obtained a disposition from Sir George M'Kenzie of Tarbat of the town and lands of Meikle Kindeace, parish of Nigg (Sasine 18th August 1683). In 1662 he was fined £600, was Justice of Peace, Ross-shire, 1663, and Commissioner of Supply 1667 (*Acts of Parliament*). *Circa* 1672 he received a grant of Arms, 'gu. 3 Lyoncells ramp. arg. within a bordure counter compound of the 2d and 1st. Crest, a fox passant proper. Motto, Caute non astute' (*Lyon Off.*). He died before 8th May 1695, having had by his first wife, Katherine Corbat,

42. William, younger of Kindeace, burgess of Tain 1680, infefted by his father in Kindeace 25th September 1684 (*Kindeace Writs*), who also, 2d February 1682, had disposed of the lands of Inverchasley in favour of him and his 'apparent spouse Jean Dunbar,' daughter of Sir Pat. Dunbar of Sidera, Sutherland. She married secondly, before 19th April 1712 (Sasine), Hugh M'Kay of Scourie. In 1688 William Ross was murdered by James, second

Lord Duffus, his debtor, who had been asked for payment. As they were walking together between Balnagown and the ferry of Inverbreakie, Lord Duffus fell on him and ran him through with his sword ; he fled to England, and remained there until his friends purchased a remission from the Crown (*Kindeace Papers*). He was son-in-law to Lady Seaforth, who, writing to him from Chanori (Fortrose), 8th April 1688, says : 'Many a man has fallen in such ane accident worse than your circumstances was, yet has been at peace with God and all the world, and lived very happily for all that' (*Soc. Life in Form. Days*, Dunbar, vol. i. p. 105). William Ross left

43. David, heir to his grandfather. (See *below*.)

— William, brother to David (Sasine 4th May 1706).

(1.) Katherine (marriage-contract dated 17th March 1706), married Geo. M'Kay of Bighouse.

50. David. (See *post*.)

63. Malcolm, 'merch. Inverness' (Sasine 16th May 1695), 'brother of David' (18th October 1695), 'son to Kindeis' (10th February 1697).

64. Thomas. (See *post*.)

(1.) Christian, married first William Ross, seventh of Invercharron, secondly John Ross, 'of Gruinards.'

Malcolm, first of Kindeace, married secondly Jean, daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Kindeace, provost of Tain, by Isobel, daughter of James Davidson, provost of Dundee; they had (Sasine 16th May 1695) three sons,

69. Alexander, born in Ross-shire 1661, joined his uncle Robert M'Culloch, a merchant in Copenhagen, where he probably settled. He obtained a 'bore briefe' setting forth his 'honourable descent' for many generations.

70. Nicholas, alive 1695.

71. John, died before 16th May 1695.

43. David, second of Kindeace, burghess of Tain 1709, of Dingwall 1732. Appointed chamberlain and receiver of the revenues of the Earldom of Ross 14th November 1728, succeeded his grandfather in an embarrassed estate, having for guardian his uncle David of Inverchassley, Tutor of Kindeace. He married (contract dated 21st April 1709, Sasine on it 19th April 1712) Griselda, seventh daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden. They had,

44. Duncan Forbes. (See *below*.)

49. John, baptized at Tain 5th October 1722.

(1.) Mary Innes (Sasine 26th June 1740), married Bernard M'Kenzie of Kinnoch. P.

(2.) Jean Dunbar, married Donald M'Kenzie of Orloch Hill.

(3.) Katherine, married Provost Ross of Fortrose. P.

44. Duncan Forbes, third of Kindeace, burghess of Nairn 1726. Charter of resignation and concession of the lands of Meikle Kindeace as heir general of his late father David, 6th August 1756 (*Great Seal*). He died — November 1769, having married Jean, daughter of Hugh Rose, thirteenth baron of Kilravock. She died — 1776, leaving,

45. David, fourth of Kindeace, who died *s.p.* in 1800, having

about 1788 sold the property to John M'Kenzie, Commander of the *Prince Kaunitz* who changed the name to Bayfield.

46. Hugh, Lieutenant of Marines 1776.

47. John, styled of Kindeace. (See *below*.)

(1.) Jean Rose, married Mr. Joseph Taylor, minister of Carnbee, Fife. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom the second, Elizabeth Dunbar, married John Goodsir.<sup>1</sup>

(2.) Anne Munro, died unmarried 1837.

(3.) Grace, died unmarried.

(4.) Caroline, died unmarried.

47. John, fifth of Kindeace, Lieutenant-Colonel 42d Highlanders, died at Bath — 1819, having married, 30th April 1798, Honourable Letitia Browne, fourth daughter of first Lord Kilmaine. She died 30th December 1809, leaving,

48. James Caulfield Innes Munro, styled of Kindeace, Lieutenant in the army. Died unmarried in India — 1834.

(1.) Letitia, died young.

(2.) Anna, died young.

BRANCH OF INVERCHASLEY. 50. David Ross, first of Inverchasley, second son of Malcolm Ross, first of Kindeace, by his first wife Katherine Corbat. David Ross, thirteenth of Balnagown, granted a charter of the lands of Inverchasley to the aforesaid Malcolm (Sasine 27th September 1671), who built a house there. David Ross, after the murder of his eldest brother, was appointed 'Tutor of Kindeace,' he was a writer in Edinburgh, 1692, commissioner of supply, Sutherlandshire, 1695, 1704 (*Acts of Parliament*), sheriff-depute of Ross (Sasine 9th June 1708). He died at Tarlogie — January 1723, having married as first wife Christian, daughter of Hugh Munro, second of Newmore,<sup>2</sup> by whom, with other children, he had,

51. David. (See *below*.)

62. Malcolm, 'son to Inverchasley' (*Suit Roll*, Tain, 1721).

He married secondly Mary, daughter of Andrew Ross, sixth of Shandwick, and widow of William M'Intosh of Balnespeck, by whom he had an only daughter Mary, who married — Grant of Balintoun. She had a son John, Lieutenant 42d Regiment.

51. David, second of Inverchasley, when examined as a witness in 1755, declared his age to be 55 (*Antiquarian Notes*). He acquired the lands of Easter and Wester Morangie from George Ross of Morangie (Sasine 3d May 1726), and Dibidale in Kincardine (Sasine 14th October 1726). He died at Tarlogie 14th February 1764 (*Scots Mag.*), having married first Elspat, daughter of James Sutherland of Clynes (*Reg. of Tain*), and secondly Anna Ross (Sasine 5th March 1745), to whom he disposed in liferent the lands of Meikle Ranyes. He had,

52. David. (See *below*.)

59. Charles, Colonel of the Manchester Regiment of Foot,

<sup>1</sup> To Robert Anstruther Goodsir, M.D., their son, I am indebted for much valuable assistance, and for copies of the *Kindeace Writs*.

<sup>2</sup> By this marriage, on the death of William Ross of Aldie (lviii.), 9th December 1803, the estate of Newmore passed to David Ross, Lord Ankerville (52).

General in the army. He became owner of Invercharron, and died unmarried.

60. James, in the Scots Fusileers, died unmarried.

61. John, by second wife, died at Madras unmarried.

(1.) Ann, married William Ross, tenth of Invercharron.

(2.) ———, married ——— M'Culloch. Perhaps Jean, daughter of Inverchasley and Elspat Sutherland, baptized at Tain 25th February 1726.

(3.) Mary Ann, youngest daughter, by second wife, married Captain Charles Munro, fifth of Culrain. He died at Madras — 1782. Their grandson became Sir Charles Munro, Baronet.

52. David, third of Inverchasley, was appointed in 1756 Stewart-depute of Kirkcudbright, in 1763 one of the principal clerks of Session, and in 1776 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Ankerville. When in 1786 he sold, for £17,600, the estates of Shandwick, Culliss, and Ankerville to William Ross, grandson of Andrew Ross, seventh of Shandwick, he retained Tarlogie and Morangie. Born — 1727, he died at Tarlogie 16th August 1805, having married Margaret, only child of John Cochrane of Ravelrig (*Scots Mag.*). She died 31st May 1812 (*Ed. An. Reg.*) leaving,

53. David. (See *below.*)

57. Charles. (See *post.*)

(1.) Margaret, eldest daughter, married, *circa* 1783, James, son of William Baillie of Ardmore, and Captain 7th Fusileers. She left three daughters.

(2.) Elizabeth, died unmarried.

(3.) Jane, died unmarried.

53. David. In 1777 he entered the house of Messrs. Coutts and Drummond. He married, —, Marian, daughter to Colonel Gall, military secretary to Warren Hastings. She married secondly, 2d April 1809, the 8th Lord Reay, and died 2d July 1865. By her first husband she had,

54. David, Colonel Bengal army.

55. Charles, Lieutenant-Colonel Bengal army, married Marian, daughter of General Maxwell, and died *s.p.*

56. Laurence, Lieutenant Bengal army, died unmarried.

(1.) Margaret Ankerville, married Colonel Shone, R.A., *s.p.v.*

(2.) Marian, married Colonel Cramer Roberts, and had two sons, of whom John, the eldest, is heir of line of Inverchasley.

(3.) Jane, died unmarried.

57. Charles, of Invercharron, advocate, Edinburgh, and judge in the consistorial court. The estate of Invercharron was entailed on him and on his heirs, male and female, by his uncle, General Charles Ross. He died — 1836, being the last male representative of David Ross, second of Inverchasley. He married, —, Margaret, daughter of James Borrowman, by whom he had,

— Charles, died unmarried.

58. Robert Ferguson, who succeeded to Invercharron, and died *s.p.* 10th January 1875.

— Ronald Crawford Ferguson, died unmarried.

(1.) Margaret Ankerville, who, in virtue of the entail, inherited Invercharron on her brother's death, having married,

— 1834, Captain Joseph John Grove, 25th Foot, who assumed the name of Ross.<sup>1</sup> They had,

- Joseph Charles, Captain 43d regiment, who died 8th May 1889, having married, — 1860, Emily Henrietta Hay, daughter of William Erskine of Cardross. P.

(1.) Harriet Goldie.

(2.) Amelia Donald Ankerville, married, — 1860, John Senhouse Goldie Taubman, her cousin. P.

(2.) Mary Ferguson.

(3.) Elizabeth.

The entail of Invercharron was broken a few years ago, and the property sold.

**BRANCH OF CALROSSIE.**—64. Thomas Ross, ultimately first of Calrossie, was fourth son of Malcolm Ross, first of Kindeace, by his first wife Katherine Corbat; in 1665 was styled 'in Knockan'; he obtained these lands and others 8th October 1695; by charter under Great Seal the lands of Easter and Wester Letters (Sasine 25th May 1708); and by disposition from Mr. David Polson of Kinmylies (Sasine 11th July 1709), 'the  $\frac{1}{2}$  davoch lands of Calrossie in the parish of Logie Easter in favour of Thos. Ross of Knockan.' These lands he disposed in liferent (Sasine 15th June 1716) to his wife Katherine Ross, by whom he had,

65. Thomas, second of Calrossie. On the Suit Roll of Tain 1730, town treasurer 1736, Sheriff-substitute of Ross 1750; in 1730 styled 'of Knockan,' in 1738 'of Calrossie.' He died — 1754, having married Isobel, daughter of William Ross, fifth of Easterfeearn. He disposed of the lands of Pitneileis in the parish of Tain in her favour 21st October 1749, Thomas, their eldest son, being witness. They had,

66. Thomas, younger of Calrossie, an officer in the army, killed on the heights of Abraham (Quebec) 12th September 1759.

67. Alexander. (See *below*.)

68. John, poisoned at Cork, *circa* 1781, by having a dose of arsenic administered to him by mistake for magnesia.

(1.) Elizabeth, died unmarried.

(2.) Katherine, died at Newton Ross, 11th May 1757, æt. 25 (*Scots Mag.*), having married John Munro, second of Culcairn, who made a provision for her on his estates (Sasine 3d March 1753). Their great-grandson was the late Geo. Wm. Holmes Ross of Cromarty.

67. Alexander, third of Calrossie, unmarried in 1790, and styled Lieutenant-Colonel.

**LINE OF INVERCHARRON.**—74. William Ross of Ardgay, afterwards first of Invercharron, second son of Sir David Ross, Knt., seventh of Balnagown, and Helen Keith his wife. In 1528 James v. granted to him, styled 'brother of deceased Walter, eighth of Balnagown,' lands in Strathoickell

<sup>1</sup> Under Grove-Ross of Invercharron (Burke, *Landed Gentry*, 1879) it is stated that David Ross, second of Inverchasley, married —, daughter of Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, sister of the Countess of Dumfries, and that she was mother of David, Lord Ankerville. The widow of John Cockburn, of Ravelrig, married Ronald Craufurd of Restalrig, by whom she had a son and three daughters, one of whom was the Countess of Dumfries, half-sister therefore to Lord Ankerville's wife.



(*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. part ii. p. 690). He married —, daughter of Alexander M'Kenzie, first of Dovochmaluak, and had,

75. Alexander. (See *below*.)

128. Hugh.

129. John.

(1.) Effie, married Mr. Hector Munro, minister of Edderton, first of Daan (Sasines 22d August 1626 and 30th April 1629), lands of Little Daan.<sup>1</sup> They had three sons, William, Alexander, John.

75. Alexander, second of Invercharron, with other Rosses, harried the lands of Vaus of Lochslyne, 26th September 1610 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). He died 15th September 1619 (*Kal. of F.*), having married first Margaret, daughter of — Innes of Calrossie; charter to him and his spouse of the lands of Invercharron 17th May 1593 (*Great Seal*). He married secondly Isobel, daughter of William Ross of Priesthill. She married again Alexander, son of Thomas Ross in Tutintarroch (Sasine 30th July 1632). By his first wife he is said to have had seven sons and six daughters, and by his second wife a numerous family (*MS. Ped.*). At present it is impossible to decide on the maternal descent of all of the following sons:—

76. William, son and heir. (See *below*.)

121. Nicholas in Dalhome, brother to George Ross in Pitmadury (Sasine 21st June 1626).

122. David.

123. Alexander 'in Drumgillie,' some time in Balnagown 1627, son of deceased Alexander of Invercharron (Sasine 20th October 1647), 'of Drumgillie' (Sasine 5th April 1642). Died before December 1668, having married Agnes M'Culloch (Sasine 30th May 1649).

124. George in Pitmaduthie,<sup>2</sup> 'heir of Alexander Ross of Invercharron, his father' (*Inq. gen.* 25th July 1638), probably eldest son of second marriage. He married —, and had, with a natural son John (Sasine 1641),

125. Alexander, 28th December 1652 (*Kindeace Writs*).

126. Walter.

127. Thomas, 'son of Alexander of Invercharron' (Sasine 26th November 1606).

127b. Donald, 'son of deceased Alexander' (Sasine 30th July 1632).

76. William, third of Invercharron, 'apparent of' (Sasine 1st May 1606), died 13th October 1622, buried at Kincardine (*Kal. of F.*), having married Katherine, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt. He had,

77. Walter. (See *below*.)

93. Hugh.

<sup>1</sup> In the house of Meikle Daan there is a stone above the fireplace of one of the rooms on which are three circles. Above the middle circle, A · M · M · F · 1680; below it, SOLI · DEO · GLORIA ·; within it, a man in a Geneva hat, cloak, and bands, holding an open book, on which is inscribed, *Fear · God · in · heart · as · ye · my · be · bsd.* Around the effigy, SERVIRE · DEUM · EST · REGNARE · M · H · M · E · R. (? *Magr. Hector Munro, Effie Ross*). In the other circles are escutcheons, one bearing an eagle, with the motto, AQUILA NON CAPTAT MUSCAS; the other, three lions rampant, and the motto, NOBILIS EST IRA LEONIS.—(*New Statistical Account, Scotland*, vol. xiv.)

<sup>2</sup> William Ross in Pitmaduthie, witness (Sasine 8th June 1648), married Katherine Ross, 'his relict' (Sasine 31st June 1698), by whom he had Andrew and William, 'only sons,' both in Pitmaduthie.

94. Robert. (See *post.*)

120. Alexander.

(1.) Ada, married William Ross of Priesthill.

77. Walter, fourth of Invercharron, 'son of late William' (Sasine 9th February 1630). On commission of war Ross and Cromarty 1648 (*Acts of Parliament*). He married first Issobel, daughter of Andrew Munro, fifth of Milntown (Sasines 9th June and 6th September 1625), married secondly Margaret, daughter of David Munro of Culnauld (Sasine 9th February 1630). He had,

78. Sir David of Broadfoord, Knt. of Malta, 'apparent of Invercharron' (Sasine 5th June 1638).

79. William. (See *below.*)

(1.) Janet, married first Thomas Ross of Priesthill (Sasine 15th October 1639), and secondly, as second wife, Kenneth M'Kenzie, first of Scatwell, 'relict of' (Sasine 12th May 1682), by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Kenneth, fourth of Scatwell, created Bart. Nova Scotia 1703.

(2.) Christian, married Hugh Macleod of Cambuscurrie (son of Donald Macleod, seventh of Assynt, by Christian, daughter of Nicholas Ross of Pitcalnie) (Sasine 9th March 1650), by whom she had three sons, Roderick, Æneas of Cadboll, Alexander of Sallchy.

79. William, fifth of Invercharron, styled previously 'of Grunzeard' (Sasine 4th August 1652). Commissioner of supply 1655 (*Acts of Parliament*). Charter to his son and heir Walter, and his spouse Mary Gray (Sasine 30th December 1661). He married Janet, daughter of Walter Innes of Inverbreaky, 'his spouse' (Sasine 11th August 1652), and had,

80. Walter, sixth of Invercharron, married Margaret Gray, widow of George Murray of Calrossie (Sasine 10th April 1666), and died *s.p.*

81. William, succeeded his brother. (See *below.*)

88. Hugh of Brealangwell (see *post.*), 'brother of Invercharron' (Sasine 6th August 1687).

88b. David in Leakdavak, lawful son of William (Sasine 28th April 1637).

(1.) Isobel (marriage-contract dated 13th April 1660), married Andrew Ross of Shandwick.

(2.) Janet, married George Baillie of the family of Dunsean. (*M.S. Ped.*)

81. William, seventh of Invercharron, 'son to deceased William' (Sasine 1st March 1676). He died before February 1693, having married Christian, 'his spouse' (Sasine 31st June 1680), daughter of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace. She married secondly, John Ross of Gruinards. By her first husband she had, with another daughter,

82. William. (See *below.*)

(1.) Katharine, eldest daughter (Sasine on marriage-contract 14th September 1703), married Bailie John M'Culloch of Tain, brother to Mr. James M'Culloch of Piltoun.

82. William, eighth, 'now of Invercharron, eldest son of William, eldest brother to deceased Walter' (Sasine 7th August 1708), commissioner of supply 1685, 1689, 1704 (*Acts of Parliament*), died before 1721 (*Tain Regr.*), having married (Sasine on contract 9th August 1708), Helen,

second daughter of Hugh Ross of Brealangwell, 'his spouse' (Sasine 29th October 1719), by whom he had, with other children,

83. David. (See *below*.)

87. George, Lieutenant in General Marjorybanks' Regt. 1758.

(1.) Janet, married Angus Sutherland.

(2.) Katherine, married John M'Culloch, Bailie of Tain, and had Ann, baptized at Tain 18th June 1721, David, baptized there 7th September 1722.

83. David, ninth of Invercharron (Sasine 29th November 1736 on charter by George, Earl of Cromarty, to David, now of Invercharron, eldest son and heir of deceased William of Invercharron, in the parish of Kincardine). Buried 2d September 1758, having married, before 1727, Isobel, daughter of Hugh Ross of Achnacloich. She married, secondly, Robert Munro in Invercharron. By her first husband she had,

84. William. (See *below*.)

84b. David, died unmarried at Baltimore in America.

(1.) Hannah.

(2.) Margaret Janet, married John Munro, ship's carpenter, London.

(3.) Hughina.

84. William, tenth of Invercharron, married (Post-nup. cont.) Ann, daughter of David Ross, second of Invercharron, and had,

85. David, Captain, 1st Foot, *d.s.p.*

86. Charles, soldier in India, 1783, *d.s.p.*

(1.) Helen, married David M'Caw, accountant of Excise, Edinburgh.

(2.) Elizabeth.

BRANCH OF BREALANGWELL.—88. Hugh Ross, first of Brealangwell, younger son of William Ross, fifth of Invercharron, and brother to deceased William, seventh of Invercharron (Sasine 25th February 1693), married Helen, daughter of David Dunbar of Dumphail, and had,

88b. Hugh. (See *below*.)

(1.) Anna, eldest daughter, married (contract dated 21st July 1707, Sasine on it 24th January 1711), John Gordon of Carroll.

(2.) Helen, second daughter (Sasine on marriage-contract 9th August 1708), married her cousin, William Ross, eighth of Invercharron.

88b. Hugh, second of Brealangwell, married first — — —, by whom he had,

89. Walter, styled 'of Greenyards, younger of Brealangwell,' 'only son,' 1720, married Helen Macleod (Sasine 7th May 1747), and had a daughter — — —, married — — — *circa* 1748.

Hugh married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ross of Aldie, by Sibla M'Kenzie his wife (Sasine 1st April 1725). Aldie was eventually settled on the sons of this marriage.

90. William, 'their son,' 1725.

91. Simon, of Gladfield before 1758, 'son of the late Hugh, commonly called of Brealangwell' 1766, married Anne, daughter of William Munro, third of Achany, and had,

- 92.** Hugh of Gladfield and Aldie, married Katherine, daughter of William Baillie of Knockbreak, *d.s.p.*  
 (1.) Elizabeth, married, December 1780, John Davidson of Buchies. P.  
 (2.) Isabella, married, December 1780, Robert M'Kay, Lieutenant, Sutherland Fencibles. S.P.  
 (3.) Anne, married George Mackie, Rector of the Grammar School of Tain. P.  
 (4.) Margaret, married Lieutenant George Munro. P.  
 (5.) Mary, married John, son of Bailie Rose of Nairn. P.  
 (6.) Georgina, married Rev. John M'Donald, D.D. P.  
 (7.) Sibella, married George Ross of Midfearn, afterwards of Glencanish in Assynt. P.

BRANCHES OF ANKERVILLE AND EASTERFEARN.—**94.** Robert Ross, second son of William Ross, third of Invercharron, who died 13th October 1622, had by ——— two sons (*M.S. Ped.*),

**96.** William. (See *below.*)

**100.** Alexander. (See *post.*)

**96.** William had a son,

**97.** Alexander, first of Ankerville (Sasine 3d January 1721 on charter under Great Seal in favour of Alexander Ross, late merchant at Cracow, of the lands of Easter Kindeace, now called Ankerville). He died between 1743 and 1750, having married Sophia French (Sasine 26th January 1733), and had,

**98.** Alexander, eldest son (Sasine 3d January 1728).

**99.** David, second son (Sasine 1733).

'The above Alexander, first of Ankerville, was in the service of Augustus, King of Poland, and being the only person who could bear more liquor than his Majesty, got to be a Commissary, came away with the plunder of churches in the war about the Crown of Poland, purchased this estate of £100 a year, built and lived too greatly for it, . . . and died much reduced' (Pocock's *Tour through Scotland*, Letter xxxiv.).

**100.** Alexander, first of Easterfearn, second son of the above Robert Ross (**94**), had by ——— two sons,

**101.** William. (See *below.*)

**119.** Walter in Easterfearn, 'brother-german to William' (Sasine 12th January 1625).

**101.** William, second of Easterfearn, died 9th April 1625 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Issobella Ross (Sasine 7th May 1630 on charter to her as 'relict of William,' by George Munro of Tarlogie, of liferent of part of Tarlogie). They had,

**102.** Hugh. (See *below.*)

**118.** William, 'a prudent young man,' brother-german to Hugh (Sasine 1st May 1726).

**102.** Hugh, third of Easterfearn, 'feir of Easterfearn,' son of William and Issobell (Sasine 12th January 1625), 'of Easterfearn' (Sasine 1st May 1626), married Isobell, eldest daughter of Walter Ross of Morangie, and had,

**103.** Hugh, fourth of Easterfearn, 'son and heir of deceased Hugh Ross of Easterfearn' (Sasine 15th May 1651); living in 1676. He married ———, and had,

**104.** Thomas, eldest son, *d.s.p.* and

**105.** Alexander, fifth of Easterfearn, heir of Thomas, eldest son of Hugh

Ross of Easterfearn, his brother-german (*Retour*, 15th August 1694), 'of Easterfearn' (Sasine 29th March 1687). Charter to him of the quarter lands of Kirkskaith (Sasine 23d April 1686). Commissioner of supply 1685, 1689, 1690 (*Acts of Parliament*). He died before 30th January 1699, having married Janet, daughter of Gilbert Robertson, second of Kindeace (*Inventory of goods* of deceased Janet, 24th January 1700). They had,

106. William. (See below.)

110. Alexander of Little Daan, W.S., Edinburgh, and Solicitor of Appeals, London. Sasine 26th March 1736 on disposition granted by Robert Ross his brother of the lands of Little Daan. He died in Gray's Inn, London, 4th March 1753, having married ———, by whom he had,

111. David, the famous tragedian, born 1st May 1728. When a boy at Westminster he offended his father, who disinherited him, leaving him a shilling to be paid yearly by his sister (if he claimed it) on May 1st, to remind him that he had better not have been born. He died 14th September 1790, buried in St. James's Churchyard, Piccadilly, having married the actress Fanny Murray, who died 2d April 1778. (Notice of him, *Scol's Mag.* 1790.)

(1.) Elizabeth, married Hugh Ross of Kerse.

112. Robert (see *post*), heir of conquest to deceased Captain David Ross, his immediate younger brother (Sasine 4th March 1736).

116. David of Little Daan, Captain in Lord Strathnaver's Regiment, and then factor to the Duke of Sutherland. Died unmarried before September 1735.

117. Walter, 'son lawful to Alexander Ross of Easterfearn' (Sasine 26th August 1687).

(1.) Janet, 'spouse' to Mr. Arthur Sutherland, minister at Edderton (Sasine 7th June 1699), 'relict' (5th April 1716). P.

106. William, fifth of Easterfearn, 'eldest son and heir of late Alexander' (Sasine 31st October 1700). Commissary clerk of Ross 1706. Commissioner of supply 1695, 1704 (*Acts of Parliament*). Principal Bailie of Tain. Purchased Tarlogie and Calrossie from David M'Lendris,<sup>1</sup> died ——— 1712, leaving his affairs in confusion, having married ———, by whom he had,

107. Alexander. (See below.)

108. Edward, merchant, Inverness (Sasine 15th December 1726).

109. Walter, killed in Kintail 2d October 1721, buried in Beaulieu Priory. After the rising in 1715, commissioners were appointed to collect the rents of the forfeited estates. But in the vast territory of the Earl of Seaforth

<sup>1</sup> David M'Lendris, eldest son of Finlay M'Lendris, who died 25th November 1675, by his wife Isobel Fearn, only sister to David Fearn of Tarlogie, who died *s.p.*, was retoured heir of line to his uncle. He ceded the above-named lands to William Ross, 17th August 1704, and with his consent gave a Sasine (*Partic. Reg.* Inverness, vol. vi.), 14th June 1708, to David Ross of Inverchasley, who eventually became owner of Tarlogie.

the government failed in obtaining payment, the rents being regularly sent by a faithful retainer to the Earl in Paris. William Ross and his brother, Bailie Robert, aided by a few soldiers and armed servants, rashly undertook to collect them; meeting the Kintail men in force on the heights of Strathglass, Easterfearn, his son, and a son of Bailie Robert's, were wounded. His son died next day. He gave up his papers, and bound himself not to act again on the Seaforth estates. (*Hist. of Tain*, Taylor, 1882).

- (1.) Christian, eldest daughter.
- (2.) Isobel, died — October 1766, having married Thomas Ross of Calrossie.

**107.** Alexander, sixth of Easterfearn (Sasine 8th April 1726). Commissary clerk for Ross. The estate of Easterfearn was sequestered 1735. He married Sarah Robertson (*Dornoch Reg.*), and left a son John, living 1793, and a daughter Isabella Mary Margaret, baptized at Dornoch 4th November 1735.

To return to—

**112.** Robert, Bailie of Tain. He married Janet, daughter of Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell, and had, with others, two daughters, who were living at Tain 1745, and a son, a silversmith in Jamaica,

**113.** William, who married — —, and had a son Robert, Lieutenant-Colonel, whose widow was living 1803, and four daughters: Elizabeth, married — Carruthers; Jane, married — Miller; Jean and Charlotte, unmarried 1793. Lieutenant-Colonel Ross had four daughters: 1. Maria Ann, who married, 9th May 1793, Major Joseph Wade, E.I.C.S. and was mother of Sir Claude Martin Wade, C.B. 2. Helen, married Denis O'Callaghan. 3. Amelia, married John Hilton, E.I.C.S. 4. Charlotte, unmarried 1803.

**114.** David, in E.I.C.M.S., mate in the *Dorrington* 1745, married in London, — April 1746, Susan Hume, niece of Mr. Hume, M.P. and E.I. Director.

**115.** Walter, died unmarried on board the ship *Calmar*, circa 1743.

(1.) Jannet, widow, 1745, of John M'Kenzie, 'ship-master, Cromarty' (Sasine 1736). (See *Appendix D.*)

**LINE OF TOLLY AND ACHNACLOICH.**—**130.** Hugh Ross, first of Tolly, younger son of Sir David Ross, Knight, seventh of Balnagown, laird of Achnacloich 1538, received these lands from James v. for an annual payment of £12. 'Ane honorabil man,' who died 13th January 1574 (*Kal. of F.*) and had,

**131.** Hugh, second of Tolly, 'vir vera pietatis imagine,' died 10th September 1621, buried at Ferne, having married Isabel, third daughter of George Munro, fourth of Miltoun. She died 24th December 1594, also buried at Ferne. They had,

**132.** Hugh, third of Tolly, 'apparent' 24th April 1592; complaint against him for seizing a certain John Ross and carrying him a prisoner to Balnagown (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). David Ross, eleventh of Balnagown, grants to Hugh of Achnacloich and Hugh his eldest son the office of

Forestry of Friwater, 8th February 1640. 'Hugh of Tollie, wt twa of his servandis, died suddenlie in the Castell of Cromartie,' buried at Ferne 2d February 1643, having married ———, daughter of John M'Kenzie, first of Inverleal, sub-dean of Ross. They had,

133. Hugh. (See *below*.)

135. John, 'son to Hugh, late of Tollie' (Sasine 16th November 1652). Disposition to him of the chaplainry of Alnes by Alexander Louis, merchant of Edinburgh (*Gen. Reg. Deeds Ed.* vol. 532).

(1.) Margaret (Sasine 30th May 1649), married Walter Ross of Bellamuckie. P.

133. Hugh, fourth of Tolly, 'served heir to his guidisr' (*Gen. Reg. Deeds Ed.* vol. 532). 'Heir-male of his grandfather, Hugh Ross of Tollie, in the lands of Tollie,' 1st October 1622 (*Inq. Spec. Ross*). He left,

134a. John, fifth 'of Achnacloich' (Sasine 22d October 1686), son and heir to deceased Hugh Ross of Tollie (Sasine 15th August 1671), died before 1687, having married Margaret, daughter of Colin M'Kenzie, first of Kincraig, and widow of Gilbert Robertson, second of Kindeace, and had,

134b. John, sixth of Achnacloich, commissioner of supply Ross, 1690 and 1704 (*Acts of Parliament*), Sheriff-deputy of Ross 5th July 1700. He married Margaret Barbour, heir of line to James Barbour, merchant, Inverness, her brother (*Inq. gen.*, 10th May 1700, i. 236). They had,

134c. Hugh. (See *below*.)

134e. Robert. (See *post*.)

(1.) Christian, 'eldest daughter of deceased John.' Sasine on marriage-contract 25th November 1737, dated 19th April 1715. She died 1st January 1770, having married Mr. Hugh Munro of Kiltearn, minister of Tain. He died 16th May 1744. P. (*Regs. of Tain*.)

134d. Hugh, sixth of Achnacloich (Sasine 2d July 1717), on disposition by John Ross of Achnacloich in favour of Hugh of Tolly, his eldest son, of the lands of Tolly and others in the parish of Rosskeen. In 1715 he headed the men of Tain on the Hanoverian side. Killed in a duel with Bailie Hugh Ross, afterwards of Kerse, 13th June 1721. He married Jannet, sister to Sir William Gordon of Invergordon, Bart. (Sasine 2d July 1717), and left,

134d. John, seventh of Achnacloich (Sasine 29th May 1721). He died unmarried, — 1727.

(1.) Isobel, married, before 1727, first David Ross of Invercharron, who died 1758, secondly Robert Munro in Invercharron.

134e. Robert, eighth of Achnacloich, succeeded his nephew John, died before October 1739, having married (Sasine on marriage-contract 19th March 1747), Katherine, daughter of John M'Kenzie, second of Highfield, and had, with an only daughter Margaret, who married, 7th December 1770, John Gilchrist, a son,

134f. John, ninth of Achnacloich, captain in the army, August 1784. Sasine 17th October 1759 on precept of Chancery to John Ross, now of Achnacloich, eldest son and heir of deceased Robert, of the lands of Wester Cadboll, now called Ballintore.

BRANCH OF PRIESTHILL.—136a. Mr. Donald Ross, first of Priesthill, Dean of Caithness, second son of John Ross, fifth of Balnagown, died 7th October 1487 (*Kal. of F.*). From him descended,

**136b.** Donald of Priesthill, who died 9th June 1571 (*Kal. of F.*), being probably father of,

**136c.** William of Priesthill. Caution for him 28th June 1588 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). Sasine on charter 30th June 1606 by William Ross 'of Priesthill, Donald apparent of P. wit.' He is said to have married Ada, daughter of William Ross, third of Invercharron, leaving, with a natural son John (*Reg. Priv. Coun.* 25th July 1590<sup>1</sup>),

**136d.** Donald. (See *below*.)

**136f.** Hugh. Charter of concess. to him as second son of William of Priesthill of the lands of Easterfearn, 9th December 1617 (*Great Seal*).

**136g.** William (Sasine 15th October 1639), 'son to deceased William Ross of Priesthill.' In 1649 obtained reversion of the church lands of Ulladail.

(1.) Margaret (Sasine on charter 21st May 1607), 'about to marry' George Ross of Pitkery.

(2.) Isobel, married, as second wife, Alexander Ross, second of Invercharron, who died 1619. She married, secondly, Alexander, son of Thomas Ross of Tuttintarroch (Sasine 30th July 1632).

**136d.** Donald of Priesthill, 'deceased' (Sasine 8th December 1636), having married ———, and leaving,

**136e.** Thomas, commissioner of loan and tax Inverness and Cromarty 1643. Cited for refusing to keep the peace 1649 (*Acts of Parliament*). He died before December 1652, having married Janet, eldest daughter of Walter Ross of Invercharron, 'his spouse,' 22d April 1641. She married secondly, as second wife, Kenneth M'Kenzie of Scatwell, 'his relict,' 1664.

The daughters of **136d.**, Donald of Priesthill, were—

(1.) Margaret, married John Fraser in Kinkell.

(2.) Issobell, married Alexander Cattanach in Delnies.

(3.) Helline, unmarried 1652.

(4.) Katherine, married William Innes.

(5.) Barbara, married Donald Ross in Hiltoun (Dingwall).

The above ladies, on the death of their brother Thomas, became heirs of line, 'Hugh Ross in Easterfearn and William Ross in Ardmore heirs of taillie,' to him. At the instance of Mr. William Ross of Shandwick, who had become surety for his deceased cousin of Priesthill, the davoch lands of Invercharron and others were appryzed from the said heirs in payment to him of 4500 marks. Sasine 30th December 1652 on charter (*Great Seal*) in his favour. He obtained a further decret against the heirs 10th July 1655.

**LINE OF SHANDWICK.—141.** William Ross of Little Allan, second son of Hugh Ross, fourth of Balnagown, was Sub-dean of Ross and Parson of Rosskeen. These ecclesiastical charges he resigned in favour of his youngest brother Mr. Thomas (**206**), on what understanding with his bishop does not appear. Angus Mackay having been slain at Tarbat by the Rosses, his son induced the Sutherlands to assist him in invading Strathoickell

<sup>1</sup> Colin M'Kenzie of Kintail became caution in £2000 for William Ross of Priesthill, that when released from the Tolbooth he should remain in Edinburgh till he find security for the entry of himself and of John Ross his bastard son before the Justice Treasurer for crimes specified in the letters raised against him by David Munro of Nig. . . . On 5th August Walter Rollok of Pitmedie became caution for David of Nig that he will not harm William Ross, who was released 15th August.



and Strathcarron. The Rosses met the Sutherlands and Mackays at Allt Charrais, where William of Little Allan fell with his chief and many of his clan, 11th June 1486 (*Kal. of F.*). By Grizel M'Donald, called niece of the Lord of the Isles, he had two sons,

**142.** Alexander of Little Allan, who married — —, and died — —, *s.p.m.* and,

**143.** Walter, first of Shandwick, who died 10th June 1531, being buried in an aisle at Ferne Abbey built at his expense. He had a wadset from the King of the lands of Meikle Allan, and also of the town and chaplainry of Dunskaith. He married many wives, Janet Tulloch, Agnes M'Culloch, Elizabeth Hay, Christian Chisholm, Janet Munro. Janet Tulloch is said to have been mother of the following four sons,

**144.** Donald. (See *below.*)

**190.** William of Culnahall, who married Margaret Muirsone, 'wife of William Ross of Culnyhay.' She died 11th March 1555 (*Kal. of F.*).

**191.** Hugh of Balmachy. (See *post.*)

**205.** Nicholas of Balon.

**144.** Donald, or David, second of Shandwick, married first Janet Simpson, secondly — —, daughter of — — Clunes, who is said to have been mother of,

**145.** Andrew. (See *below.*)

**151.** Mr. Robert. (See *post.*)

**145.** Andrew, third of Shandwick, died 6th August 1641, having married, first, — —, daughter of — — Voss of Lochslin, and secondly, Beatrix Ross, 'relict of John Munro of Meikill Davauch, and now spouse' (charter dated 13th August 1603, Sasine 24th July 1607). On 11th July 1624 a charter was granted by Patrick, bishop of Ross, to Andrew Ross of Shandwick and Donald his eldest son, of the lands of Shandwick. Sasine thereon 11th July 1624, Witnesses—Mr. David Ross, minister of Logie, Mr. William Ross, minister of Kincardine, Mr. Robert Ross, minister of Alnes, and others. By his first wife he had,

**146.** Donald. (See *below.*)

**150.** William, 'son of late Andrew of Shandwick' (Sasine 1st December 1641).

**146.** Donald, fourth of Shandwick, 'eldest son of deceased Andrew,' 7th April 1642, sold the estate of Shandwick to his cousin Mr. William Ross. He became of Meikle Ranyes,<sup>1</sup> having obtained from Gilbert Paip a charter of half the davoch lands. By his first wife, — —, he had,

**147.** Walter, 'in little Ranyes' (Sasine 14th November 1639). 'Eldest son' (Sasine 16th February 1653).

He married, secondly, Christian Corbat, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d May 1654), and had,

**148.** James, 'eldest son,' 1654, of Meikle Ranyes, 1660 and

<sup>1</sup> Grant of lands by Thomas Ross, Commendator of Ferne, to Donald Ross in Little Rany and his heirs, confirmed by King James VI., 1587. Donald Ross in Mekell Rany died 30th May 1593, buried at Ferne. David Ross of Little Rany, Grissell Dunbar, 'his relict,' 1596 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). Robert Ross in Little Rany, 20th June 1598 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). David Ross in Ranie, 14th November 1639. John Ross in Mikle Ranie, 9th December 1651. Donald, son of Hugh Ross, in Mikle Ranie, 17th March 1653. Robert Ross in Meikle Rainy, 15th March 1695. James Ross in Little Rainy, 18th August 1708. William Ross in Meikle Rainy, 20th September 1714.

1687, heir of late Donald (Sasine 16th February 1672).

He married — —, and had a son,

149. John, 'son of deceased James' (Sasine 10th March 1701).

151. Mr. Robert, 'of Keandloch,' second son of Donald Ross, second of Shandwick, minister of Alness 1588, built the manse and west end of the church, and was living in 1630. He married — —, and had,

152. Mr. William. (See *below*.)

178. John, 'brother-german of Mr. William Ross of Shandwick' (witness, Sasine 13th February 1649).

179. Mr. Thomas, 'a singularly pious man,' minister at Kincardine, 'son of Mr. Robert' (Sasine 22d June 1626), Laureated at Aberdeen 1634, transferred from Alness to Kincardine 1655, deprived by Privy Council 1st October 1662, accused of keeping conventicles, imprisoned, first at Nairn, 1675, then at Tain, liberated October 1677, and died at his house in Tain 13th January 1679, having married — —, by whom he had a daughter. (*Fast. Ecc. Scot.*)

180. Mr. Andrew, minister at Corton, 'son of Mr. Robert' (Sasine 9th July 1625).

181. Mr. David, minister at Logie. (See *post*.)

(1.) Esther, married, as second wife, Hugh, fourth son of Hector Munro, first of Fyvisk.

152. Mr. William became fifth of Shandwick, having, in 1626, purchased the property from his cousin, Donald Ross, who by charter infested him; he also purchased Balon. Having imprudently become cautioner for his relative, Thomas Ross of Priesthill, he became involved in numerous lawsuits which eventually ruined his family. Son and heir of Mr. Robert Ross in the town and lands of Keandloch, 16th August 1653. (*Inq. Spec. Ross, etc.*). Minister of Kincardine *circa* 1624-30, at Nigg 1634, and for a time at Fearn. Born — 1593, he died at Shandwick, parish of Fearn, 20th April 1663, having married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Campbell of Delnies, near Nairn, by whom he had,

153. David. Sasine on charter to him by Donald Ross of Balon or Bellone and his wife of the town and lands, 13th February 1649. Murdered in the wood of Invershie in 1651 on his way to Stirling, where all the heritors of Scotland were summoned to assist Charles II. in an invasion of England.<sup>1</sup>

154. Andrew. (See *below*.)

177. Alexander, 'brother-german to Andrew' (Sasine 2d April 1672).

(1.) Katherine, married James Fraser of Pitkellyan, 'his spouse'

<sup>1</sup> 'Y' was a charge to all heritours, lyfe-renters, etc., to m<sup>ch</sup> night and day to Stirling to King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>ds</sup> camp, under y<sup>e</sup> payne of lyfe and fortune, and David his son being but lately com from Ed<sup>rb</sup>, hes say<sup>r</sup> and rela<sup>ons</sup> could not get him persuaded to stay at home, but goe with y<sup>e</sup> rest of the heritours (tho their was a pretty man with horse and armes weill mounted ready to go for him), and all y<sup>e</sup> heritours and gentlemen taking their journey the hiland way, Pitcalny, being a corporate heavie man, changed horse with y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> young Sandwick, and going through the wood of Invershie with a mystie rainie day, falling a little behind to help the horse graith, murderers fell on him and murdered him and killed the baggage men and cast them in the Loch near by.' —*MS. Account.*

(Sasine 14th June 1683). They had three sons, William, Alexander, George.

Mr. William Ross married, secondly (contract dated 11th November 1639), Isobel, daughter of Hector Douglas of Mulderg. She married, secondly, Andrew Fearn, portioner of Pitkellyan. Liferent to her of Shandwick 16th February 1653. By her first husband she had three daughters, who had each 3000 marks of tocher,

- (1.) Janet (contract dated 7th November 1666, signed at Tain and Priesthill), married David Ross, Dean of Guild and merchant in Tain, second son of Bailie Alexander. He died before 1689.
- (2.) Isobel, died before 1780, having married in 1680 Alexander Munro, fifth of Teannaird, by whom she had an only daughter, Christian, married John Munro of Ket-wall.
- (3.) Elizabeth, 'one of the three heirs portioners of Mr. William' (contract dated 8th December 1680), married William Ross in Shandwick, who died before 1695, and she before September 1708, leaving ———, her son, a minor and pupil of Ross of Aldie.

**154.** Andrew, sixth of Shandwick, 'apparent of' (Sasine 22d September 1651). He died — October 1675, having married, first, Isobell, daughter of William Ross, fifth of Invercharron (contract dated 13th April 1660). Sasine 6th June 1660, on charter by William Ross of Shandwick to Isobell, daughter of William Ross of Invercharron, future spouse to Andrew, his apparent heir in the lands of Bellone and part of Pitmaduthie. They had,

**155.** Andrew. (See *below*.)

**175.** Hugh, died before 1680.

- (1.) Elizabeth, married P. Aikman. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, married Malcolm Macgregor of Marchfield, by whom she had two sons, Gregor Drummond or Macgregor, Adjutant to the Middlesex Militia 1766, and John, youngest son.

Andrew married, secondly (contract dated 15th August 1671), Lillias, eldest daughter of John Dallas, Dean of Ross, and widow of Alexander Urquhart of Craighall; in virtue of her marriage-contract she gained possession of Shandwick. She had by her second husband,

**176.** William, 'feir of Drungelly,' son to deceased Andrew of Shandwick (Sasine 13th August 1691). Born before 1673, he died — October 1693, having disposed Drungelly to his uterine brother, Urquhart of Craigton.

- (1.) Mary, only daughter of the second marriage, married, first, William Mackintosh of Baluespick, P.; secondly, David Ross, first of Inverchasley, P., as his second wife.

**155.** Andrew, seventh of Shandwick, 'son and heir of deceased Andrew' (Sasine 19th May 1689). His property having passed to his stepmother, he was able to retain only the small estate of Midfearn. David Ross, first of Inverchasley, having bought up the claims against Drungelly, and those of the heirs of the second marriage of Mr. William Ross (**152**) against Shandwick, these properties terminated with him in 1708. He died — October 1733, having married Christian, daughter of William Ross of Gladfield or Ardgay, by whom he had a very numerous family.

156. William, who still styled himself of Shandwick, a Writer in Edinburgh, where he was trying to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his family. He purchased the estates of Kerse and Skeldon in Ayrshire in 1728 (Sasine 17th July), half of the davoch lands of Drumgelly, and in 1732 John Cruickshank, merchant, London, disposed to him the town and lands of Balblair (Sasine 3d October). Born ——— 1694, he was drowned — April 1739 between Peterhead and Orkney, unmarried.
157. Hugh, Bailie of Tain. He had the misfortune to kill in a duel at Tain, 13th June 1721, Hugh Ross, sixth of Ach-na-loich. He retired to Gottenburg in Sweden, where he became a merchant, and afterwards at St. Mary Axe in London. On his brother's death he succeeded to Kerse and Skeldon and some other properties in Ross-shire. Born ——— 1695, and dying 13th April 1775, he was buried under the altar in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, having married in Gray's Inn Chapel, 24th August 1749, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Ross of Little Daan (which property she inherited), W.S., Edinburgh, and Solicitor of Appeals, London. She was buried by her husband 30th July 1793. They had three sons,
- [158.] Hugh, third of Kerse and Skeldon, who died 20th January 1818, æt. 66, buried in the Greyfriars, Edinburgh, having married Janet Campbell, who died 14th November 1823, having had, with three daughters who died unmarried (of whom the second, Jane Campbell, died 2d July 1859, the third, Elizabeth Anne, died 23d March 1855, æt. 47, both being buried in the Greyfriars), three sons, of whom the eldest,
- (159.) William of Skeldon, Berbice, British Guiana, born about 1788, died at Berbice 19th February 1840, having married ———, by whom, with two other sons and two daughters, he had,
- (160.) William Munro, merchant in London, who married, 5th September 1857, Miss A. F. Hill.
- (161.) Hugh, second son, Lieutenant-Colonel E.I.C.S., died at Cawnpore ——— 1838, having married ——— Eliza, daughter of Major Watson, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, of whom,

——. Hugh, eldest son, died unmarried.

——. Campbell Clave Grant, second son, a distinguished officer, created K.C.B. 1880, Major-General 1881. Born in India — 1824, married — 1856, Matilda, daughter of M. E. Elderton. P.

(162.) George, third son.

[163.] Alexander, second son of Bailie Hugh, died an infant 1757.

[164.] Andrew William, third son, a merchant, died unmarried, buried in St. Andrew Undershaft.

165. Andrew, third son of Shandwick, Bailie of Tain and Dean of Guild 1726, was drowned in crossing a stream in India 1739. He married (contract dated 6th November 1724) Margaret, daughter of Colin Campbell of Delnies, near Nairn. She married, secondly, 1742, Hugh Ross, merchant, Tain, and died his widow about 1775. By her first husband she had,

[166.] Andrew, Captain E.I.C.M., commanded the *Prince George* and *Ankerwyke*. Born 21st May 1728, dying 21st April 1793, *s.p.*, was buried at Buntingford, Herts, having married, about 1768, Miss Fanny Webbe, who died 18th August 1840.

[167.] William, died unmarried before 1765.

[168.] Hugh, died young, before 1749.

(1.) Mary, baptized at Tain 19th September 1725, she died there 20th September 1808, having married — 1748, John Reid, Bailie of Tain, who died 4th January 1779. P. On the death of Christina Ross of Shandwick the representative of Mary Ross or Reid became one of the two heirs-portioners of Shandwick.<sup>1</sup>

(2.) Christian, baptized at Tain 30th October 1726, died unmarried — February 1791.

(3.) Katherine, born *circa* 1730-31, died at Tain 12th June 1793, buried at Ferne, having married, — November 1751, David M'Lendris or M'Gilendris, who assumed the name of Ross; he was commissary-clerk of Ross and sheriff-substitute. They had,

[1.] David, Lieutenant 1st Regiment of Foot, under General Burgoyne in

<sup>1</sup> Mary Ross was living with her great-aunt Anna Duff, widow of Lachlan M'Intosh, Captain of Clan Chattan (Sasine 4th June 1732), on the eve of Culloden, and she fringed out the plaid the Prince wore at the battle.

America, Captain 98th Regiment. Registered Arms 5th December 1795.<sup>1</sup> Purchased the estate of Milncraig. Born 25th September 1755, died at Tain 25th December 1799, having married, 16th July 1798, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Purves, Baronet. She died 8th August 1844, buried at Brompton Cemetery. They had,

- (1.) David, an advocate, born 4th May 1799, baptized at Tain, died unmarried 1st June 1848.
  - (2.) Katherine, born 16th September 1800, died at Shandwick 9th December 1855, having married, at New St. Pancras Church, London, 22d March 1832, John Duncan, solicitor, who died 17th December 1856. Her representative became the second heir-portioner of Shandwick.
- [2.] Andrew, born 1757, died an infant.
- [3.] Hugh, Lieutenant 8th Battalion Native Infantry, Bombay, born 17th November 1764, became Brigade-Major, killed in action 24th December 1791, unmarried.
- (1.) Margaret, born — November 1753, married 27th July 1779, Alexander, eldest son of Dr. Rose of Aberdeen, Lieutenant 42d Regiment, then in H.E.I.C.S., died at Madras — May 1787. Their only surviving child, Katherine, married, ——— 1800, Dugald Gilchrist of Ospisdale, Sutherlandshire; their third daughter, Katherine, married George Ross, last of Pitcalnie, and *d.s.p.*

<sup>1</sup> *Gu.*, 3 Lyons ramp. *arg.*, and on a chief *or*, 3 legs conjoined at the centre at the upper part of the thigh, and flexed in triangle *azure*. Crest—A Lymphad, her oars in action *proper*. Flagged *gules*. Motto—*Pro patria*.

- (2.) Mary, born — June 1761, died at Tain, unmarried, — June 1838.
  - (3.) Katherine, born — June 1763, died at Evelix, Sutherlandshire, — March 1843, having married, 13th October 1783, William, second son of Hugh Munro of Achany, Sutherlandshire. He died — 1825. P.
  - (4.) Elizabeth, baptized at Tain 16th December 1769.
169. Alexander, fourth son of Shandwick, sometime merchant at Gottenburg, born at Midfearn — 1704, died at Skeldon House, Ayr, unmarried, 1st April 1775.
170. David, fifth son of Shandwick, Ensign in the Master of Ross's Independent Company, raised to suppress the rising of 1745, was a prisoner at Nairn. Became tenant of Midfearn, which belonged to his eldest brother Hugh. Born — 1705, dying 21st May 1768, was buried at Kincardine. He married, first (contract dated 23d October 1727), Esther, daughter of George Munro of Culrain; she died in Orkney, *s.p.*, 1740. He married, secondly, in Edinburgh, 29th July 1745, Jean, daughter of George Law of Duddingstone, widow of David Byres of Elie, Fife. She died 19th August 1776, leaving,
- [171.] William, born 21st January 1753. Fell in a duel on Blackheath 11th May 1790, unmarried, buried in Ferne Abbey. He went to India, and returning with a fortune, was able to repurchase from David Ross, Lord Ankerville, third of Inverchasley, Shandwick, Culliss, Ankerville, and other lands, which he entailed on his nieces and their heirs, whom failing, on other relatives.
- (1.) Christian, born before 1748, died 11th December 1814, having married, — June 1767, George, son of Thomas Ross of Tain, by whom she had, with three sons who died young,
    - [1.] Jean. (See *below*.)
    - [2.] Wilhelmina, born — December 1774, died unmarried 10th January 1849, having, in virtue of the entail, inherited Shandwick on the death of her nephew Charles.
  - [1.] Jean, born — 1769, burnt to death in Edinburgh 3d February 1829, buried at St. Cuthbert's, married, — 1786, John Cockburn of Rowchester, Berwickshire, W.S., who died at Shandwick — 1827, buried in Ferne Abbey. On his wife inheriting her brother's property, he assumed the name of

Ross in addition to his own. They had, with several children who did not survive them,

(1.) Charles, inherited Shandwick on his mother's death, born 12th December 1796, died unmarried 21st May 1839, buried at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh.

(2.) Christina, born *circa* 1792, inherited Shandwick on the death of her aunt Wilhelmina, and died unmarried 16th May 1872, when the succession opened to the entailor's heirs whatsoever.

172. George, sixth son of Shandwick, merchant at Gottenburg, died there 20th June 1783, having married Dorothea Schwitzer, by whom he had, with four other children who died young,

[173.] Andrew, E.I.C. Marine, commanded the ship *Louisa*, and was lost in her — May 1789, unmarried.

[174.] Benjamin, E.I.C. Military Service, died unmarried at Dinapore, — January 1790.

Andrew, seventh of Shandwick, had also, with three daughters who died unmarried,

(1.) Isabella, married Robert M'Culloch, merchant in Tain, and had, with other children, Andrew, merchant in Gottenburg and Copenhagen.

(2.) Margaret, second daughter (contract dated 29th March 1717), married Bailie Donald Ross of Tain; she died 4th March 1753, buried by her husband in Ferne Abbey. With several children who died young, they left,

[1.] Andrew, merchant at Madras, baptized at Tain 23d January 1721, died in India, leaving a recognised daughter, Amelia, who married Charles Runnington, Sergeant-at-law.

[2.] Janet, baptized at Tain 14th May 1722, died unmarried *circa* 1788.

(3.) Katherine, died before 1768, having married in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 29th September 1743, George, eldest son of Bailie William Ross of Tain; he died — 1788, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Captain John Sharp, E.I.C. Marine.

(4.) Christina, died in Tain — March 1746, having married — 1730, John, eldest son of Duncan Ross of Tain. They had,

[1.] Duncan, who died young.

[2.] Andrew, in 1757 Ensign in Lord George Beauclerk's regiment of foot.

BRANCH OF LOGIE EASTER.—181. Mr. David, younger son of Mr. Robert Ross (151), A.M. Edinburgh, 27th July 1609, member of Assembly 12th August 1639, and continued 28th August 1650 (*Fast. Ecc. Scot.*), 'minister at Logie Easter, and brother of Mr. William of Shandwick' (Sasine



2d February 1633<sup>1</sup>. Obtained a charter from Mr. Thomas Ross of Logie of the lands of Logie Easter (Sasine 4th May 1630). He married, first, Margaret Morrison, 'his spouse' (Sasine 24th June 1628), and secondly, Janet Munro, relict of Alexander Ross of Pitkerie (contract dated 18th April 1655); she is inest in the easter quarter of Newnakill by her son Hugh (Sasine 7th June 1655). By his first wife he had,

182. Mr. Robert. (*See below.*)

188. Andrew, 'son of late Mr. David' (Sasine 6th March 1668), 'uncle to John Munro' (Sasine 6th May 1700), married — — —, and had,

[189.] George, 'his son,' 1702.

(1.) Margaret, married John Munro of Logie, eldest son of John Munro, second of Fearn; they had John Munro in Inverbreakie, who married Margaret Ross, 'his spouse' (Sasine 6th May 1700).

(2.) Ellen, married William Munro of Culcraggie.<sup>1</sup>

182. Mr. Robert, second of Logie Easter, in 1665 translated from Urquhart and Logie Wester to Tain, deposed by Presbytery 28th June 1699, 'possessed in the ministry about thirty or forty years' (*Fasts*). He obtained a charter from his father of the lands of Logie Easter (Sasine 5th August 1657), and from David Ross of Balnagown of the lands of Ballone, 9th March 1669. He married Barbara, daughter of Mr. George Munro, Chancellor of Ross, and gave her a liferent of the lands of Logie Easter and of part of Drummellie. They had,

183. Robert. (*See below.*)

186. James, 'lawful son' (Sasine 22d September 1710).

187. Alexander, 'third son,' merchant, burghess of Tain (Sasine 16th March 1702).

(1.) Jean, married Walter Ross, town clerk of Dornoch and provost of Tain 1693.

(2.) Hannah, married Andrew, second son of R. Munro of Lemlair (Sasine 1st May 1708).

183. Mr. Robert, third of Logie Easter, writer, Edinburgh, 'eldest son' (Sasine 11th July 1700), married — — —, and had,

184. John, fourth of Logie Easter, writer, Edinburgh, 'son and heir of deceased Mr. Robert of Logie Easter' (Sasine 30th August 1722), and grandson to deceased Mr. Robert. He married Elizabeth Fleming, 'relict,' 4th June 1738, and had, with a daughter Jean,

185. Robert, fifth of Logie Easter, nearest heir to deceased Mr. Robert, his grandfather, and eldest son to deceased John Ross, writer (Sasine 17th July 1728).

BRANCH OF BALMACHY.—191. Hugh, first of Balmachy or Ballamuckie, a younger son of Walter Ross, first of Shandwick, was father of,

192. Donald. (*See below.*)

204. Alexander, 'son of Hugh,' died at Balmachy 18th October 1571 (*Kal. of F.*).

192. Donald, second of Balmachy. Charter of concession to Donald, son of Hugh, 10th May 1587 (*Great Seal*), James VI. confirms grant made by Thomas Ross, Commendator of Ferne, to him of the lands of Ballamuckie

<sup>1</sup> To the kindness of Mr. Alexander Ross of Alness I am greatly indebted for various Munro marriages, and for other information.

resigned by Alexander Ross of Balnagown 'Deceased' (Sasine 30th June 1606). He had,

193. Walter. (See *below*.)

202. Donald, 'brother of Walter,' 17th May 1593. (*Great Seal*.)

203. James, 'lawful son' of deceased Donald (Sasine 1606).

(1.) Agnes, married Walter Ross of Fychie.

(2.) Mary, married Andrew Munro, third of Allan.

193. Walter, third of Balmachy, 'apparent of, cautioner for Walter Ross of Morangie,' 2d September 1594 (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*), 'of Balmachy' (witness, Sasine 16th June 1607), 'deceased' (Sasine 20th June 1625). He had,

194. Hugh. (See *below*.)

200. David (Sasine 20th June 1625) obtained concession of half of the mill of Morrach, and also of part of the town and lands of Meikle Meddat or Meddat Moir, barony of Delnie. He married Mary Urquhart.

201. George, in Miltoun, 'son of deceased Walter' (Sasine 1st March 1625).

194. Hugh, fourth of Balmachy. Charter of concession to Walter and Hugh, his eldest son, of the lands of Balmachy, 8th July 1605 (*Great Seal*). He had,

195. George. (See *below*.)

199. William, 'brother of George' (Sasine 10th December 1628), died 22d March 1648, buried at Tain (*Kal. of F.*).

195. George, fifth 'of Balmachy' (Sasine 3d December 1627, also Valuation Roll, Sheriffdom of Ross 1644), died 12th September 1647, buried at Ferne, having married Margaret M'Culloch (Sasine 30th May 1649), and had,

196a. Walter. (See *below*.)

197a. Andrew, 'son of deceased George' (witness, Sasine 30th May 1649), 'in Balmachy' (witness, 1st February 1658). (See *post*.)

198. David (Sasine 1st October 1668).

196a. Walter, sixth of Balmachy, 'son and heir of deceased George,' 28th December 1647 (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), 'of Balmachy' (witness, Sasine 8th April 1680), married Margaret, daughter of late Hugh Ross of Tollie (Sasine 30th May 1649<sup>1</sup>).

196b. Hugh, probably son of the above and seventh 'of Balmachy' (Sasine 11th July 1695), tenant of the Bishopric of Ross 1695-6—

(1.) Agnes, eldest daughter, married Alexander Ross, fourth of Pitcalnie (Sasine on marriage-contract 12th February 1684).

BRANCH OF BALBLAIR.—Balblair in 1666 belonged to James Dallas of Balblair and Grissell Ross his spouse. In a letter of 1764 Ross of Balblair is described as 'Cadit of the decayed house of Balmachy.'

197a. Andrew, younger son of George Ross, fifth of Balmachy, very probably became Andrew, first 'of Balblair,' who was father of

197b. David, second of Balblair, parish of Fearn, 'notary' (Sasine 15th April 1678), married Margaret Stronach, 'his spouse' (Sasine 8th July 1681), 'relict' (13th April 1710). They had,

197c. Andrew. (See *below*.)

197e. Mr. George, 'second son of David' (Sasine 2d September 1698). In 1700 he took the degree of M.A. Edinburgh,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Ross 'of Bellamuckie' is named in Sasine 17th October 1682.

and became tutor to the son of the Laird of Mey. He went to America and became Rector of a church at Newcastle, U.S.A. (Sasine 19th April 1710). He married ———, and had,

- [197f.] John, of Philadelphia, Councillor of Law, 1764.  
 197g. Hugh, 'third son,' who was probably father to David, 'son to Hugh in Balblair' (Sasine 19th August 1701).  
 (1.) Elizabeth, married David Munro, sixth of Allan, and had a son David, W.S., Edinburgh, who in 1765 left his estate to his nephew Charles, son of Margaret Munro and Charles M'Kenzie, who assumed the name of Munro.

197c. Andrew, third of Balblair, 'eldest son of David' (Sasine 8th March 1710), writer, Edinburgh. He died before 1764, having married Margaret Gallie, 'his spouse,' 1710. They had an only son,

197d. Andrew, fourth of Balblair, M.D. at Kingston, Jamaica, died *s.p.* 'Grandchild of dec. David of Balblair, eldest son of Andrew, eldest son of David' (Sasine 19th April 1710). In 1730 he, being then styled surgeon in London, made a disposition in favour of John Cruickshank, merchant, London, of the town and lands of Balblair.

211. OLD LINEN.—I have a damask table-cloth, and six dinner napkins to match, having on them what purports to be a representation of the siege of Temeswar by Prince Eugene of Savoy, in 1716. It was the property of my great-granduncle, who held at that date the Rectory of West Felton in Shropshire. They have been much used, but are still in excellent preservation, and are used by me occasionally.

The table-cloth measures 8 feet 8 inches by 7 feet, of which 4 inches are taken up all round it by the border, which consists of a light-running pattern of leaves between two lines. Within this the pattern is repeated four times, and consists of the following:—

1st row.—'Temeswar' is repeated across it from side to side thrice, and underneath each word is a city consisting of spires, pinnacles, etc., over which shot and shell are flying.

Bomb-shells, as they were then called, were first used at the siege of Temeswar.

2d row.—Cannons with smoke issuing from them. Gunners with linstocks in their hands, and officers in uniform with swords—piles of shot—barrels of powder, and what are perhaps fascines scattered about.

3d row.—Tents scattered about, and small companies of soldiers moving to and fro.

4th row.—An officer on a charger, dressed in uniform with cocked hat, high military boots, etc., with the words 'Prinz Egenius' repeated each time as his figure appears across the table-cloth thrice; opposite to his capering charger stands a soldier (officer?) bareheaded, with his head bowed and having a very submissive look.

The entire pattern—that is to say the four rows as described above, fills up a square of 2 feet 2 inches by 9 inches, and is repeated over and over again so as to cover the table-cloth.

The dinner-napkins correspond precisely to the above description, differing only in size—they measure 3 feet 1 inch in length, and are 2 feet 8 inches wide.

A. D.

An account was given in *Northern Notes and Queries* (vol. i. p. 29) of a

very old specimen of foreign damask linen. This description of work does not lend itself to the photographer's camera, and is with difficulty made out by those who inspect it. The kindness of Erskine Beveridge, Esq., Dunfermline, who had a working drawing made, enables me to give my readers a faithful delineation of a most interesting relic of the struggle between William of Orange and the Spanish army in Flanders in the 16th century. An explanation of the design has been already given (vol. i. p. 29).



**212. THE BOYDS AND COLQUHONS.**—Besides the supposed marriage of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss with the daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, referred to at page 56 of vol. iii,<sup>1</sup> four other marriages between the

<sup>1</sup> It is probable that if Sir John Colquhoun, the chamberlain, married a daughter of the family of Boyd, she was a daughter of Sir Thomas Boyd, father of the first Lord Boyd. Sir Thomas was slain on the 7th or 9th July 1439, and Sir John Colquhoun succeeded his grandfather, who was slain on the 23d September of that year. Sir John would therefore be contemporary with the daughters of Sir Thomas, and may have married one of them. Only two daughters, however, are ascribed to Sir Thomas Boyd, and these were married to Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, and Alexander, 1st Lord Montgomery. It has been shown that Elizabeth Dunbar was the name of Sir John Colquhoun's relict.

Boyd and Colquhons are recorded, and of these one is opposed to probability, another obscured by erroneous description, and a third ignored in the pedigree of the Boyds. To these I propose to devote a few lines.

1. Mr. George Crawford, in his *History of Renfrewshire* (Robertson's Edition, page 71), says that Captain Thomas Crawford (ancestor of Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, Bart.) who fought at Pinkie, 1547, and was Provost of Glasgow, 1577, 'was twice married, first with Marion Colquhon, daughter of Sir John Colquhon of Luss, and dowager of Robert, Master of Boyd . . . and surviving his first lady, he remarried Janet Ker,' etc., adding that by his second marriage he had two sons and a daughter, and that he died 3d January 1603.

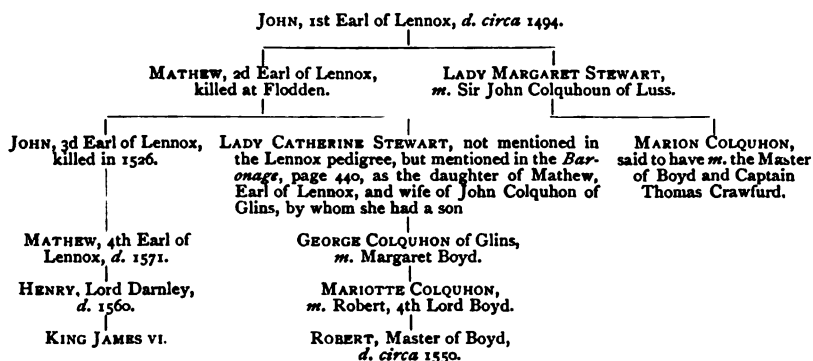
2. This is followed in the pedigree of Crawford of Jordanhill, given in (1) Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, page 430; (2) Burke's *Peerage* up to 1863, and perhaps later, the pedigree being abridged in more recent editions; and (3) Foster's *Baronetage*, 1880, page 643. It is followed also in the Luss pedigree, at page 25 of Douglas's *Baronage*, with one variation, Marion's first husband being styled Robert, Lord Boyd, and not Robert, Master of Boyd.

3. In the pedigree of the Boyds Earls of Kilmarnock, in vol. ii. of Douglas's *Peerage*, no mention is made of this marriage. Robert Boyd, who was restored to the title of Lord Boyd in 1536, and who was alive in 1549, had a son Robert, born in 1517, who as Master of Boyd married (probably between 6th September 1545 and 18th February 1546) 'Margaret or Mariot' (not Marion), daughter of Sir John Colquhon (not of Luss but) of Glins. He succeeded as 2d Lord Boyd, and died 1589, aged 72. His widow died February 1601. It is not stated that she remarried. It is evident that she could not have been Captain Thomas Crawford's first wife, for her death would have left him only twenty-three months to marry again, and to have had (he being then well on for 80) two sons and a daughter.

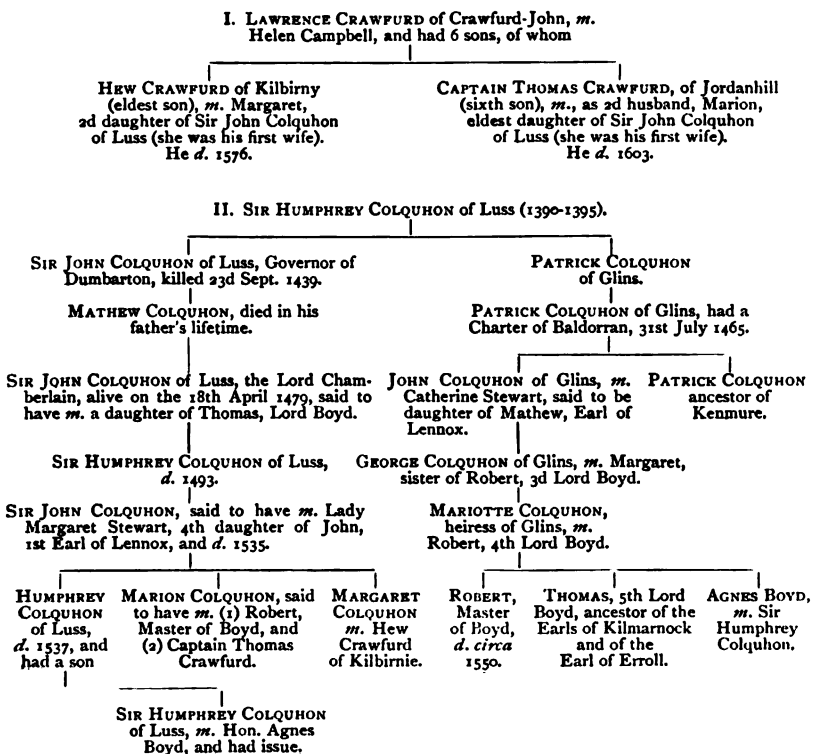
4. Under the heading of Colquhon of Kenmure, Sir Robert Douglas gives, at page 440 of his *Baronage*, a pedigree of the family of Colquhon of Glens, Glins, or Glinnis, from which it appears that George Colquhon of Glens, the last of his line, married Margaret Boyd, sister of the Robert Boyd who was restored as 3d Lord Boyd in 1536 (this sister is not mentioned in the Kilmarnock pedigree), and had an only daughter and heiress, Mariotte or Mariota Colquhon, who married her cousin Robert, 4th Lord Boyd. If this be correct, then George Colquhon of Glins must be read in the Kilmarnock pedigree for Sir John Colquhon of Glens as father of the wife of the 4th Lord Boyd.

5. Who then was the first husband of Marion Colquhon, Captain Thomas Crawford's first wife? The Luss pedigree says he was Robert, Lord Boyd; the Jordanhill pedigree says he was Robert, Master of Boyd; the Boyd pedigree ignores the marriage. Robert, 4th Lord Boyd, had by Mariotte Colquhon, the heiress of Glens, three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, born about 1546, was Robert, Master of Boyd, of whom Douglas says that 'he had a charter of the lands of Auchenfuerlie in Dumbartonshire, 14th October 1550, and died without issue soon afterwards.' This language is opposed to the idea that he was married, but he may have been betrothed to Marion Colquhon, who after his early death became as his 'dowager' the first wife of Thomas Crawford.

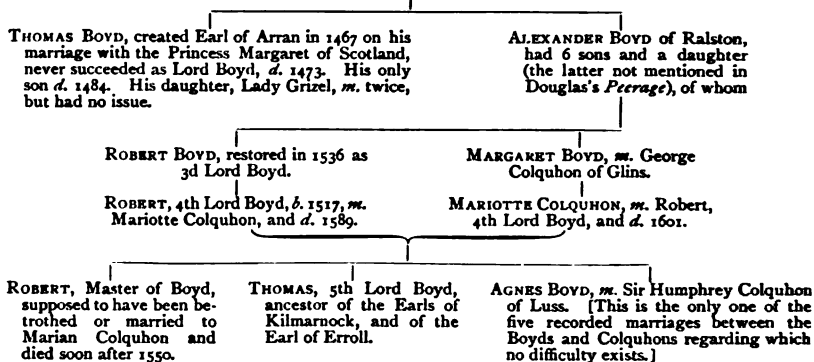
6. There is, however, a difficulty in accepting this betrothal, for if the *Baronage* be correct Marion was third in descent, and the Master sixth in descent from a common ancestor, that is to say, that Marion was first cousin of her husband's great-grandmother. The following table shows this:—



7. The cross alliances between these families will be understood by reference to the following tables of descent:—



III. ROBERT BOYD of Kilmarnock, the 1st and 'great' Lord Boyd,  
Governor of Scotland, *d.* 1470 (forfeited).



8. If I have not succeeded in reconciling all conflicting statements about these marriages, I have at all events cleared the ground for further investigation.  $\Sigma$ .

[*N.B.*—Since this note was written I have consulted the latest edition (1889) of Sir Bernard Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, which contains a revised pedigree of the Colquhouns of Luss, corrected presumably in accordance with Mr. William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, 1869, a work which I have had no opportunity of examining. It is possible that some of the questions raised above are solved in Mr. Fraser's work, but as the solution of them is not given in the *Peerage* of 1889 I am inclined to believe that some of them at least have not occurred to Mr. Fraser. My note may therefore stand as originally written.]

213. ANE DOUBLE OF DOCTER ALEX' BROUN HIS TESTMENT.—In the name of God Amen, wheras I Alex' Broun am now bound for the east Indies upon the ship Bedford Captain Hunson Commander being now sound in bodie and Judgement but knowing that mans breath is in his nosetirles and gon in a less space of time then can Well be expressed Do therfor make this my last will and testament in mainer following I recomend my spirit to the hands of the Almighty giver when he shall be pleased to call for it and my body to the earth or deep as he thinks fit in hoops of a glorious resurection notwithstanding its being then turned into corruption.

Imp: I geave and bequeath to captain Thomas Bruce his eldest lauffull sone that shall be then living and to his sister M<sup>r</sup> Alex' her eldest daughter the money dew to me be Earleshall the Earle of Mar and the laird of M<sup>c</sup>Donald to be equalie divyded betwixt them two. Item I geave & bequeath to M<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Alex' of Fyfe twentie pund sterling. Item I geave and bequeath to M<sup>r</sup> David Mitchell twentie pund sterling. Item I geave and bequeath to M<sup>r</sup> James Broun twentie pund sterling. Item I geave and bequeath to David Seaton's daughter Christian twentie pund sterling. Item I geave & bequeath to Alex' Bruce son to Earleshall by his wife Anna Bruce twentie pund sterling (all the above mentioned persones are my first and second cusiones). Item I geave and bequeath to my good friend M<sup>r</sup> Alex' Innes the soume of Eightie pund sterling fourtie of which he has now in his own hands of main. Item I geave and bequeath to my good freind M<sup>r</sup> Charles Duboise the soume of twentie pund sterling. Item I geave and bequeath to my good friend M<sup>r</sup> Michaell Kinkead merchant twentie pund sterling. Item I geave to the

Viscount of Tarbit, Dr Greigorie, Doctor Pitcairne, Dr Wellwood, Dr Oliphant, Dr Arbuthnut, Mr Gilbert Crocket, Mr James Greigorie, Mr Charles Ducboise, to Mr W<sup>m</sup> Stewart, to Mr Andrew Welsh of Port St. Maries Spaine, to Mr John Pitcairne, to Mr Michael Kinkead, to Mr Alex<sup>r</sup> Steivenson to Mr Alex<sup>r</sup> Innes, to Mr M<sup>c</sup>Donald, to Captain Arthur Moncreife to each of them a ring with the dait of the time of my death upon [it] of the value of thertie shilling sterling. Item I geave and bequeath to the Leadie of Clakmanan, to Madam Greigorie, to Madam Walwood, to Madam Steivenson, to Madam Haythayn, to Mr Gilles his wife, to Madam Moncreife, to M<sup>rs</sup> Jean Crocket, to M<sup>rs</sup> Jean Mowat to each of them a ring to the value [of] twentie shilling sterling.

Item I geave and bequeath the remainder of all my goods and merchandize, cattles, debts, soume or soumes of money, Jewells &c. that doe at present or may for the future pertain and belong to me, to the setting up ane ffisherie in the toun of Kirkcaldie in fyfe Scotland, and if stock sufficient to the setting up of Ane linning manufatorie ther also A scheme of both which proportion to the Stock I desyre may be drawn up by my ingenous and very good friend Mr Charles Ducboise lover of mankind in generall als well of his oun nation in particular the which I doe order my executors to put accordingly to execution and to be manadged be ten persones fyve of them Countrie gentlemen and fyve of them merchants and all of them of the most knowing Just and sincere lovers of ther countries weall fair and libertie that can be found I shall name my Executors Mr Alexander Innes of Edenburgh and Mr Michael Kinkead of London merchants for the first two, the remaining eight I leave them to choise and when any one of them dys my will is that all the rest meet and choise one in the deceaseds rounge after having bound themselves by oath that they will to the best of ther knowledge make choise of one who is most fit both upon the account of his knowledge goodwill and honestie to advance the interest of that which may prove beneficial to the nation in generall the product of either of these or both, I mean fisherie and linning manufactorie, I give & bequeath for ever to be made use in cheritable uses. I doe not mean the mentinning of people idle, I doe by no means, but the imploying them so that according to ther strength and abilities ther may be materialls found them to sett them att work in one of the two above named busines so as that they may therby get ther honest lyvelihood and when they use all this industrie and yeat they cannot mentain themselves and family then my will is that they should be supplied out of [the] found. And if any of my relations be diligent and vertows I desyre that *ceteris paribus* they may be preferred in being employed about manadaeging any of the affairs under the chiefe directors, My will also is that ten choises two out of ther number, one countrie gentleman and one merchant which two by them may be impowred to manadage the whole busines therof giving ane exact acompt of all ther proceedings at sett times to a meeting of all the ten. And of this my last will and testment I constitut and appoint Mr Alex<sup>r</sup> Innes and Mr Michael Kinkead the executors. In witnes wherof I have wryten these presents and heirunto sett my hand and seall<sup>1</sup> this tent day of March Anno Dommini, 1698<sup>3</sup> Att Londone sic sub<sup>r</sup> signed sealed and attested in presence of Thomas Hacklie, Joseph Carwear, Alex<sup>r</sup> Robertson.

<sup>1</sup> Instead of 'seall' the transcriber has written 'severall,' which I think must be a mistake, but the whole of the spelling is quaint, albeit we have 'sealed' afterwards.



214. **TWO BRASS MORTARS.**—The mortar of which an illustration is here given was found in the neighbourhood of St. Andrews fully twenty years ago. It is remarkably neat and well designed. The date running round the upper part—ANNO DOMINI MVCLXXV—is interspersed with a cross, two faces, a rosette, and a star. The motto round the base—SPES MEA IN DEO—is similarly broken up by a cherub, a star, and a hound chasing a hare. If ever there has been a coat of arms on the shield it is now completely effaced. The height is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the diameter over the mouth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It weighs 5 lbs., and its capacity is 16 ounces liquid measure. The other mortar in my possession is extremely like the one figured in the March number of *Northern Notes and Queries*, p. 140, so far as shape, pattern, and inscription are concerned ; but it is of a



different size. Its height is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, diameter over the mouth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, weight 6 lbs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and its capacity is an imperial pint or 20 ounces. The date is 1662.

D. H. F.

215. **MOUNT BADON.**—The site of Arthur's battle was long supposed to be near Bath, the Gothic, *bad*, being taken as the clue. It seems clear, however, that there is a common Celtic prefix for place-names, which is more likely to account for it. The word has probably nothing to do with a mass of water. The village of Baden in Brittany is on the top of a hill, though it overlooks the ramifications of the Morbihan. Near Loch Lomond are Bad Dearg, Bad Ochainach and Bat a' Charchel. In the North are Badenoch, Badenscoth, and Badeneuchars. Your

readers may know of others. The Gaelic for a clump seems rather a questionable derivation.

Any attempt to link King Arthur with the neighbourhood of Linlithgow on the strength of the last two syllables of Cockleroy is rather shaken by the pronunciation of many of the old residents being Cockleray. Even if it were roy, we know that Rob was not a King. The first syllable probably is related to Hay-cock of the family of cnuc, knock, cruach, etc.

There is Knocknarea near Sligo.

W. M. C.

216. GIBSON OF DURIE.—A short time ago there appeared in *Northern Notes and Queries* several articles on the subject of the pedigree of the Gibsons of Durie and Pentland. It would be interesting to know whether the writers of those articles have any information as to what ultimately became of James Gibson, a younger son of Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland (? President of the Court of Session) by his wife Helen Fleming. James Gibson, when young, entered the Austrian service, and he rose to rank and distinction in that service. It is not improbable, therefore, that he may have founded a family which still exists in Austria although perhaps not bearing the name of Gibson. In those troublous times many young men of rank and good family left Scotland to seek their fortunes in foreign lands, and, being successful in life, founded families which are now amongst the nobility of almost every country in Europe. In many cases these families have retained their old Scottish names, in other cases they have adopted a foreign name—often that of the lady whom the first of them married.

I have a letter of James Gibson's, dated Courtray, 16th June 1739—now, within a few days, just a hundred and fifty years ago. In that letter he gives a short sketch of his life in the Austrian service to that time, but unfortunately he does not mention his wife's name. He appears to have been a Roman Catholic. The spelling is very singular, but he explains that in a Postscript, in which he says—'I belive youl have trouble to rid my Leter for it is mor then .i8. years that I have not urot a Leter in English.' He always writes u for w. I subjoin a few extracts.

'I have bine in the Emperors service since the year 1716. uich his Majeste uas thene plised to Giave me a Comision as Lut<sup>t</sup> Collonel of hors uher I served in the uars of Hongrie and at the battle of Belgrad I had the misforton of being dengerlese oundede and uas 15. months uith my ouns open, his Maj<sup>e</sup> being setesfied uith my behever in the afere of Belgrad Honnored me uith a Comishone as Commendant of the toum of Courtray; and Chatellenie, uher I have aluayes lived sins the Batle of Belgrad veray agriable . . . nou it is . 3 . years that his Majt: his bine plised to Honnor me uith the Comision of General Major . . . it is . 8 . years and . 5 . mon<sup>ts</sup> that it plised God Almighte to disposs of Madame Gibson, to my great regreat shue left me . 10 . Children . 5 . Sones and . 5 . Daughters of uich there is stil alive . 7 . 5 . Daughters and . 2 . Sones.' . . . 'Uhen you urit to me A Monsieur Monsieur Gibson General Major, et Commendant de la Ville et Chatellenie de Courtray a Courtray en flander.'

A. X. T.

217. A RELIC OF PRINCE CHARLIE.—I have a table napkin of French damask which was plundered from the baggage of 'Prince Charlie' immediately after the battle of Culloden by the family of a farmer living

on or near the spot, a descendant of whom gave it to a relative of Flora Macdonald, by whom it was given to me.

It measures 16 by 8 inches, and has a border all round 5 inches in breadth, consisting of two double lines within which is a trailing pattern of thistle leaves ; whilst between the lines are a string or series of pellets.

The middle is filled by a large Scotch thistle surmounted by a Royal crown. On each side of the blossom is the motto of the Order of St. Andrew 'Nemo me impune lacessit,' so arranged as to be legible whichever way the napkin is folded, while at each corner between the thistle and the border is the star of the Order, and on each side of the thistle, as if to fill up the space, is a butterfly. I have no doubt the napkin has been used by those into whose hands it fell—for it has two small neat darns which would hardly have been done in the Prince's household.

A. D.

218. SCOTTISH PEARLS.—British Pearls were known to the Romans, who very probably were aware of the pearls which even yet are found in the Tay. In a Trade Charter of the Paris Goldsmiths of the fourteenth century, mention is made of Scottish pearls, and in the reign of Charles II. the subject of pearl fishery was brought before Parliament. But a prophet has no honour in his own country, and John Spruel, writing in 1705, laments that he could never sell a necklace of Scottish pearls in Scotland though his experience extended over forty years. About thirty years ago a German named Unger bought up all the Scottish pearls he could obtain, and some of the necklaces made of them brought good prices. Some idea of the value of the pearl may be gathered from the fact that the city of Paris alone paid over a hundred thousand pounds for Scottish pearls within a short period, and that on an average one in every fifty shells contains a pearl—twenty-four years ago pearls to the value of twelve thousand pounds were found. We have met with a pearl hunter who was also a hawker, and though not brought up to the business he managed to procure many good and valuable specimens. No special care has been taken of the fishing, and as a consequence it has suffered from bad usage. A little judicious oversight might make the occupation remunerative not only to the pearl fishers but to the Landowners in whose streams the shells are to be found.

A. W. C. H.

#### 219. CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—

1693, 14 March.—A convenient seat to be placed in the middle of the Church for scandalous faultie persons to sit in to receive their reproofs and to express their Repentance before the congregation and which being done to satisfaction then to be received.

1693, 25 April.—The condition of George Ratra Tennant who was spoiled & Rob<sup>d</sup> by the Highlanders was taken to consideration.

1693, 29 June.—John Young in the Valleyfield dilated for charming summond calld and appearing and interrogat as to his charming declared as follows viz. that being some tyme ago calld to cure a certain sick person, he used these words : little thing hath wronged thee nothing can mend thee but Father Sone and holie Ghost all three & our sweet Lady. In eternitie let never wax but away to the waine, as the dew goes of yeard and stane, I seek help to this distressd person in Ch<sup>t</sup> name. He likewise acknowledged that he used the same words in curing of a woman in the

Blaine, who was four year y<sup>r</sup> after weell, and that by the same words he cured Ro<sup>th</sup> Bruce in the Shyre Miln, and the disease these persons had he said was a spleen, which he siemd to the Session to understand, as of a disease put upon them through envy and splen, and being interrogat if he used anie gestures or postures whills he was pronouncing these words, he could not deny but that first he rubd his owin hand upon a bare stone and rubbed the breast stroaking it 3 tymes of the person affected, and siemed to say, that he prescribed the use of some herbs to the patient. The session did unanimouslie conclude him guilty of charming, where upon being again calld the minister did indeavor to hold out the evill of his way telling him that his cures were not effected without the help of the devell, and not onlie to forbear the same in Tyme coming, but to mourn before God and to seek mercie through Ch<sup>t</sup> for using of the divells prescriptions and that the witches and warlocks used good words and made ment<sup>n</sup> of the name of God and Ch<sup>t</sup> in their services; and he being removed the Session did think fit to advise w<sup>th</sup> the presbyterie how to carrie w<sup>th</sup> him.

1693, 28 August.—Complaint being made that several persons whose children are Baptized on the Lord's day, do in the afternoone prophane the Sabath in drinking together and talking of vain discources for preventing of which abuse in Tymes to come it is ordered y<sup>t</sup> all persons having children to be Baptizd q<sup>n</sup> they come to the Miñr y<sup>t</sup> they bring an elder in the q<sup>ter</sup> with ÿm who may give testimony of ÿ<sup>m</sup> and y<sup>t</sup> they be Ingadged to keep no feastes on the Sabath, or oÿrwards to have their children Baptized on the week dayes.

1693, 24 May.—Christian Hutton in Valleyfield expressing her remorse for the sin of fornication during the late Gov<sup>t</sup> and for which she being a poore woman and having nothing to pay was oversien by the Late Incumbents & desirous by confession with sorrow & grief of heart to give glorie to God & be received into fellowship with the faithfull & hir intimated by the minister to whom she expresses herself was ordered to be cited ag<sup>t</sup> the next session day.

1693, 25 April.—The condition of John Ratra who was spoiled & Robbd by the Highlanders was taken to consideration and having M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Reid Testimoniall there were sh. 40 ordered to be given him.

1693, 17 Oct.—M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Wright late Incumbent hiere w<sup>th</sup> others were ordered to be cited w<sup>th</sup> horning till they produce Blairs bond w<sup>th</sup> the Session is crediblie informed he hath or knowes of.

1693, 23 Nov.—Some of the elders appointed to speak to John Blair Girtlesmith to deliver the Laddell a measure appointed to take up the meal that was due as a part of the Town's customs for the use of the present Schoolm<sup>r</sup>.

1694, 14 August.—The Collection for the bridge of Kinross appointed to be uplifted last Sabath found to be 8 libs 8 sh scots.

1694, 21 August.—David Sands and W<sup>m</sup> Symnell to be dealt with by the Miñr and one elder: that they may be brought to some sense of their sin; and the Curate who baptisid their children to be inquired after: and Complaind to the presbyterie in whose bounds he shall be found to reside, that he may be proceeded ag<sup>t</sup>.

1695, 13 June.—Ordered that M<sup>r</sup> Young's manifold disorders especially in baptising scandalous persons and indeavouring to draw away others unto him & hardening of wicked men in their errors & alienation

to the way of God & being a receptacle for all to flee to y<sup>t</sup> wold shun the censures of the Church be represented to the presbyterie.

1695, 3 Dec.—M<sup>r</sup> Young late Incumbent here complained of for preaching and Baptising publiclie, and alienating the hearts of poor simple people from the Gospell and taking divisive courses in contempt of all authoritie—referred to the presbyterie.

1696, 14 Jan.—Complaint being made of the great abuses at pennie bridalls and of verie scandalous behaviour thorough the multitud of persons conveyed, the same ordered to be publiclie intimated the next Lords day & reproved & such abuses discharged under pain of church censure.

Twelve shill scots ordered to be given Thomas Blair & he not to trouble the session for 8 weeks, allowing him libertie to begg in the paroshin but refusing him recomendations (as he desired) to begg out of the parosh.

1696, 4 Feb.—John Blair supplicating for a testimoniall to begg out of the paroshin in respect he said he could not get a livelihood here: was refused, but committed him to the charitie of good people in the paroshin and especially to his friends & relations.

1696, 18 Feb.—The collection ordered formerlie for the Bridge in Foswa Paroshin to be made for the safe passage of travellers ordered to be intimat the next Sabbath.

1696, 17 March.—Information being given to the Session that some even heritors—landed gentlemen had gone, and by their presence had countenanced the profane administration & disorderlie dispensing of the Ordinance of Baptism by M<sup>r</sup> Alex. Young a prophane Apostat curat who contrarie to laws civil & Ecclesiastick had set up a meeting howse & here exercised at his own hands ministeriall dweties w<sup>h</sup>out anie allowance of anie law<sup>l</sup> judicatrie of this kingdom to the perverting of poore souls and keeping up a perpetual fire of division in these parts: and that in a public way hardening hereby and strenghtning the poore creatures in their sinfull waies. Some elders with the minister to admonish the said heritors of their sinfull & scandalous carriage & to forbear in time coming with citification that if they do not they will be reproved publiclie.

The Session perceiving manifold evill to arise from M<sup>r</sup> Young the Curat taking upon to set up a meeting howse and preaching to several who openlie come & fore (gather?) with him did hereby think fit to present their complaint and accusation of the said M<sup>r</sup> Young to the Presb<sup>tie</sup> to sit at Kircaldie the 19<sup>th</sup> of this instant the double of which complaint & accusation is here infeild.

1696, 26 May.—M<sup>r</sup> Robert Wright Late incumbent here suspected and averred to have W<sup>m</sup> Blair's bond of three hundred mrks due to the Session & stil though diverse times spoken to ordered to be chargd with horning for deliverance of all papers belonging to the Session and the town ordered to detain in their own hands an hundred mrk owing by them to the said M<sup>r</sup> Ro<sup>bt</sup> Wright for the year 89 untill he shall produce the said bond.

1697, 29 June.—The knock takin down and sent to a knock maker in Airth, who hath condescended to help it and put anoy<sup>r</sup> hand to it on the south side of the steeple & amounting to a considerable soume it was ordered that this be intimated the next Lords day to all in the Parrochin and a contribution voluntar for that effect to be required.

1698, 18 Oct.—M<sup>r</sup> Young late Curat at this place, his wife seeking some supply from the session, is denyed the same, because she did not adjoin herself to o<sup>r</sup> Communion by attending the publick ordinances, and

this notwithstanding she had efter then once got something from the Session before.

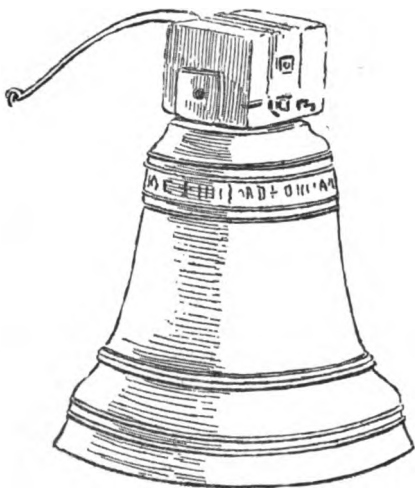
1697, 7 Sep.—M<sup>r</sup> Alex. Young late Incumbent heere representing his straits occasioned through his laying out of money to evict a mortification of a chalder victuall for the use of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Minister of Culross and desiring to be y<sup>r</sup> for reimbursed. The Session appointed the minister either to write or speak to him to know how matters were more particularlie and to make report ag<sup>t</sup> the next day.

1697, 14 Sep.—The Kirk Session gave M<sup>r</sup> All Yong a boll of meal.

1697, 7 Dec.—The Quire used as a school.

1698, 12 July.—Fife shill Scot ordered to John Morris the Bellman for his pains in warning persons to the examining & accompanying the Min<sup>r</sup>.

220. THE CHURCH BELL OF FOWLIS EASTER.—This bell is 14 inches high and 17 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the lip. It is attached to the stock by



SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND

TWO HUNDRED AND

THIRTY SEVEN

162 MARIA

three canons. The stock is of oak, which, although bound with iron, is very much rent, and the clapper is of iron. The bell is very heavy, simple in design, and beautiful in form. Its great weight readily suggests the inducement to recast old bells, of which we have so many accounts.

Each of the letters seems to have been formed separately and fitted round the mould in which the bell was cast. The inscription in English contrasts favourably with later ones that were mostly in uncouth Latin. The crosses and larger letters that give to it decoration probably imitate the rubric in manuscripts. On bells a hundred years later we find inscriptions like these :—

In the name of Jesus I call,  
Sounding Mary in the World.

May my sound please thee,  
O Christ, heavenly King.

And on bells 200 years later inscriptions like these :—

At proper times my voice I'll raise  
And sound to my Subscriber's praise.

Doctor Nicholas gave five pound  
To help cast the peal tuneable and sound.

This old bell will hang in our near neighbourhood till perhaps a more refined taste will again accept it as a model for all future inscriptions.

G. R.

221. SCOTS IN POLAND.—*The Acts of the General Assemblies of Scotland*, printed 1682, contains (page 362) :—

'Edinburgh, 1 September, 1647. Sess. Ult.—The Assemblies Letter to their Countrey men in Poleland, Swedland, Denmarke and Hungarie.

'Unto the Scots Merchants and others our Countrey People scattered in Poleland, etc.'

The letter is an exhortation to be faithful to the principles of the Kirk, and concludes :—

'This letter we have thought fit to be printed and published, that it may be with the greater ease and conveniency conveyed to the many several places of your habitation or traffique.'

The South Leith Baptismal Registers contain the following entry :—

'1601, May 24.—John Hall, illeg. son of Johne Hall poilis creamer and Isabel Henryson. *Witnesses*, John Anderson, Mr. John Henderson, Cornelius Blackburn, Daniel Blacklaw.'

A 'creamer' was a hawker, 'poilis' is probably 'Polish.'

Volume v. of the *Miscellany* of the Spalding Club contains (pp. 325-368) 'Birth Brieves' from the Registers of the Burgh of Aberdeen. These throw some light on the subject under notice. They are sworn records of the parentage of men for the most part engaged in trade in Poland : it will be sufficient to give one of these 'Brieves' *in extenso*; a list of the other names mentioned may be interesting.

Septimo Julii 1637.

In the presence of John Leslie, baillie, it wes sufficientlie verefeit and prowyn be thir witnesses vnder written, be thair aithis solempnelie sworne, viz., Mr. Willeame Barclay, aduocat in Aberdene, George Mengzeis, burges of Aberdene, and Johne Bruce of Grayes Fortrie, that John Cheyne, burgess of Zakroezim in Masovia, within the kingdome of Pole, is lawfull

sone to vmquhill Willeam Cheyne of Baybushe, and vmquhill Elizabeth Troup his spous, procreat betuixt thame in honorable band of matrimonie, and that his guidschir, Mr. George Cheyne was sone to Alexr. Cheyne of Straloch, and so on the father syd he is lawfullie discendit of the houssis of Straloch, Fywie, and Wardes, and on the mother syd of the houssis of Begishill, Leslie of that ilk, and Ros of Kilraack, whairvpon the baillie forsaid discernis a testimoniall to be gewin to the said John Cheyn in due forme as efferis.

The *Selection*, printed by the Spalding Club, contains the following :—

18 July 1637.—Marjorie Gordon, 'wha now is purposed to Germanie,' lawful daughter to Patrick Gordon, younger of Kincragie, and 'vmquhill' Elizabeth Gordon his spouse.

25 Oct. 1639.—Captain George Gairdyne, 'now residen in Germane,' lawful son to 'vmquhill' to Alexr. Gairdyne of Banchorie and Jonet Straquhyn his spouse.

19 Jan. 1642.—Robert Farquhar, merchant in Poinsay, 'within the kingdom of Poll,' lawful son to 'Umquhill' William Farquhare in Dillab and vmquhill Jeane Merse his spouse.

2 May 1642.—John Sibbald in Glencowy and Lieutenant-Colonel David Sibbald 'who (as is report) was killed in the German wars in the moneth of September or thairby last bypast he then being serving the warres under the crown of Swaden,' are lawful sons to 'vmquhill' John Sibbald of Keir and Janet Strachan his spouse.

3 June 1646.—John Chein in Pitercow, 'within the kingdom of Poll,' lawful son to Thomas Chein of Pitfichie and Catherin Fraser his spouse.

29 June 1646.—Patrick and John Gordons, 'resident within the kingdom of Poll,' are lawful sons to 'vmquhill' John Gordon and Beatrix Leslie his spouse.

23 July 1646.—James Coutts, 'sometyme merchand in Crosna in the kingdom of Poll, now resident in Dansik,' lawful son to 'vmquhill' Robert Coutts of Auchtercoul and 'vmquhill' Jean Gordon his spouse.

16 April 1647.—Mr. William Blakhall, 'now in the vniversitie of Bromyberrie within the dukedom of Spruce,' lawful son to Robert Blakhall and Elspet Shand his spouse.

29 June 1648.—Bartle Chalmers, 'now leiving in the kingdom of Poll,' lawful son to 'vmquhill' William Chalmer in Pitmedden and Agnes Kellie his spouse.

5 Jan. 1649.—Vmquhill Robert Gordon 'sometime resident in Dansik,' lawful son to Alexr. Gordon and Janet Maitland his spouse.

The other names are: William Gordon, Hew and John Gordon, William Abercombie, Alexander Forbes, William Gordon, Patrick Forbes, Robert Dugat, Alexander Aidy, Alexander Chalmer, William Maitland, Sir James Chalmer, Robert Chalmer, Lord Henry Gordon, John Seaton, John Keith, Archibald Rait, George Buchan, William Innes, William Farquhar, John Innes, Gilbert Moir, George Smith, Charles Gordon, Alexander Black, Alexander and James Gordon, Alexander Clerk, Walter Forbes, James Stewart. All these resided either in Poland or Prussia; the date of the latest Brief is Nov. 8, 1705.

The late John Stuart, the editor of this volume, in his preface speaks of the Brieves which have been printed as *Selections*, but does not give any information as to the numbers which the original volume contains;



it would be exceedingly interesting to obtain a full list of those who thus recorded with all care their connection with a land they left and to which they may never have returned, while a knowledge of the number of those who went from Aberdeen alone might help to explain the presence of such a multitude of Scots in Poland.

A contributor has kindly sent us a list of works likely to throw light on the Scots in Poland. *The Scot Abroad*, Hill Burton (unsatisfactory); Mitchell's *Wallenstein*; Horace Marryat's *One Year in Sweden*, vol. ii.; Grant's 'Memories and Adventures of Sir John Hepburn,' *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xiii. p. 663; Mackay's 'Old Scots Brigade,' *Blackwood* 1885.

POMERANO-ANGLUS.

222. SCOTTISH GLASS EXPORTED TO ENGLAND.—

'And further whereas it is affirmed unto his Maj<sup>tie</sup> by Bungar, Dynes and others that the glasse now brought out of Scotland is better than the glasse made by S<sup>r</sup> Robert Mansell. Upon veiwe taken by us of the sayd glasse we find in o<sup>r</sup> judg<sup>mt</sup> that the glasse is well coloured but soe thin and unserviceable that we had rather give Twenty-two shilings sixepence for the case of glasse made by Sir Robert Mansell than Twenty shilings the case of glasse brought out of Scotland.'

April 4, 1621.

(Signed by 10 London Glaziers.)

—Extract from Petition from London Glaziers. Dom: Ser: State Papers Record Office. Chambers mentions glassworks at Wemyss in Fifeshire, but their later history is not known.

A. W. C. H.

223. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 42*).—

October 19, 1576.

Mr. John Logy & Isabell Orkney.

Note Logy. (*N.B.*—As the word 'Mr.' is prefixed to his name, he was probably a minister. But of what Parish he was minister I do not presently know.

The Logies of Logyalmond were an ancient and opulent family. Sir John Logy of Logyalmond was put to death by King Robert Bruce. And the Daughter of a Sir John Logy was married to King David Bruce. The Sir John Logy who was put to Death was a Benefactor to the Blackfriars' Monastery at Perth.)

October 16, 1576.

Archibald Finlayson & Bessie Finlayson.

November 13, 1576.

William Burry & Janet Small.

Thomas Clys (Cliesh) & Janet Brown.

November 22, 1576.

Walter Anderson & Elspith Watson.

November 27, 1576.

George Hall & Margaret Black.

December 11, 1576.

John Millar & Janet Lamb.

January 1, 1576.

John Adam & Helen Duncan.

January 8, 1576.

John Broun & Marion Gall.

Patrick Birrol & Cristian Donaldson.

52/ John Reid & Elspith Moncrief.

January 31, 1576.

— Lawson & Janet Young *alias* Carvour.

(*N.B.*—His first name is not set down in the Register.)

Note.

February 5, 1576.

Robert Neving & Bessie Sym.

February 12, 1576.

Alexander Brounhill & Violet Anderson.

Patrick Neving & Janet Pitlandy.

Alexander Bennet & Margaret Waddell.

John Hall & Catherine Harlaw.

David Gib & Margaret Bowman.

March 2, 1576.

James Boyd & Margaret Methven.

John Pett & Elspith Poll.

Thomas Bishop & Violet Dog.

March 5, 1576.

Thomas Davidson & Margaret M'Griegor.

John Davidson & Cristian Bain.

John Cluny & Catherine Meik.

April 5, 1577.

Henry Mukarster & Agnes Boswell.

Patrick Robertson & Violet Gardener.

James Maxwell & Janet Duncan.

Malcolm Richardson & Violet Jamieson.

May 2, 1577.

John Davidson & Margaret Brown.

Robert Snell & Margaret Jack.

John Smith & Janet Murray.

John Hay & Barbara Wilson.

June 16, 1577.

Patrick Mathew & Margaret Carnwath.

July 7, 1577.

John Hutcheon & Margaret Scott.

James Bruce & Isabell Jack.

53/ Thomas Thorskall & Margaret Richardson.

July 21, 1577.

William Stevenson & Margaret Lamb.

August 1, 1577.

James Mertoun & Janet Boyd.

James Blythe & Catherine Watson.

September 17, 1577.

Thomas Swentoun & Elizabeth Salmound.

October 8, 1577.

Nicol Richardson & Alison Millar.

Thomas Mertun & Margaret Fyfe.

October 17, 1577.

John Anderson & Cristian Gib.

Rorie Roig & Janet Cowsland.

November 3, 1577.

John Richardson & Janet Barclay.

George Archibald & Catherine Cuming.

November 10, 1577.

Oliver Young & Margaret Gall.

Walter Anderson & Elspith Crichton.

Note.

(*N.B.*—A large blank space follows & no more marriages are recorded till June 14, 1578.)

June 14, 1578.

Thomas Cuthbert & Margaret Allan.

July 6, 1578.

Alexander Henderson & Isabell Adam.

Andrew Allan & Helen Oliphant.

July 20, 1578.

Thomas Broun & Margaret Alison.

August 3, 1578.

Andrew Buchanan & Eupheme Dishington.

August 24, 1578.

Mr. John Marshall & Cristian Maxwell.

Note

Marshall

(*N.B.*—By the word 'Mr.' prefixed to his name he seems to have been a minister or some other literary person.

When King William the Lyon, October 10, 1210, granted <sup>64</sup>/ a charter to the Town of Perth confirming the Privileges which the Town had enjoyed in the time of his Grandfather King David and adding some new privileges, David de Marischal was one of the witnesses.

This David had held for some time the office of Marischal of Scotland conjointly with his brother Philip de Keth. As a memorial of his having held that office, he & his children took Marischal for their surname, and from him all the families of the name of Marshall in Scotland are said to be descended.

Some of David Marischall's posterity seem very early to have had their residence in Perth, which was then the chief place of trade in the Kingdom. In a charter granted to the Blackfriars monastery by Sir Gilbert de Hay of Errol May 6, 1324, John Marscall Burgess of Perth is one of the witnesses.

Several of them in after times are mentioned in the charters of the Religious Houses, and some of them were ecclesiasticks & chaplains, having the title of Sir prefixed to their names.)

September 7, 1578.

Alexander Anand & Violet Rynd.  
Andrew Gallitly & Christian Birrell.  
George Bowy & Violet Campsie.

October 12, 1578.

Archibald Wylie & Christian Barratt.

(*N.B.*—This young man, who I suppose was a mason, did not live long after his marriage. He was killed by the fall of a stone when employed in the reparation of the large House called Gowrie's Lodging May 25, 1579, See Register of Deaths p. 15.)

Note  
William  
Ld.  
Ruthven's  
House.

October 20, 1578.

Peter Somerville & Christian May.

November 2, 1578.

Alexander Adam & Agnes Johnston.  
Patrick Oliphant & Margaret Adamson.

224. OLD CARVED STONE AT TILlicOUNTRY.—The old Churchyard at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, is now disused and few know of its existence. It lies immediately at the back of Tillicoultry House and possesses few attractions for the Antiquary. There is, however, one very ancient slab which has lately been much injured by having weeds burned on it. The carving, if any ever existed, is quite destroyed. Near it there



is another which is the subject of our sketch. It has evidently been highly ornamented, but it is difficult to make out the exact pattern. Mr. F. Smallwood has, however, most carefully examined it, and the sketch he has made indicates with tolerable exactness its appearance. We offer no opinion as to its age, which, however, as its shape and ornamentation show, must be considerable. ED.

225. REGISTERS OF SIR DAVID LINDSAY.—When the interesting Perth Registers have come to an end, it would be a boon to many Scottish people not in Scotland, if the names in the Registers of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, completed in 1542, were given alphabetically in *Northern Notes and Queries*. SATTIRE.

## QUERIES.

CXV. CUNNINGHAR.—Can any one inform me of the correct etymology of the word Cunninghar? It is the name of a hill to the east of Tillicoultry and also of a round wooded hill at Mid-

calder. Are there any others in Scotland? Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary speaks of a Cunninghar as a rabbit-warren—or may it be Cunning-garth, King's garden?

JAMES PRIMROSE, BROXBURN.

CXVI. LIGGAT'S SYKE.—In the parish of Uphall is a rivulet called Liggat's Syke. Is Liggat a corruption of Lichgate—the corpse gate at entrance of a churchyard? This burn ran past the spot where must have stood the entrance to the old churchyard. The Lichgate is common in Wales and in some parts of England yet, but is the name elsewhere to be found in this sense in Scotland?

JAMES PRIMROSE, BROXBURN.

CXVII. SIR LEWIS STEWART.—Does any one know if the ms. of Sir Lewis Stewart concerning the Antiquities and History of Scotland has yet been translated even in part? Sir Lewis Stewart must have written this MS. about 1643 A.D.

JAMES PRIMROSE, BROXBURN.

CXVIII. ROYAL FAMILY OF STEWART.—I have a genealogical tree of the Royal Family of Stewart, size about 2 feet 3 in. by 3 feet 3 in. It is dedicated to Prince James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, by Robert Douglas. At the foot is the following:—*'Baillie, sculpsit Edinburgi.'* It is entitled *'An historical genealogical tree of the Royal family of Scotland and name of Stewart from 1000 years back, to the present generation MDCCCL.'* It appears to be lithographed, but if so it must have been done after 1800, for I have always understood lithography was not known before Senefelder introduced it about that time; in fact I think very little lithography was done before the beginning of the present reign.

Is anything known about this chart? Are copies of it easily obtainable?

L. C.

CXIX. ADAMSON.—Was John Adamson, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, nephew, or grandnephew of Archbishop Adamson?

Is the Adamson family still represented in the male line, or is that of Mr. Andrew Symson, minister of Dunbar, who married a sister of the Archbishop, or that of Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kirkcaldy, who married Mr. Symson's granddaughter?

T. W. S.

CXX. A STUART RELIC.—A piece of woven cloth striped red, blue, and silver, was shown, at the Stuart Exhibition held in London, as having been taken from the Prince's Body Guard at Culloden. The stripes are parallel, and the cloth (which is framed like a picture) looks more like an Albanian scarf than a flag. I believe the Prince's flag was red without any lettering or embroidery. I saw this also at some former exhibition,—I think Glasgow or Peterborough.

Can you or any of your readers give me any information concerning this, I think, more than doubtful piece of antiquity? If so I shall feel much obliged.

J. H.

CXXI. OLD PISTOL.—About seven years ago a pistol was found near the spot where Archbishop Sharp met his tragic fate on the 3d of May 1679. The walnut stock is silver mounted, and the steel barrel and lock are prettily engraved. The bore is  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, so that it must have carried a large bullet. It is in perfect condition saving the grip for the flint, of which the upper part is gone. It bears the word 'Chilton.' Can any one tell whether that is the name of the maker or of the place where he wrought? and, if so, the approximate age of the pistol? In Russell's *Account*, appended to Kirkton's *History*, after the most minute description of the terrible tragedy on Magus Muir, it is stated (p. 420), 'Then they all mounted, and going west gather'd up some pistols which they had thrown away after fired.' Can this be one which was overlooked? D. H. F.

CXXII. THE USE OF THE PLURAL.—On what principle is the plural applied to broth and porridge in Scotland? I frequently hear the expressions, 'I had porridge and supped them.' 'Give me more broth; they are the best you have ever made.' To English ears this sounds peculiar, but perhaps a reason exists; if so, I should be glad to know it. A. E. H. C. H.

CXXIII. HOUSTOUNS OF FORTROSE (Vol. iii. p. 159).—I should be very glad of further information about these Highland Houstouns. When did they settle in Ross and Sutherland? Are they connected with the Houstouns of that Ilk, or with the Houstouns of Galloway and Calderhall? Is there any pedigree, and could one be constructed?

Burke, in the early editions of his *Landed Gentry*, states that the Houstouns of Coneywarren, Co. Tyrone, were derived 'from a branch of this ancient Scottish house which is established in the counties of Ross and Sutherland.' Any information as to the settlement of these families in Ireland would also be acceptable. I have the following notes on the Houstouns of Ross and Sutherland.

1. Catherine, daughter of Hugh Houstoun of Crich, married, *circa* 1780, as second wife of Charles Monro of Allan House, Tain.
2. Jane, only daughter of late Captain Houstoun of 71st Regiment, married at Helmsdale, 8th April 1806, L' William Grant of the 72d Regiment.
3. Lieutenant William Houstoun of the 71st Regiment, only son of Hugh Houstoun of Crich, was killed in action near Almeida, 5th May 1811, aged 23.
4. Hugh Houstoun of Crich died at Kintradwell, Sutherland, 19th March 1825.
5. Alexander Houstoun, Provost of Fortrose, died there 2d October 1767.
6. His daughter married, at Rosemarkie, 17th June 1786, Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, 78th Regiment.
7. Rachel (daughter of . . . Houstoun?) married Robert Forbes, Bishop of Caithness and Orkney, who was con-

separated 24th June 1762, and died *circa* 1776?—She died as his widow, at Leith, 8th January 1776.

8. James Houstoun married, *circa* 1780, Jane, second daughter of Donald Cruickshank of Gorton.
9. At Kirktown of Inverallan, 4th August 1813, Patrick Cruickshank of St. Vincent married Clementina, eldest daughter of late Alexander Houstoun of Grantown.
10. Margaret Hay, daughter of James Houstoun of Tulloch-gibbon, married, 1855, Sir Arthur Mitchell, M.D., K.C.B.

There is not, so far as I know, any Scotch family whose history has been so neglected by genealogists as the Houstouns, and I have been collecting for some years past all the information in my power. As regards the Ross and Sutherland branch the information is most defective. I venture again to draw attention to my query at page 150 of vol. i. ii. Σ.

#### CXXIV. GENEALOGY OF SPOTTISWOODE, ST. CLAIR, AND PATERSON.—

In the genealogy of the Spottiswoode family written by Father Richard Augustin Hay and printed at page 5 of the Spottiswoode Miscellany, vol. i., the following occurs at page 14:—‘The third child of Bishop Spotswood was Anna married to Sir William Sinclair of Rosline, one of the antient Barons of that ancient Kingdom of Scotland; she bore to him John surnamed the Prince; James who redeemed the lands of Rosline and married Jean Spotswood, my mother; Lewis who died a Captain in Danemark; Helen Lady Banockburn and Herbertshire, married first to one Rollo and afterwards to one Mackenzie brother to the Earl of Seaforth.’

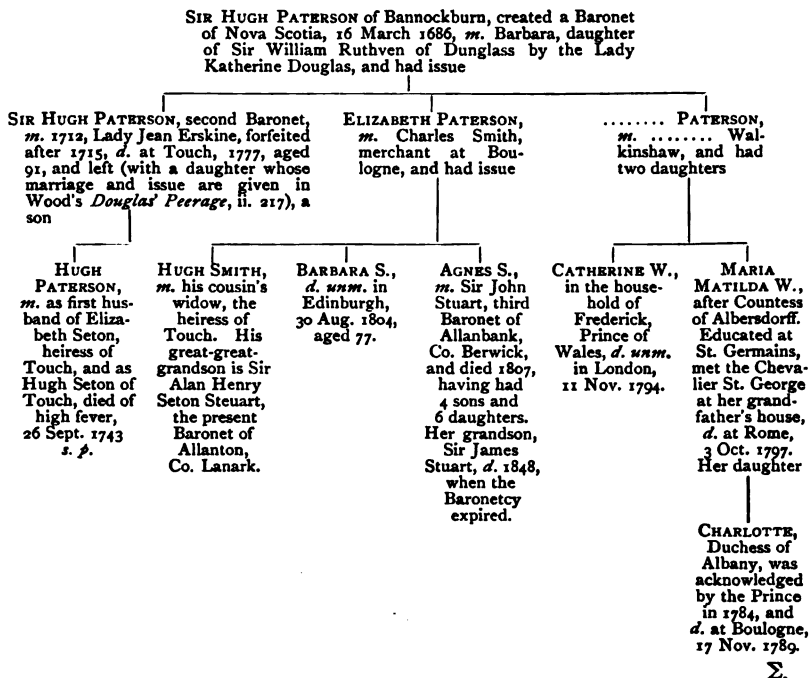
The pedigree of St. Clair of Roslin given in certain editions of Burke's *Landed Gentry* mentions that Sir William St. Clair married Anne Spottiswoode *circa* 1610 and had issue: William who died *s. p. circa* 1636; John, succeeded his father but died *s. p.* about 1619; James who follows. Father Hay does not mention William the eldest son, and Burke omits Lewis and the daughter or daughters. The dates given by Burke are evidently irreconcilable.

I should be glad of information as to the meaning of the last sentence of the quotation given above, the punctuation of which is correctly copied from the Miscellany. Helen Lady Bannockburn was probably wife of an ancestor of the Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn who married Lady Jean Erskine on the 21st January 1712 and was forfeited after 1715. Sir Hugh may have been her grandson or great-grandson. Is Herbertshire to be read as part of her title? If so how did she come to be Lady Herbertshire? Or may we suppose that a semi-colon should follow the word Banockburn, and take Herbertshire to be the (most unusual) Christian name of another daughter of Sir William Sinclair who was married first to a Rollo and secondly to a Mackenzie?

In either case can any clue be given to the Mackenzie, brother to an Earl of Seaforth, who married the widow of a Rollo; or to the connection between that widow and the Spottiswoodes or St. Clairs?

Father Hay styles Jean Spottiswoode his mother. She married first George Hay, a younger son of Sir John Hay of Barra, Lord Register of Scotland, by whom she had a daughter and five sons, one of whom was Father Hay; and secondly, James St. Clair of Roslin, by whom she had in addition to the three sons mentioned by Burke a daughter 'Helen, Lady Graden.' This daughter I cannot identify.

As the later descents of the Patersons of Bannockburn are somewhat obscure but very interesting, it may be well to offer the following pedigree:—



CXXV. KANT'S SCOTTISH DESCENT.—Information about Kant's Scottish Descent is much desired. POMERANO-ANGLUS.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—In continuation of my reply at page 160, vol. iii., it may be noted that Margaret, another daughter of Sir William Bennet of Grubet, was first wife of James Carnegie of Finhaven, who in 1728 was tried and acquitted for the murder of the 6th Earl of Strathmore. She died on the 20th August 1738 leaving two daughters; Anne, second wife of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar; and another who married first . . . Foulis of Woodhall (probably grandfather of Sir James Foulis the 7th Baronet), and secondly Charles Lewis (see *Land of the Lindsays* by Andrew Jervise, pp. 166 and 200). Σ.



CVIII. JOHN ROSS (not ROP).—In the movement for the civilisation and adoption of an independent Government among the Cherokees, John Ross, Elias Boudmot, John Ridge, and other Cherokees were pioneers from 1820 to 1848.

The most prominent man of this movement was John Ross, a Cherokee of mixed blood. . . . *McKenney and Hall*, vol. iii. p. 176.

Mr. Ross was born in Georgia about 1790, and died at Washington City, Aug. 1, 1866.

Portrait, Plate 215, vol. ii. Catlin's *Eight Years*.—*Smithsonian Report*, 1885, part ii. p. 205. Ed.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKIE.—Replies to this have been received, but are unavoidably deferred to our next. Ed.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*A Dictionary of Heraldry*, with upwards of two thousand five hundred illustrations, by Charles Norton Alvin, M.A., London. Kent and Co., Paternoster Row.—Mr. Alvin's Dictionary appears to be a most useful production. It gives information that is both lucid and well arranged. The growing taste for heraldry has made such a book almost necessary, for though the standard works will never cease to be prized, it is not every one who can collect them or who is able to discover readily the information which he may be seeking. The plates, which are exceedingly numerous, illustrate the letterpress most admirably. Perhaps, considering their size, it was not possible to give them that conventional and pleasing form which such ornaments should possess: that is a matter which the student must amend for himself by studying the early forms of charges and the artistic appearance they should exhibit.

We can heartily recommend this book. If interleaved it would be found most valuable if gradually annotated as examples of new charges are met with. We throw out this suggestion to those to whom heraldry is a science deserving of careful study.

## CORRECTIONS.

Vol iii. The signature Σ. should be removed from Reply to Query xxv. (page 159), and placed at end of Reply to Query xcvi. (page 162).

Page 154. Index of special service—for 'Naeres pestionaria' read 'Haeres portionaria'; for 'Agnetum' read 'Agnetam'; for 'Naeses' read 'Haeres'; for 'Fraternis' read 'Fratris.'

Page 160, line 14, for 'Baguel' read 'Bagnet'; line 22, for 'Semperdean' read 'Timperdean.'

Page 162, line 7, for '1st Lord Salton' read '2d Lord Salton.'

199. VERSES ON A SUN-DIAL.—In my note in last number a slight error occurs in the spelling of a word. The word given as 'Eons,' for Lucifer, the morning star, or the Dawn, should have been spelled 'Eous';—a correction necessary for the understanding of the argument.

A. HUTCHESON.

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                              | PAGE | QUERIES.                                                 | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 226. Servants' Wages in the 17th Century, . . . . . | 97   | CXXV. Kant's Scottish Descent—<br>(continued), . . . . . | 135  |
| 227. Vow Silver, . . . . .                          | 99   | CXXVI. John Sinclair, . . . . .                          | 136  |
| 228. Waulk-Mills in Aberdeenshire, . . . . .        | 99   | CXXVII. Lady Houstoun, . . . . .                         | 136  |
| 229. Old House at Inverkeithing, . . . . .          | 100  | CXXVIII. Walkinshaw Family, . . . . .                    | 137  |
| 230. The Ross Family, . . . . .                     | 102  | CXXIX. Cowper Family, . . . . .                          | 137  |
| 231. On some Surnames, . . . . .                    | 111  | CXXX. Carmichael Family, . . . . .                       | 137  |
| 232. Old Stone at Blairhall, . . . . .              | 116  | CXXXI. Napier Family, . . . . .                          | 137  |
| 233. Erskine of Dun, . . . . .                      | 116  | CXXXII. Portraits of Scottish Divines, . . . . .         | 137  |
| 234. Dunblane Session Record, . . . . .             | 119  | CXXXIII. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, . . . . .          | 138  |
| 235. The Study of History, . . . . .                | 120  | CXXXIV. Brigidius Avianen, . . . . .                     | 139  |
| 236. Armada Notes, . . . . .                        | 120  | CXXXV. Rose Family, . . . . .                            | 139  |
| 237. Carriers in Old Days, . . . . .                | 126  |                                                          |      |
| 238. Arms of Sharp, . . . . .                       | 127  |                                                          |      |
| 239. Scot's Transcript, . . . . .                   | 127  |                                                          |      |
| 240. Rotten Row, . . . . .                          | 128  |                                                          |      |
| 241. Inventory of Church Goods, . . . . .           | 129  |                                                          |      |
| 242. Knight of the Pope's Kirk, . . . . .           | 129  |                                                          |      |
| 243. Handfasting, . . . . .                         | 129  |                                                          |      |
| 244. The Roses of Bellivat, . . . . .               | 132  |                                                          |      |
| 245. Ebenezzer Erskine, . . . . .                   | 134  |                                                          |      |
| 246. The Bells of Crail, Fife, . . . . .            | 134  |                                                          |      |
| 247. Beacon Signals, . . . . .                      | 134  |                                                          |      |

#### REPLIES TO QUERIES.

|                                             |     |
|---------------------------------------------|-----|
| LXV. Col. John Erskine, . . . . .           | 139 |
| CIX. John Sobieski Stuart, . . . . .        | 140 |
| CXVI. Liggat Syke, . . . . .                | 140 |
| CXXIII. Houstouns of Fortrose, . . . . .    | 140 |
| CXXIV. Genealogy of Spottiswoode, . . . . . | 141 |
| CXXV. Kant's Scottish Descent, . . . . .    | 143 |
| NOTICES OF BOOKS, . . . . .                 | 143 |
| CORRECTIONS, . . . . .                      | 144 |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

*All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'Northern Notes and Queries,' The Parsonage, Alloa.*

226. SERVANTS' WAGES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—The Rev. R. Paul, Free Church minister, Dollar, possesses a small quarto leather-bound note-book, which belonged to his ancestor Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, who was son of the Honourable Charles Erskine, fourth son of John, Earl of Mar. It contains many interesting jottings made by Sir Charles and his successors in the title. The following extracts will give a tolerably clear notion of the household of a country gentleman in the middle of the seventeenth century:—

Agred with Jame Gordon for 30 pound in the zeare and ane boull of meall and ane peare of shoues in the hylyer wichich hie is to have for all easuatores [? etceteras] whatsumever for himsyllf and ane man he entred att Mertemes 1650.

|                                                   |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Given to hime to sawe his land May 1651 of beare  | 3 furleses      |
| Mor to hime of meall                              | 1 boull         |
| Mor to hime the 3 of febrer 1653 of meall         | 2 boull         |
| Mor to hime tua peare of shous                    | 4 <sup>lb</sup> |
| Mor to hime the 3 of June 1653 tua pear of shoues | 4 <sup>lb</sup> |

hie is to bought for his land in the prow for crope 51 and 52 and 53.

Ane nott whatt his beine giuen to abiegill  
 First to here att loundon be Williame Clarke 18 s.  
 Give to hire by mysylfe heare halfe ane crowne  
 More giuen to hire the lastt of May 5 s.  
 Mor halfe ane crowne to hire.

Agried with Williams Nurce for 48 pound in the zeare and 3 boulls of mell, shee entred to the chyld the 28 of June 1653.

Agried with Margrett Whytlawe for 16<sup>lb</sup> in the zeare for fie and bounteth att Whytsonday 1648.

Agried with Isbell (*sic*) in the halfe zeare for 7<sup>lb</sup> and ane pare of shoues.

Agried with Margrett Bennett for 36<sup>lb</sup> in the zeare att Whytsonday 1647.

Agried with James ray tell Whytsonday 1653 for 10 mark and a peare of shows all is complited to him preseding Mertmes 1652.

Agried with Mathow (*sic*), the 3 of Desm<sup>br</sup> 1652, for 10 pound and a bole of meall or 20 pound tell Whytsonday 1653.

Mathow hes gotten of his fie firstt ane bowll of meall the 24th then 3 red dollows mor 6s. 8d. thatt he kepett off the buying of the irone.

Agried with Mr. William Woskett for 200 merks (?) ine the zeare hie entered the begeing of Apryll 1648.

Agried with Robin hammelton for 40<sup>lb</sup> in the zeare and ane shutt of cloethes, or 30<sup>lb</sup> with ane shutt and cloke as his Mr. pleases, from Whytsoneday 1648.

Agried with Jeane Muray for 36 pound in the zeaere shee entred att Lambs 1652.

Agried with Elizibeth Cuningame for 36 pound in the zeare she entred at Whytsonsdays 1653.

Agried with Alex. Couie for 40 pound in the zeare and tua jacks hie entred att Whytsonday 1650 giuen to hime the 1 of June 1653, 3 jackes.

Agried with Cirssine Douer for (*sic*) in the zeare shee entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with besie reneold for 14<sup>lb</sup> and 2 peare of shoos in the zeare she entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with Jenett hendersonne in the zeare for 8<sup>lb</sup> and tua peare of shows she entred att Whytsonday 1652.

Agried with Mr. Gorge Kintor for ane hundreth pound in the zeare hie entred the begining of Janwar. 1653.

Agried with Androw Arskine in Alway for Charles and Mr. Gorg for tua hundreth pound in the zeare and tua pekes of meall in the wicke for Charles Carrone.

Agried with Patrick Macandrow Couke for 10 pound and ane peare of showes from Mertimes 1653 to Whytsonday 1654 for all caswalites whatsumever.

Mertimes 1653. Agried with Gorge Lapethie for 40 pound and ather as much Cloeth as will be ane showtt of Cloethes or ane ould shoott of my husbandes or ane hundreth markes of monie for all att my husb<sup>d</sup> opinon for the zeare.

Nov. 25, 1654. Agried with John Moris for six pounds in Monies and gray and shoun or hose according as Alex Crystie getts.

Agred with Sandie Munteth for (sic)

Agreid with Johne Gould for sex pound in the halfe zeare and ane peare of showes and ane sarke and tua elles of gray hie entred att Whytsonday 1653.

Give to Johne Guld ane peare of shows.

Mor to him the (sic) of Novmbr 1653 ane peare of shoves to hime the 26 of Desmbr to by a sarke 20s.

Agried with Alex Crystie for as much as John Guld is to have.

Given to Sandie Munteth tua peare of shoues and tua sarkes.

[Later on are the following entries :—]

*The groom*

Andrew Smout cam at Whitsunday 1667 his fie eighteen pundis scots. He dyed in the year 1720 [in a different hand].

*The footman*

Dennald fraser cam at Whitsunday 1672 his fie zearly for all except shoes and livery is 13<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. he went away at Whitsunday 1673 al payed him.

[It is not necessary to give the names of the other footmen to 1689, but the accounts show that there were two in the establishment at the same time.]

Patrick Stuart Page cam at Whitsunday 1689 his fie what I pleas besyd his Cloaths.

227. VOW SILVER.—An interesting reference to money given as a thank-offering is found in the Kirk-Session Records of the Parish of North Leith :—

1591, June 24. 'The qlk day cōperit James Mastertoun before y<sup>e</sup> Session out of y<sup>e</sup> toun of Edinburgh, and delyverit x cronis in nam of y<sup>e</sup> laird of bucleugh being in danger on y<sup>e</sup> sea on his voage as he was jorneying to France. The qlk Sessioun hes concludit in ane voce that thair shalbe taine off thir forsaid ten cronnis xx merks money to be put in ane Purse for to be givin to Maister John Dauling to y<sup>e</sup> end that he thairfor . . . [lost] for no dettis awand to y<sup>e</sup> Kirk and y<sup>e</sup> purse be y<sup>e</sup> defund of y<sup>e</sup> Toun of Leyt.'

228. WAULK-MILLS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—The existence in England of fulling-mills bearing the name 'waulk-mills' has been considered as one of the many proofs of the presence of Flemish weavers in that country. The same may hold good as regards Scotland, especially when their location is found to be in districts easily accessible to foreigners desirous of settling in this country. There is evidence that during the sixteenth

century several meal-mills, especially in Fifeshire, were changed into waulk-mills. By the end of the seventeenth century the number of these mills throughout the country had, doubtless, very much increased, and the names of the original proprietors or tenants had disappeared. There is full information to be found as to the waulk-mills in Aberdeenshire at this period in 'The list of Pollable persons, Co. Aberdeen,' in 1696. Printed for subscribers in 1844.

In seventy-eight parishes there were then 237 meal-mills and 23 waulk-mills, of which seventeen bore the name Walk. The parishes with waulk-mills, and the names of the mills, were—

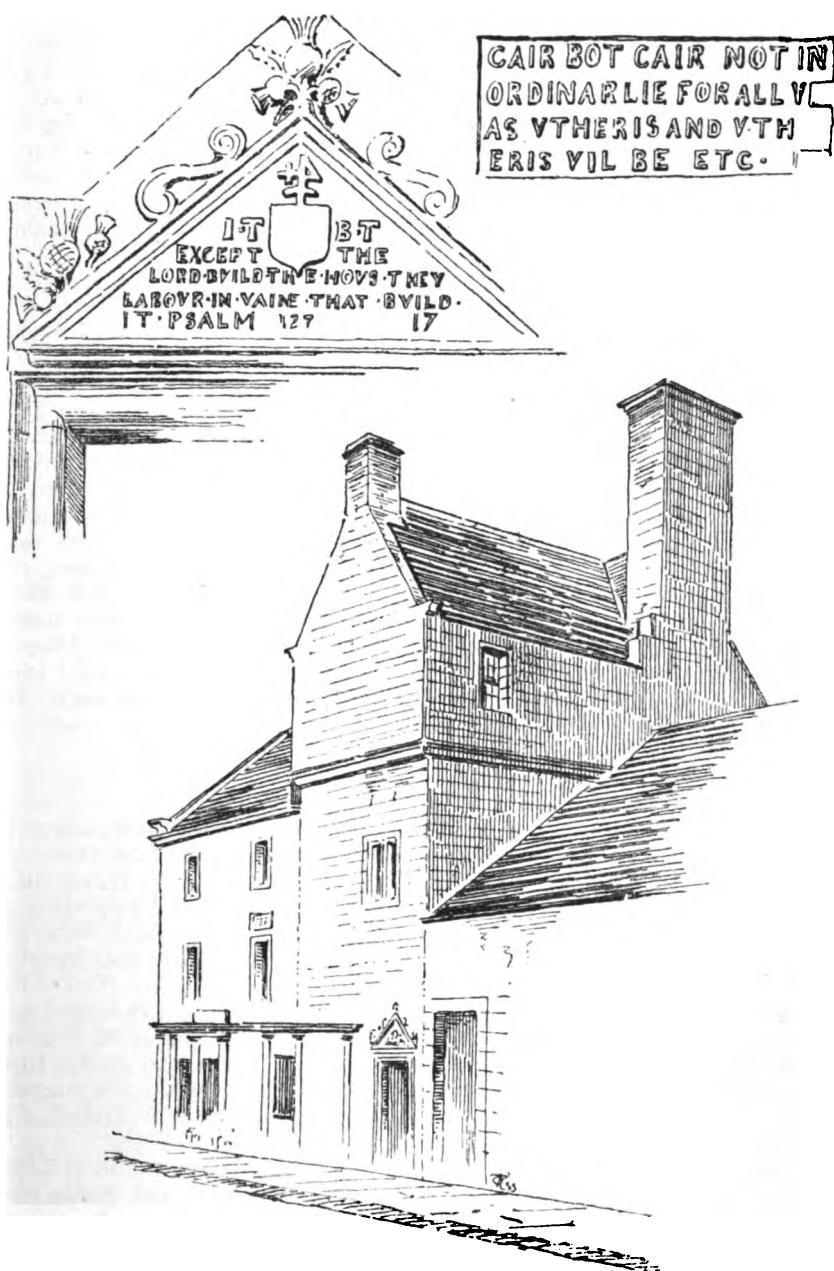
1. Over Ironside and Walk Mill, Auchredie. Robert Walker, *Webster* ; George Anderson, *Walker*.
2. Walk Milne of Rakstoune, Tarves. John Milne, '*Waker ther*' ; Christian Walker, *servant*.
3. Walk Mill, Methlick. John Walker, in Walk mill
4. Walk Mill, Ellon. Alexander Walker, *tenant*.
- \*5. Knockie Milne, Turreff. George Davidson, *Walker*.
6. Wakemill, Forgue. John Adie, *Wakester*.
- \*7. Hole Mill, Peter Culter. John Farquhar, *Walker*.
8. Walk Mill, Peter Culter. John Walker, *tenant*.
9. Walk Mill, Dyce.
10. Walk Milne of Govell, New Machar. William Wilson, *Waker*.
- \*11. Cathok Mill, Old Machar. John Barron, *Wakster*.
12. Wak Mill, Old Machar. William Kilgour, *Waxter*.
- \*13. Milne of Garlogie, Skene. Robert Walker, *Walker*.  
*N.B.*—This mill is still used as a cloth mill.
14. Wak Miltoune, Coull.
15. Wak Mill, Kincardine O'Niel. James Walker, *tenant*.
16. Walk Mills of Cluny.
17. Walk Milne, Premnay.
18. Walk Milne, Culsalmond. George Martin, *Walker*.
19. Walk Milne of Forbes.
20. Walk Milne, Kinethmond. John Taylour, *Walker*.
- \*21. Miltoun of Glenbucket. George Alexander, *Walker*.
- \*22. Milltoun of Glenkindie, Invernochlie. Patrick Raeburn, *Walker*.
23. Walk Milne, Strichen. John Dun, *Walker*.

The six mills in the above list marked \* are not styled walk-mills, but the tenant was a *Walker*, thus showing their nature.

If similar Poll lists existed for other counties on the coast, it would be possible to show how their location was in accordance with the theory that they were planted by Flemings. Even with the scanty information which the County Directory furnishes on this subject, any one can, by marking their position on a map of Scotland, see for himself the correctness of the views put forward.

ED.

229. OLD HOUSE AT INVERKEITHING.—Over the doorway of an old house in this interesting burgh there is a shield without any charges on it, and above a trademark which may have been used by the proprietor of the building either as his personal mark or as that of some guild to which he belonged. The first portion of the date has been destroyed ; it doubtless stood 1617. The inscription is quaint. Who I. T. and his wife B. T. were is not known.



T. R.

230. THE ROSS FAMILY.—LINE OF LITTLE TARRELL.—i. Alexander Ross, first of Little Tarrell, was the legitimated son of Walter Ross, eighth of Balnagown (15), letters of legitimation having been granted 4th March 1546-7 :—‘Preceptum legitimationis, Alexri Ros de Littil Allan filii quond Walteri Ros apparentis heredis Davidis Ros de Battegoun militis in comuni forma, etc. Apud Edinburgh vicesimo quarto Marcii anno domini j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> xlvii<sup>o</sup>’ (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* lib. xx. f. 92). He built the house of Little Tarrell 1559, and died there 4th Jan. 1567-8 (*Chron. Earls of Ross*). Having married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ross of Greenhill (*Old MS. Ped.*), he had,

ii. Alexander. (See below.)

iii. Mr. John. (See below.)

lxiii. David. (See post.)

lxv. Walter. (See post.)

lxxix. Nicholas. (See post.)

ii. Alexander, second of Little Tarrell, ‘eldest son’ (Sasine 25th April 1617), married, first, Elizabeth Ross, widow of Angus M’Culloch of Meikle Tarrell. In 1570, James vi. granted to her, being then wife of the said Alexander, styled of Little Allan, a crown charter of one-third of Meikle Tarrell. Alexander and his wife obtained one-third of the town and lands of Arkboll (precept of sasine confirmed by Queen Mary 24th February 1562, and afterwards by charter under the *Great Seal*, 7th December 1569). In 1579, George Ross, tenth of Balnagown, sold them certain lands, and a yearly revenue from the lands of Little Allan. Alexander was served heir-general to his father in Little Tarrell (*Retour* 8th April 1578, *Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 84), and, 26th June 1580, in the lands of Arkboll, Langwell, etc. (*Ib.* vol. i. fol. 107). By his wife Elizabeth he had three daughters,

(1.) Marjory.

(2.) Cristina.

(3.) Isobella.

On 20th March 1582-3, Mr. Walter Ross (lxv) was served curator to them, as nearest kinsman on their father’s side (*Sheriff Court, Inverness*, vol. i. fol. 114). On 24th June 1582, Mr. John Ross of Hilton (iii.), their uncle, received a gift of the nonentry of one-half of Little Allan, of one-third of Arkboll and Estboll, since the death of their father, with the marriage of the said Marjory, Cristina, and Isobella (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* xlix. f. 7), who were served heirs-portioners to their father in one-third of the lands of Little Tarrell and others, 31st July 1596 (*Retours*, D 62 and 64). Alexander died before 1582, having married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Hector Munro of Assynt; in 1584, she obtained a charter from James vi. of the liferent of the western third of Arkboll. She married, secondly, Nicholas Ross, first of Pitcalnie, contract dated at Arkboll, 23d January 1587.

iii. Mr. John, brother of the above Alexander, became third of Little Tarrell. He was presented to the vicarage of Kilmuir and Suddy 10th December 1573 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* xii. f. 126); translated from Tain, 25th April 1581, to the vicarage of Logie Easter, in succession to Mr. Thomas Hay, abbot of Glenluce (*Ib.* xlvii. f. 115). In 1587-8, Mr. John and his brother David ‘in Drummeddeth,’ with about 400 armed men, went to the place where the members of the Baillie Court of the earldom of Ross were sitting in judgment, and declaring they would be revenged for a wrong

done to Andrew Munro of Newmore, compelled the court to rise (*Reg. Priv. Coun.* vol. iv.). In vol. v. of the same register there is a complaint made by a certain John Ross that he was carried off from the Chanonry of Ross a prisoner to Balnagown by Mr. John and many others. It does not appear what became of Mr. John's nieces, portioners of Little Tarrell. He obtained a charter, dated at Leith 16th March 1608, from David, bishop of Ross, to him, his heirs and assignees, of the lands of Little Tarrell, with tower, fortalice, manor, mill, etc., in feu ferme and heritage, for the yearly rent of 42s., with 14s. of grassum, and certain payments in kind. Confirmed 14th July 1610 (*Great Seal*, 46, 233). He died 22d October 1616 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), having married Christian, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt (Sasine 25th March 1611), 'goodwife of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 1st February 1652), and had,

iv. Hugh. (See *below*.)

xi. David, son of Mr. John (witness, Sasine 14th September 1607).

xii. Alexander. (See *post*.)

xxii. George, 'lawful son' (Sasine 25th March 1611). (See *post*.)

xxx. Nicholas. (See *post*.)

— William, 'son of Mr. John, sometime minister at Logy' (Sasine 2d April 1670).

iv. Hugh, fourth of Little Tarrell, 'apparent' (Sasine 31st August 1609), served heir to his father in the lands of Esbolg in Invercharron (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), on commission of war Sutherland and Inverness, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1647 (*Acts of Parliament*), married, — March 1611 (Sasine 27th March), Margaret, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Belladrum, and had,

v. John. (See *below*.)

— Hugh, 'brother of John of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 27th September 1671).

(1.) — — — — —

(2.) Isobel, 'second daughter,' liferent to her in the davoch lands of Meikle Allan (Sasine 5th April 1642).

v. John, fifth of Little Tarrell, 'eldest son' (Sasine 15th February 1641), on commission of war 1649 (*Acts of Parliament*), married Janet, daughter of Colonel John Munro of Obisdale (Sasine *as above*), and had,

vi. Alexander, sixth of Little Tarrell; fifth in the entail of Balnagown made in 1685; 'son of John' (Sasine 6th March 1665); Commissioner of Supply Ross-shire 1685, 1689, 1690 (*Acts of Parliament*); married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Munro of Daan, 'his spouse' (Sasine 29th July 1708 and 20th June 1715). They had,

vii. Hugh, in sasine on marriage contract, dated August 1700, is styled 'second lawful son'; in sasine 20th January 1715, 'eldest son and fiar of Little Tarrell.' (See *below*.)

viii. Alexander (*M.S. pedigree*).

ix. John } (witnesses, Sasine 25th November 1701).

x. George }

(1.) Janet, married Robert Ross, bailie of Tain, son of Alexander Ross of Easterfearn. P. (See *Appendix D.*)

(2.) Margaret, married 29th November 1714, George, second



son of Mr. Bernard Mackenzie of Sandilands (*Cromarty Reg.*) P.

vii. Hugh, seventh of Little Tarrell, is infested in the town and lands of Little Tarrell by his father (Sasine 29th December 1701), on his marriage with Christian, eldest daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Lochsline. Commissioner of Supply 1706 (*Acts of Parliament*). He died before 23d July 1725.

BRANCH OF PITKERIE.—xii. Alexander Ross, first of Pitkerie, 'lawful son to Mr. John,' third of Little Tarrell (witness to Sasine 4th March 1608), 'portioner of Pitkerie, and Jonet Munro his spouse' (Sasine 20th September 1648). He died 1st February 1649, and was buried at Tain (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Janet, youngest daughter of Andrew Munro of Limorn. She married, secondly, Mr. David Ross of Logie (Sasine on marriage contract 7th June 1655). By her first husband she had,

xiii. Hugh of Cunlich, 'nearest lawful heir to deceased Alexander of Pitkerie' (Sasine 5th August 1657). He was served and retoured as son and heir in half the davoch lands of Quinlichmore (Sasine 15th June 1654). He married — — —, and left a son,

xiv. Andrew (Sasine 5th August 1668).

xv. Mr. Andrew. (*See below.*)

xxi. Robert, 'lawful son of deceased Alexander of Pitkerie (Sasine 9th December 1651), 'in Pitkerie,' 1st February 1658.

xv. Mr. Andrew, second of Pitkerie, A.M. degree, Aberdeen 1647, minister of Tarbat 1654. He died — 1692, aged about 65 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), having married Elizabeth Bruce, 'his spouse' (Sasine 7th January 1658, and 25th March 1714). They had,

xvi. Mr. Alexander. (*See below.*)

xx. Benjamin, 'son of Mr. Andrew, minister at Tarbat' (witness, Sasine 15th August 1682).

xvi. Mr. Alexander, third of Pitkerie, 'eldest son and heir to late Mr. Andrew' (Sasine 15th November 1722). 'Served and retoured' (Sasine 25th March 1714). Married — — —, daughter of Major William Cockburn (*MS. Ped.*), and left,

xvii. Benjamin, 'eldest son of Mr. Alexander' (Sasine 1st July 1703, and 24th May 1717).

xviii. Andrew. (*See below.*)

xviii. Andrew, fourth of Pitkerie, 'son to Mr. Alexander' (witness, Sasine 1st March 1717). Obtained from the Lyon Office the following grant of Arms:—'*Gu.* 3 Lyoncells ramp.*arg.* within a bordure compound *or* and of the first.' No crest mentioned. Motto:—'*Non opus sed ingenium.*' He married Katherine, daughter of Duncan Fraser of Achnagairn. She married, secondly, George Gray, seventh of Skibo. By her first husband she had,

xix. George. (*See below.*)

(1.) Jean, married, 6th March 1747 (*Dornoch Reg.*), as second wife, Mr. Robert Kirke, minister of Dornoch 1713-38. Their eldest daughter, Jean, married Duncan Munro, third of Culcairn.

xix George, fifth of Pitkerie, and first of Cromarty by purchase in

1772; Army agent; M.P. Cromartyshire 1780-4; for the Wick Burghs 15th March 1786. He died *s.p.* 7th April 1786. Will proved in London. George Gray, son of his half-brother Alexander Gray of Skibo, inherited Cromarty, and assumed the name of Ross. He died unmarried, when the estate passed to Katherine Munro of Culcairn, daughter of Jean Kirke, niece of the above George Ross. She married, as second wife, Hugh Rose of Glastullich, who assumed the name of Ross, and had by her,

George William Holmes Ross of Cromarty, who died 19th November 1883, having married, 20th April 1849, Adelaide Lucy, daughter of Duncan Davidson, fourth of Tulloch, by whom he had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

BRANCH OF NETHER PITKERIE.—**xxii.** George Ross, 'brother of Alexander of Pitkerie, younger son of deceased Mr. John of Little Tarrell' (Sasine 19th July 1624), 'portioner of Pitkerie' (Sasine 4th October 1648). He married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Ross (*M.S. Ped.*), and had,

**xxiii.** Mr. Thomas, 'minister of Kincardine' (witness, Sasine 16th August 1656), 'eldest son of George, and cautioner to Mr. John' (Sasine on bond 9th December 1651). He married Lilius Dunbar (*M.S. Ped.*), and had,

**xxiv.** Mr. Alexander. (See *below.*)

**xxviii.** Mr. George. (See *post.*)

**xxiv.** Mr. Alexander of Nether Pitkerie (Sasine on disposition 28th July 1669, 'by Mr. Thomas Ross, portioner of Pitkerie, in favour of Mr. Alexander, minister at Fearn, and Jean Munro, his spouse, of the Easter and Nether quarters of Pitkerie'). His wife was daughter of Mr. George Munro, minister of Rosemarkie, and third of Pithendie, chancellor of Ross; 'relict of Mr. Alexander' (Sasine 4th October 1700). They had,

**xxv.** Alexander of Nether Pitkerie, 'son of deceased Mr. Alexander and Jean Munro' (Sasine *as above*). He married Anne, daughter of — Fraser of Achnagairn (*M.S. Ped.*), and had,

**xxvi.** George of Nether Pitkerie, 'writer, Edinburgh' (Sasine 14th December 1736, on charter under Great Seal of the lands of Annat and others in the parish of Nigg). In Sasine 5th June 1753 on Crown Charter of Easter and Wester Kinmylies, in the regality of Spynie, he is styled 'solicitor in London.' He married — —, and had a son,

**xxvii.** Charles, who married — —.

**xxviii.** Mr. George (see *ante*), son of Mr. Thomas Ross, was minister of Kincardine 1671, died — February 1683, aged about 47 (*Fasti Ecc. Scot.*), having married Katherine Ross, 'his spouse' (disposition in her favour, Sasine 12th February 1683, of the lands of Easter and Wester Calrichies). They had,

**xxix.** Mr. David, 'schoolmaster at Tain' (witness, Sasine 20th November 1694), 'minister at Tarbat, eldest son to deceased Mr. George' (Sasine 11th December 1709). He took his degree at St. Andrews, and was ordained 1707. He died 18th October 1748, having married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ross, fifth of Pitcalnie. She died 11th January 1730.

BRANCH OF NICHOLAS ROSS, DYER IN TAIN.—**xxx.** Nicholas Ross (see *ante*), son of Mr. John Ross, 'dyer and burghess of Tain' (Sasine 30th June 1624), 'brother of George' (Sasine 28th July 1638). He

married Katherine, daughter of William Ross of Balkeith (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

**xxxii.** John of Newtown, Provost of Tain.

**xxxiii.** Alexander. (See *below.*)

**li.** Thomas, M.D., Barbadoes.

**lii.** David.

**xxxiv.** Alexander, 'burgess of Tain, brother of John' (Sasine 18th April 1696). He married Isobell M'Culloch (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

**xxxv.** Nicholas, who married Jean Sutherland.

**xxxvi.** Thomas. (See *below.*)

**xxxvii.** Walter. (See *post.*)

**xxxviii.** Thomas, bailie of Tain, married Abigail, daughter of Thomas M'Culloch of Kindeace (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

**xxxix.** David.

**xl.** Nicholas. (See *below.*) By an error in the Key-Chart David and Nicholas appear as sons of (**xxxviii.**) Nicholas.

**xli.** Nicholas, merchant at Tain, married Jannet, daughter of Mr. Colin Mackenzie (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

**xlii.** Thomas.

**xliii.** Colin.

**xliii.** Walter (see *ante*), Town Clerk of Dornoch, Provost of Tain 1693, married Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Ross of Logie, by Barbara, daughter of Mr. George Munro, Chancellor of Ross. They had,

**xl.** Thomas, Dean of Guild of Dornoch.

**xli.** Alexander. (See *below.*)

**xli.** Alexander, Sheriff Clerk Deputy of Ross (Sasine 3d February 1730). Sheriff Clerk (Sasine 29th January 1734). Born — 1700, died — 1762, having married — 1729, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Hugh Munro of Kiltarn, minister of Tain (Sasine of renunciation, 7th August 1747, by her to her husband of £100 out of the lands of Culrain, and afterwards of the same sum out of Culcairn). They had,

**xlii.** George, died young.

**xliii.** William Sutherland. (See *below.*)

(1.) Katherine, died unmarried.

(2.) Christian, died unmarried.

**xliii.** William Sutherland, born 19th March 1740, died 27th January 1816, having married, 9th August 1770, Hannah Margaretta Owen. They had, with other five children who died young,

**xliv.** William Sutherland, born 10th July 1771, married, — 1802, Catherine Tinker, and died *s.p.* — 1845.

**xlv.** Edward Dalhousie. (See *below.*)

— Henry John, born — 1787, died unmarried — 1830.

(1.) Margaretta Susannah, died — 1801, having married Andrew Burnside in 1793. P.

(2.) Elizabeth Anne, died unmarried — 1823.

(3.) Laurencia Dorothea, married — 1804, Francis Robertson of Chilcote Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and died — 1848, having had nine children.

(4.) Amelia, died unmarried — 1859.

(5.) Anna Sophia, married, — 1811, Col. Mundy Wood, and died — 1825. P.

- (6.) Gilbertha, married, —, John Durand, and died *s.p.* — 1848.

**xlv.** Edward Dalhousie, born 27th May 1784, died — 1842, having married, 16th October 1806, Euphemia Louisa, daughter of David Fell of Caversham Grove, Oxon. She died — 1862, having had, with other children who died young,

- xlvi.** William Hunter, born 21st September 1807, died — 1844, having married, 16th May 1843, Frances Petersen; he left an only daughter Williamina.

**xlvii.** Henry Francis, born 24th July 1819.

**xlviii.** Owen Charles Dalhousie, born 8th January 1823.

**xlix.** Fitzgerald Edward Turton, born 1st January 1824.

1. George Arthur Emilius. (See *below*.)

(1.) Louisa Euphemia.

(2.) Ellen Catherine Margaretta, married, 15th May 1832, William Stuart Day, and died — 1837, leaving an only daughter.

(3.) Julia Elizabeth, married, — 1847, Rev. D. S. Halkett, Rector of Little Bookham, and died — 1849, leaving an only daughter, Katherine Euphemia.

(4.) Cecilia Louisa Annette, died unmarried, 20th May 1886.

(5.) Emily Bertha.

1. George Arthur Emilius, born 28th May 1828, died — November 1876, having married, — 1859, Sibella Mary, daughter of Venerable James Wilson, Archdeacon of Christchurch, New Zealand, and had,

— Edward James, born 29th January 1860, married, 24th January 1889, Jane Wilson, daughter of Alfred Cox of Merrivale, New Zealand.

— George Henry Dunbar, born 21st March 1862.

— Charles Frederick Mackenzie, born 6th December 1864.

— Philip Hedgeland, born 4th July 1876.

(1.) Sibella Euphemia.

(2.) Cecilia Elizabeth.

(3.) Margaret Louisa.

(4.) Rachel Lucy.

**BRANCH OF ALDIE.**—**liii.** John Ross, first of Aldie, burgess of Tain (see *ante*) (witness, Sasine 19th July 1624. Sasine 19th November 1628 on charter to him by Robert Munro of the croft lands and mill of Aldie. Also confirmation of charter under the *Great Seal* 3d July 1637, by John, bishop of Ross, to the same effect). 'John Ross of Aldie, sometime styllit Bone, uncle of Hugh Ross of Cunlich' (Sasine 4th May 1654). He married Bessie, daughter of John Ferguson, baillie of Tain, 'his spouse,' 31st October 1626. They had,

**liv.** John. (See *below*.)

**lxiv.** Andrew, 'son of John of Aldie, student in Tain' (Sasine 4th January and 8th March 1654).

**liv.** John, second of Aldie, burgess of Tain, son and heir of his father in the lands of Aldie, 22d July 1656 (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), married Margaret, daughter of William, son of Andrew Ross, Provost of Tain (*MS. Ped.*). They had,

**lv.** William. (See *below*.)

**lxiii.** John, 'brother to William Ross, now of Aldie' (Sasine 8th January 1717).

lv. William, third of Aldie (Sasine 15th August 1682), Commissioner of Supply 1689-90 (*Acts of Parliament*), tenant of the bishopric of Ross 1695-96, heir of John, his grandfather, 22d May 1700 (*Inq. Gen.* xlix. 71). Charter to him and Sibilla Mackenzie his spouse in liferent, John their eldest son, and his heirs-male in fee; to Thomas their second son, etc.; whom failing, to Simon their third son, etc., of the half davoch lands of Balnagal, resigned by George Ross of Morinchie, confirmed 9th March 1703 (*Great Seal*). Sibilla was daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Coul, first Bart. (Sasine 22d November 1721). They had,

lvi. John, died unmarried, *vit. pat.*, 'jun. of Aldie' (Sasine 29th May 1708, on charter under Great Seal to him of the superiority of part of Little Allan).

— Thomas, died unmarried.

lvii. Simon. (See *below*.)

lxii. David, 'son to William' (Sasine 25th March 1714, and 1st April 1725), M.D. London, Physician at Bristol. He married Rebecca, daughter of Dr. John Middleton, and had issue a son, John Middleton, who died young. Dr. Ross's will was dated 14th September 1756, and proved in London 29th August 1759.

(1.) Sibilla.

(2.) Elizabeth, married Hugh Ross of Brealangwell.

(3.) Ann, married John Sutherland of Little Torboll.

lviii. Simon of Rosehill, fourth of Aldie, 'son of William' (Sasine 8th January 1717). Commissary Depute of Ross 1739. Settlement of Aldie (Sasine 1st April 1725.)<sup>1</sup> He married Ann, second daughter of George Munro of Newmore. They had,

lviii. William, inherited Newmore by virtue of an entail made by his uncle, Lieut.-Colonel John Munro, 8th December 1747, on himself and his heirs whatsoever; on his eldest sister, Mary, wife of Gustavus Munro of Culrain; on his second sister, Ann, wife of Simon Ross of Aldie; on his third sister, Isobel, wife of George Gray of Skibo; and the heirs-male of their bodies; whom failing, on their heirs-female; whom all failing, on David Ross of Inverchaseley. Colonel Munro died *s.p.* — 1749, also his eldest sister Mary in 1763, when the above William became 'apparent heir of tailzie and provision.' He died *s.p.* 9th December 1803, when David Ross, Lord Ankerville, inherited Newmore. (*Memorial of Quarries for Lord Ankerville*, 1804.)

lix. Duncan. }

lx. Robert. }

lxi. David. }

They are thus given in a *MS. Ped.*, but in the entail of

<sup>1</sup> *Particular Register of Sasines, Inverness*, vol. viii. fol. 216. Entail of Aldie, under Great Seal, in favour of Simon Ross of Rosehill, son of William Ross of Aldie; of David Ross, son of William; of William, son of Hugh Ross of Brealangwell and Elizabeth his wife; whom failing, to the other heirs-male of William and Elizabeth Ross; whom failing, to William, son of John Sutherland of Little Torboll, and the heirs-male of his body; to the heirs-male of Sibilla Ross, eldest daughter; whom all failing, to the heirs and assignees whomsoever of the said William Ross of the lands and mill of Aldie. Dated at Edinburgh, 26th July 1723.

Newmore they stand, George, Robert, Duncan. George died unmarried before 1764. Robert, Ensign in Colonel Amherst's Regiment, executor to Dr. Ross's will 1759, died unmarried. Duncan, also unmarried, died — December 1764. When his eldest and only surviving brother succeeded to Newmore he claimed the estate of Aldie (*Petition*, 21st February 1764), but dying before his claim was allowed, his cousin, John Middleton, son of David Ross, M.D., carried on the suit.<sup>1</sup>

BRANCH OF NONNAKILN.—**lxxiii.** David Ross of Noon Hill, Newnakill or Nonnakiln (see *ante*), styled 'in Drummeddeth, brother to Mr. John Ross' (*Reg. P. C.* 1587-8), 'late portioner of Nonnakiln, deceased' (Sasine 5th November 1630). He married — —, and left a son, George. In 1586 James VI. confirmed a charter by the late John, bishop of Ross, granting to Alexander Ross of Little Tarrell, eldest brother of the above David, and Isobell, his wife, the lands of Newnakill (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. liv. f. 17).<sup>2</sup>

BRANCH OF FYCHIE, LITTLE ALLAN, AND EYE.—**lxxv.** Mr. Walter Ross, 'sometime of Little Allan' styled 'of Fychie' in MS. Pedigree, 'of Eister Little Allan' (Sasine 30th April 1608), brother of deceased Alexander, younger of Little Tarrell (*Reg. P. C.*). He married Agnes, daughter of David Ross of Balmachie, and had,

**lxxvi.** Alexander. (See *below*.)

**lxxii.** Donald, married Bessie, daughter of John Ferguson, baillie of Tain. They had,

**lxxiii.** John, who married — —, daughter of Alexander Ross, baillie of Tain, and had,

**lxxiv.** Donald, who married — —, daughter of Alexander Munro of Daan, and had,

**lxxv.** Donald.

**lxxvi.** George, married Janet — —, and had,

**lxxvii.** Alexander, who married — —, and had,

**lxxviii.** Charles.

**lxxvi.** Alexander, 'son of Mr. Walter' (Sasine 25th March 1611), portioner of Little Allan (Sasine 30th June 1624), styled 'of Eye' (*MS. Ped.*). He married Agnes, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Little Torboll, and gave a charter to her of part of the lands of Eister Little Allan, in the barony of Balmagown, dated 17th May 1624. Alexander 'of the Yie' died 5th April 1659, and was buried at Ferne (*Kal. of F.*). He left,

**lxxvii.** James. (See *below*.)

**lxxi.** Alexander, went abroad and married (*MS. Ped.*).

**lxxvii.** James, 'of Eister Little Allan and Eye' (Sasine 5th August

<sup>1</sup> Captain Simon Mackenzie, second son of Kenneth Mackenzie, second of Langwell, eventually inherited Aldie, and added the name of Ross to his own.

<sup>2</sup> John Ross, portioner of Newnakill (Sasine 1st April 1625 and 10th July 1626), granted a charter of part of Newnakill to Nicol Ross of Cunlich and Alexander his eldest son. On 19th March 1639 he granted another portion to Hector Munro in Tarlogie and Jean Munro, his spouse. Thomas Ross, notary, was portioner of Newnakill 7th July 1641 (*Gen. Reg. of Deeds*, vol. 532). In 1652 Hugh Ross was served heir to his father, Alexander of Pitkerie, in the three oxgangs of the lands of Newnakill (*Retours*).

1671). He married Jean, daughter of Colin Mackenzie of Kincaig, 'his spouse' (Sasine 18th October 1700). They had,

**lxviii.** Charles. (See *below*.)

**lxx.** Hugh 'son of James' (Sasine 2d September 1698). He married Jean, daughter of Thomas Bain, and had a numerous family—(1.) James. (2.) Thomas. (3.) Charles. (4.) Angus. (5.) David. (6.) John. (7.) Simon. (*MS. Ped.*)

**lxviii.** Charles, 'their eldest son' (Sasine 18th October 1700); 'servitor to William Brody of Whytway, Advocate'; 'writer in Edinburgh,' 1703; 'of Ey' (witness, Sasine 3d May 1726). He obtained a charter from Sir David Ross of Balnagown of the half davoch lands of Eister Little Allan (Sasine on it 21st January 1701). He married ———, daughter of Rory Macleod of Cambuscurry, leaving,

**lxix.** David, 'eldest son of deceased Charles Ross of Eye' (Sasine 4th May 1731).

BRANCH OF CIULICH, OR CUNLICH, OR CUNLICHMOIR, NOW CALLED EASTER ARDROSS, PARISH OF ROSSKEEN.—**lxxix.** Nicholas Ross (see *ante*), 'portioner of Cunlichmoir' (witness, Sasine 25th March 1611). Charter by Nicol Ross of Cunlichmoir to Alexander his son and apparent heir of the half davoch lands of Newnakill (Sasine on it 1st April 1625). 'Of Cunlich' (Sasine 10th July 1626). He married first Katherine, daughter of Hugh Ross of Achnacloich (*MS. Ped.*), and had,

**lxxx.** Alexander. (See *below*.)

**lxxxii.** Hugh. (See *post.*)

He married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, fifth of Gairloch, 'his spouse' (Sasine 20th January 1627, on charter by Patrick, bishop of Ross, to him, to his wife, to Alexander his son and apparent heir, of part of Newnakill, and Sasine 1st April 1625 on charter by Alexander Mackenzie, fear of Gairloch, to the said Alexander, of half of the lands of Cunlichmoir in the barony of Delnie). They had,

**lxxxvi.** Mr. David, 'their eldest son' (Sasine 15th October 1624), 'sometime schoolmaster at Alness' (witness, Sasine 8th March 1649).

**lxxx.** Alexander, 'apparent of Cunlich and of Cunlichmoir' (Sasine 10th July 1626), 'of Cunlich,' 4th May 1632. He obtained part of Wester Gany, and died 9th June 1648 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married ———, by whom he had,

**lxxxxi.** Alexander, 'fear of Cunlich,' 1635.

**lxxxii.** Hugh (see *ante*), 'second son of Nicol, portioner of Cunlichmoir' (Sasine 12th June 1629). In the old MS. Pedigree he is styled 'of Ciulich.' He married Margaret, daughter of ——— Sutherland of Forbon, and had,

**lxxxiii.** Walter. (See *below*.)

**lxxxiv.** Robert, married ———, daughter of John Sutherland of Innerlaine, and had,

**lxxxv.** John Ross, 'the master mason.'

**lxxxiii.** Walter, Provost of Tain, mentioned in numerous Sasines 1682-1702 possibly 'Walter Ross of Cowillich, 1689' (*Acts of Parliament*). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ross of Morangie, 'his spouse' (Sasine 15th August 1682), and had,

Elizabeth, 'daughter and heiress to the deceased Walter Ross,

and spouse to Captain Donald Macleod of Geanies (Sasine 3d May 1626); 'relict' (Sasine 27th April 1638). P.

231. ON SOME SURNAMES.—Many difficulties beset the study of the origin and classification of surnames. Until comparatively lately ridiculous and fabulous derivations were to be found in Peerages and such works as attempted to give an account of prominent British families. Now, however, more attention is paid to a subject which has in it much to interest the general reader, and which can help the student of history more than has been hitherto understood. It is of course comparatively easy to assign to certain classes of names a local origin. The three well-known prefixes Mac, O, and Ap indicate at once a Scottish, Irish, or Welsh fountain-head. Again a large class of names may be safely asserted to have sprung from places, trades, or physical peculiarities, but in these cases the original nationality is often uncertain, and it is next to impossible to assign it correctly. In Scotland there are many names which have been held to be distinctly national. It will be found that a large proportion of these may prove on close investigation importations. 'Many of the ruling families in Scotland were of Anglo-Norman or English origin. Of English colonists or refugees came the houses of Bruce, Baliol, Biset, Barclay, Colville, Comyn, Douglas, Dunbar, Fleming, Fraser, Gordon, Grant, Hamilton, Lindsay, Maule, Maxwell, Morevil, Mowbray, De Quincey, Ruthven, Stewart, Sinclair, Somerville, Soulis, Valornes, De Umphraville, Wallace, and others scarcely less famous than these.'<sup>1</sup> But there are other names which may be assumed to be of foreign origin, being the same as names existing in England and yet proved not to be English. Scotland depended on foreign countries for most of the necessities of life until she had recovered from the effects of the long and desolating wars with England. Not only did foreign ships import the goods that were needed, but foreign workmen were invited and welcomed. Until lately writers have dwelt largely on the close alliance between Scotland and France, but France was neither a manufacturing nor a trading country in the days when her neighbours the Flemings were at the height of their prosperity. The publication of State-papers which has taken place of late years throws a remarkable light on the close commercial connection which existed between Scotland and Flanders, and a great number of Flemish names are to be found in these records. Having ascertained this, it is natural to consider where such Flemings would naturally be met with. In the first place, at the principal ports of Scotland; and next, in those districts which afforded facilities for carrying on weaving, the most important handicraft of the period. Districts do not rapidly lose their peculiar characteristics, and Fifeshire, Roxburghshire, and Ayrshire still indicate areas where the weaving trade has been carried on for centuries. In these three districts we may then expect that in former days Flemings settled. For Flemings were specially skilled in weaving in all its branches, and were invited by the Stewart Kings to settle in Scotland and carry on that handicraft. This theory may appear startling because of its novelty, but in England there have been opportunities of proving the correctness of it. Flemings came to England during the reign of Edward III., and in the 16th century. The latter immigration is well known, and the incidents connected with it are

<sup>1</sup> Innes's *Sketches of Early Scotch History*, p. 10.



recorded. The names of thousands of Flemings are enrolled in official lists, several of which have been printed, and very many more of which can be inspected at the Record Office and the British Museum. We know where these men settled. The Registers of the 'Dutch Churches,' in which they worshipped, are extant; some have been printed. We can thus trace their descendants for several generations, and, what is more to our subject, trace the gradual modifications their names underwent. It would be quite possible for hundreds of families of the middle or artisan class in England to trace their descent by documentary evidence to Flemings whose names, ages, and birthplaces have been left on record. In one parish in London, which Stow the historian describes as 'pestered with strangers,' *i.e.* foreigners, the church registers are well kept from 1558; these supply a continuous account of many families, originally Flemish, still residing in the parish. This is but an example. In Scotland no official lists of strangers were made, at least none have been preserved. Flemings as well as Frenchmen became at once naturalised by Act of Parliament, and so no such lists seem to have been required. Parish Registers did not commence till 1560, and only twenty-one parishes possess any of a date earlier than 1600. As foreigners were thus naturalised, there was no necessity to designate them as 'strangers,' as was done in England, and very naturally such prefixes as 'van' and 'de' were dropped. Their use was exceedingly rare in Scottish registers while in the English it was prevalent.

In spite of the many difficulties which thus beset the investigation of an interesting subject, some clear facts stand out. There is abundant documentary evidence that a vast number of Flemings came into England in the 16th century. There is also as clear evidence that very many Flemings came into Scotland in small numbers at a time during the 15th and 16th centuries. Owners of Flemish names still abound in England, and have in many cases been traced to Flemish ancestors by the aid of parochial registers and other official documents. In Scotland such documents are not available, but in certain industrial districts Flemish names are exceedingly common, and are not met with elsewhere. It may be held as certain that, as in England, the owners of such names are descendants of Flemings. No other probable hypothesis can be suggested. A list of some of the many names that appear to be Flemish will be instructive.

*Grote*.—A name till lately common in Dysart, co. Fife. Agnes de Grote was a Fleming residing in Norwich in 1598, where the name still exists. Samuel de Groote was in Colchester in 1617, and Peter de Groote, a native of Antwerp, was in London in 1595. His descendants were members of the Dutch Congregation, London, in 1813.

*Cant*.—This name occurs in the Exchequer Rolls of the 15th century. By trade the family were dealers in cloth, and supplied the king's household. They were evidently Flemings, and are mentioned in connection with Flanders. They obtained land at Masterton, near Dunfermline, which their descendants of the name still possess. Adam Kant was of Norwich, 1581. Nowel Cante, Fleming, was at Sandwich in 1565. A family of Cant, now of Colchester, trace their descent from Flemish ancestors there in the 16th century. The name is frequently met with in Flemish lists.

*Poet* was till lately a name common in Fifeshire. It is clearly a form of

the Flemish name Puijt. James Puijt of Ghent was in London in 1590. Jaen Poet signed 'The Protestant Accord' at Ypres in 1564, and Jacob de Puijdt was in Norwich in 1621.

*Horn* is a common Fifeshire name. Its Flemish origin is undoubted, and has been already admitted. Jame Hoorne of Antwerp was in London 1597.

*Stein* is a name which occurs in the Fife, Ayr, and Lothian districts. It is usually held to be a form of Stephen or Stephens, and is very common in Flanders, where, however, it is the same as Stone. The families of Van Stein and Vander Stene are numerous, and very many of them came to England. It is noteworthy that Flemish weavers settled by Edward III. in Gloucestershire left descendants, and that for some centuries the principal weaving families in the district were Clutterbuck, Stephens, Wise, Pruen, Adey, and Hale.<sup>1</sup>

*Imrie*.—A name common in Scottish weaving districts. The name is derived from Imerich in Cleve. Emery, a Lombard of Flanders, was in 1329 spoiled by Crabbe of Berwick (*Rot. Exch.*, vol. i.). Nicholas Emery, a Fleming, was of Norwich in 1574. The English family of Emery trace their descent from Flemish ancestry. James Imbrech was a magistrate of Malines in 1528.

*Kettle*.—This name, though not as common as it once was, is still met with in Fifeshire. Kettles were weavers at Muthill, Perthshire, and gun-makers at Doune in the same county in the last century. There were many of the name at Norwich, London, Birmingham, and elsewhere in England, Daniel Kettell being a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1589, and John Kettle, *gunmaker*, born in Oldenburgh, resided in the Ward of Faringdon Without in 1618.

*Younger*.—There seems little doubt that this is a form of Joncker, or Youncker, a common Flemish name. In Scotland it occurs in the three districts where Flemish names appear. In England it is not met with before the 16th century, and its habitat was in districts where weaving was carried on. It was, however, rare in England. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a great resort of Flemings, it is still met with. Joos de Jonckkeere, born at Yseghem, was a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1597. Abraham Yncker, aged seventeen, was buried at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, in 1602, and John Yeounger was buried there in 1595. The name is found in the Registers as late as 1780. As the occupation of the Youngers in the Fife district was in early times salt-making, a business then solely carried on by Flemings, it is apparent that they must have been of that race.

*Boudrie* is a Fifeshire name. It is also Flemish. Martin Baudry, a Fleming of Flanders, was in Norwich 1568, and the name still exists there.

*Balde* is a common name in Fifeshire. De Balde is Flemish. Nicholas Balde was of the Dutch Church, London, in 1589, and Martin Balde was of Norwich in 1581.

*Honeyman* is a common name in Fifeshire, met with also in the Ayr district. The earliest bearer of it yet met with was a Flemish gunner in the Scottish service, in the 15th century. Adrian Hennemant was in Norwich in 1581.

<sup>1</sup> The grandfather of the great judge, Sir Matthew Hale, was a Gloucestershire weaver.

*Henry or Hendrie*—common in Fife and Ayr districts. This is probably a form of Hendericks. Peter Hendry, Fleming, was of Norwich 1581, and Lucas Hendrix of Dam, in London, in 1574.

*Paul*, found in the Fife and Lothian districts, is by family tradition a Flemish name; many Flemings bearing it settled in England.

*Mustard*—common in Fife. 'Henricus van Mouster' (Exchequer Rolls, vol. iv. p. 296; A.D. 1418). *Mustaert* is a well-known Flemish name.

*Yair or Yare*, found in Fife. Thomas was a merchant burgess in Edinburgh (Accounts, Lord High Treas., vol. i. p. lviii.; A.D. 1473); Clays Yair, a Flemish merchant (Exch. Bills, vol. iv. p. 438; A.D. 1428); Steven de Zagers was in London 1586.

*Clink*, uncommon, but still existing in the Fife district, is a Flemish name, met with at Norwich in 1581 under the form Clinkett. Jan Clink was a magistrate of Ghent in the 15th century.

*Harrower*.—The first of this name, now common in the Fife district, is described as a Flemish gunner; it may be a form of Harruwijn. Jacob Harruwijn of Bremen was married in London 1614.

*Bonar* was a Flemish gunner, and afterwards tenant of a royal farm in Fifeshire. The name, as well as *Bone*, a form of it, is still common. Jonas Bone was of London in 1581, Francis Bone was of Norwich in the same year.

*Sporwart*.—A name common in the Fife district. John Sporwardt in London 1630; Jan Spreckart, his father, a native of Brussels, was in London 1586.

*Blaw*.—A name formerly common in the Fife district, where John Blaw of Castlehill, near Culross, was a well-to-do girdle-maker in 1635. Judith de Blau, of Antwerp, was married in London in 1590.

*Beveridge*, often written Belfrage, a name only met with in the Fife district, but very common there. After careful consideration we believe it to be Dutch; only few instances of it occur in England. — Beveridge (the grandfather of the well-known William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph) was a clergyman in Leicestershire about the end of the 16th century, at a period when many Flemings were in holy orders. The name does not occur in Lists of Strangers or Dutch Church Registers, but there were several families of Beverwyck in Flanders. (See Riestop's *Heraldry*.) S. Beverick was a most ingenious watchmaker in London A.D. 1748.<sup>1</sup>

*Stuppart*, not now common, but found in old registers of the Fife district. Jan Stuppers was a member of the Dutch Church, London, in 1580.

*Adey or Eadie* is a very common name in the weaving districts of Scotland, and is also met with in Norfolk and the weaving district of Gloucestershire. Jan Adie was a magistrate of Malines in the 15th century.

*Proven or Provan*, found in the Ayr and Fife districts. Pruen is a common name in the Gloucestershire weaving district. Proven was a common Ghent name in the 16th century.

*Folkard*, a Fifeshire name. Abraham Focket, Fleming, was in London 1590. Volcaert was the name of a wealthy Flemish family.

<sup>1</sup> In Foley's *History of the Society of Jesus*, some Jesuits of this name are mentioned as belonging to Derbyshire.

*Sproat* or *Sprott* bears a strong likeness to *Sprocht*, the name of a family in Ghent.

*Doig*, a Fife name. Josse Dogge, Fleming, was in Norwich 1581, and Jaque Doig in 1619.

Of the many families named *Fleming* which exist in Scotland, some undoubtedly are derived from Flemish ancestors.

These are only a few of the many names there is good reason to think are of Flemish origin. Paton, Cousin, Masson, Crabbe, Neve or Neaves, Angel often written Inglis, Cock, Gloag, Gentle, and others might also be instanced. Their presence is not remarkable; it would indeed be strange did they not appear. But it seems desirable that attention should be drawn to them, and that the influence of the old Flemish owners of them on Scottish industry should be better understood than it has hitherto been. If so many names of Flemish mould still exist, it may be taken for granted that there are many others not so easy of detection. The Flemings made use of the suffix *son* to a great extent; they may well claim some of the many Jamesons, Johnsons,<sup>1</sup> Adamsons, Addisons, Andersons, and others which abound in Scotland. A careful study of Scottish Parochial Registers shows that the spelling of names was but little attended to, and that different forms were used even at the same period. Thus, Beveridge and Belfrage, Angel and Inglis, Blleloch and Blacklock, Stephen and Stein, Bauchop and Baak, are in each instance synonymous. With such elasticity in vogue many purely Flemish names must have become permanently merged into Scottish forms. The same thing has happened in England, but there the transformation can in most cases be detected. Without documentary evidence it would be hard to recognise Chapuis in Shoppee, Pelletier in Pelter, D'Orleans in Dorling, Van Malines in Maslin, Condé in Cundy.

The following is a good example of the changes names undergo. The noble French name Hautepeppe became in England Halfpenny (common in Birmingham and St. Botolph Registers); then Halpine (Birmingham Registers). In America it became Alpine. A late possessor of the name, thinking it was originally Scottish, assumed Mac, and thus Hautepeppe became MacAlpine. As it may seem extravagant to claim that so many names hitherto held to be Scottish are in reality Flemish, it may be well to state that at the present day in the County of Norfolk alone there are ninety-five so called English surnames traceable to Flemish settlers, and of these seventy-three are found in the City of Norwich. It cannot surely be doubted that Flemish names have been handed down from the thousands of Flemings who settled in the seaports of Scotland, or who set up their looms and waulk-mills<sup>2</sup> in districts where the craft they taught is still carried on by their descendants, who should take a pride in the knowledge that their fathers came with gifts in their hands which, though till lately well-nigh forgotten, have not been ineffective.

<sup>1</sup> An instance of the formation of a name occurs in the Exchequer Rolls, vol. iv. 1406-1436:—'Jacobus filio Johannis de Holandia et Edome sponse sue,' p. 436.

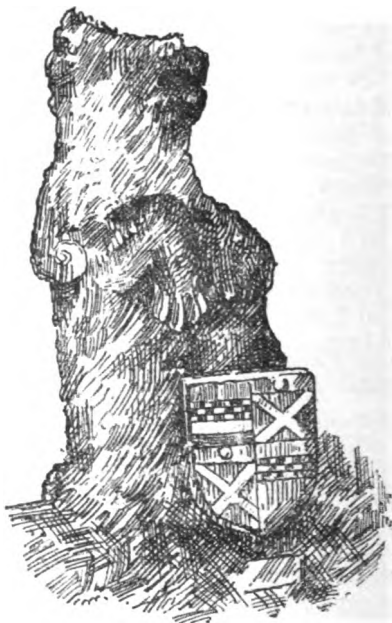
'To James, son of John of Holland and his wife as p. 436,' pp. 471, 506.

'To James Johnson of Holland and Edoma his wife as p. 436,' p. 541.

'Jacobus Johnsoun,' pp. 575, 622, 626.

<sup>2</sup> Waulk-mills were common in the then great weaving districts of Scotland. They were introduced here as in England by the Flemings. The word is Flemish, and some, at least, of the many families bearing the name of Walker must be descended from the men who originally worked the waulk-mill.

232. OLD STONE AT BLAIRHALL.—Blairhall, in the parish of Culross, was in the sixteenth century the residence of the Bruce family. Edward Bruce of Blairhall, the ancestor of the Earls of Elgin, was the second son of Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, and was probably the builder of the house at Blairhall, which, however, retains little of its original appearance. On the south side of it there is an old wall, apparently forming the boundary to a garden, and in this is a doorway surmounted by an heraldic device, a shield charged with the Bruce and Stewart arms supported by a lion séjant. Though much worn, it bears traces of good bold execution, and as no care has been bestowed on it, it may be well to give an engraving before it is dislodged and broken up for road-metal. We have to thank Mr. G. Robertson, Architect, Dundee, for allowing us the use of a spirited sketch lately made by him.



233. ERSKINE OF DUN (Dvn, Dwne, Dinne, or Dynne).—The Erskines of Dun fill an important place in Scotch family history. The name occurs seventeen times in the indices to Douglas's *Peerage* and *Baronage*. There is, however, no pedigree worthy of the name, or possessing any pretence to completeness or accuracy. I will attempt to arrange the scattered information that is to be found about them, and though unable at present to consult the printed *Retours* and the Acts of the Scotch Parliament, I believe that much of the information derivable from these sources is contained in the following notes.

The special sources of information about this family are :—(A) 'Papers from the Charter Chest at Dun,' printed at pages 3-87 of vol. iv. of the *Spalding Club Miscellany*; (B) 'Notes relating to the Family of Dun,' printed at page lxiii of the preface to that volume, and written (according to the opinion of Dr. John Stuart) 'before the middle of last century'; (C) 'Obits of the Lairds and Ladies of Dun,' printed at page lxxvii of the said preface, commenced (according to the same authority) in 1572, and continued till the early part of last century; (D) The judicial proceedings in the charge of witchcraft and murder by poison brought against certain members of the family, and recorded in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. iii. pages 261-269. These authorities will be referred to as A B C and D.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> It is evident that the writers of B and C wished to conceal that there was any connection between the criminals who were executed in Edinburgh in 1613 and the family of Dun: neither writer hints that the boys were poisoned by a relative. This attempt to conceal material facts adds greatly to the difficulty of constructing a reliable pedigree. As will be seen, there is no clue whatever to the parentage of John Erskine of Dun, No. XI. of this genealogy, from whom the present owner of Dun traces his descent.

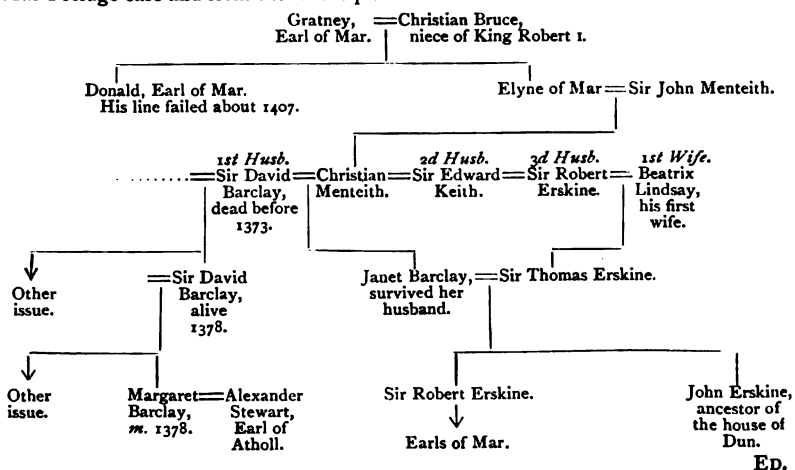
Sir Thomas Erskine of that Ilk, the seventh of the line whose pedigree is recorded in Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, ii. 208, died about 1419 (Burke says 1405). Douglas says he married, first, Johanna Barclay, *s.p.*, and secondly, Janet, only child of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, by whom he had (with daughters) two sons, Robert and John. George Crawford (*History of Renfrewshire*, Robertson's edition, page 109) says that Janet Keith was his first wife, and mother of Robert, and Jean Barclay his second wife, and mother of John. Nisbet, in his *System of Heraldry* (vol. i. 36), says that he 'married the heiress of Dun of that Ilk, who carries "gules a sword in pale argent"; their younger son, on obtaining his mother's inheritance, placed the sword upon the pale of Erskine for his difference.' An unsuccessful endeavour to reconcile the conflicting statements of Douglas and Crawford has been made in the latest editions of Burke's *Peerage*, where it is said that Sir Thomas married Janet Keith, widow of Sir David Barclay of Brechin.<sup>1</sup> During the late Mar Peerage case it was proved that Christian Menteith, daughter of Elyne of Mar, married, *first*, Sir David Barclay, by whom she had a daughter Janet, who married and survived Sir Thomas Erskine. Her eldest son Robert became heir, through her, of the Earldom of Mar. The second son,

I. John Erskine, had a charter of Dun 25th Oct. 1393, and granted another charter in 1419 (B).

II. Alexander Erskine, probably his son, confirmed a charter to Alexander Lindsay, natural son of the Earl of Crawford, in 1451 (B). His son

III. John Erskine had a charter at Dun, on his father's resignation,

<sup>1</sup> The account of the connection between the Erskines and the Mars given in the current edition of Burke's *Peerage* (Mar. E.) differs from the earlier one, but is incorrect. A daughter Margaret (not Janet) of Sir David Barclay, the younger, married in 1378 Sir Alex. Stewart, Earl of Atholl. Christian Menteith (not Janet Keith) was second, or perhaps third, wife of Sir David Barclay the elder, who had by a former marriage David, alive at the time of Margaret's marriage, and without doubt her father. The following table is drawn up from the evidence produced at the late proceedings in the Mar Peerage case and from the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland.



28th January 1449. He married Marjory, daughter of Graham of Fintry, and with his wife made a mortification for religious purposes 10th March 1490 (B). Possibly these entries cover two generations instead of one. He died 17th May 1504, and his wife 15th March 1508. He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. Thomas, fell at Flodden (B and C).
3. Daughter, married Sir George Falconer of Halkerton, who died 1511 (D. P. ii. 55).
4. Daughter, married Walter Lindsay, who fell at Flodden, eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. Her son became eighth Earl of Crawford (D. P. i. 165, 379).

IV. John Erskine of Dun, fell at Flodden. He married Katherine Monypenny, who survived him, and died 3d March 1531 (C). He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, secretary to King James V., married Anne, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy of Airlie (D. P. i. 31), and was ancestor of the Erskines of Pittodrie.
2. Alexander, fell at Flodden (B).
4. Daughter, married before 1535 as first wife of Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk (D. P. i. 80).
5. Janet, married *circa* 1520-30 Alexander Durham of Grange (D. B. 472).

V. Sir John Erskine of Dun, who fell at Flodden along with his father, his two uncles (one by marriage), his brother and his brother-in-law. He married Margaret (died 5th August 1548, C), daughter of Sir William Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven (D. P. i. 660), and widow of Alexander Stewart, second Earl of Buchan, who died 1505 (D. P. i. 268). He had issue,

1. John, his successor.
2. William, whose son William married Marion Douglas and had a daughter, Margaret, wife of John Ogilvy, ancestor of the Ogilvys of Inshewan. (See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 2d edition, page 953.)

VI. John Erskine of Dun, the well-known Superintendent of Angus and Mearns, and four times Moderator of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. He was Provost (Constable) of Montrose, and one of the Commissioners nominated to attend the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France in 1558. The writer of B says 'who he married, or in what year he died, I have not learned.' He married Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of David, seventh Earl of Crawford, who on 20th October 1535 gave him and his wife a precept of sasine of the Earl's annual rent of 40 merks out of the great customs of Dundee (A). She died 29th July 1538 (C). On the 10th May 1537 he as 'John Erskine, Elder, frank tenementor of Dun' had a licence to travel for three years along with his cousin Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, his son John Erskine, fear of Dun, and Mr. William Erskine, parson of Douchquale. On the 16th April 1542 he and his cousin Thomas, and John Lamby of Duncany, had a second licence to travel abroad for two years. He seems to have married secondly Barbara de Bearle, probably a foreign lady. I have met with no mention of this second marriage in any of the accounts of the superintendent's life. Sir Thomas Erskine of

Brechin, his uncle, gave a charter of Kirkbuddo,<sup>1</sup> 20th September 1543, 'nepoti meo Johanni Erskine de Dwne et Barbara de Beirle ejus conjugi' (A). There is a letter of attorney dated 15th June 1557 by 'Johannis Erskine de Dvn et Barbare de Barle ejus sponsae' (A). Barbara de Bearle, umquhile Lady of Dun, died 15th November 1572 (C, which has a marginal note that she died at Montrose and was buried at Dun). The date of the Superintendent's death is given in C as 22d March 1589, and in D as 12th March 1591. He had issue (by his first wife),

1. John, mentioned in the licence of 1537. Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, on the 9th February 1541-2, made over his office of the Constabulary of Montrose to his nephew John Erskine of Dun, 'et Johanni Erskine juniiori suo filio et heredi apparenti' (A). He is probably the 'John Erskine of Dun' who married Margaret, eldest daughter of James, fifth Lord Ogilvy of Airly (D. P. i. 31). John Erskine, younger of Dun, died 7th September 1563 (C). He seems to have left no issue (B).
2. Robert, of whom hereafter.
3. Margaret, daughter of the Superintendent, married Patrick Maule of Panmure, and had (with other issue) a daughter, Jean Maule, who married 'David Erskine of Dun' (D. P. ii. 553).

(*To be continued*).

#### 234. DUNBLANE SESSION RECORDS.—

1659, Sessio 24 Februarii.—This day it being delated to the Session of Cathrine M<sup>c</sup>grigore that sche useth lives and charmes with carying of water out of ye Superstitious well at Cullines is ordained to be suditt to compeir before the Session.

Sessio 3 Martii 1659.—Compeired this day Cathrine M<sup>c</sup>Gregor wha confessed yt sche did take water out of ye well above Cullines and did take it into Stirling and did give it unto a woman.

Cathrine M<sup>c</sup>gregor did deny yat sche did wash ye woman in Stirling with ye water or yat sche did sprinkle her with it, but confessed yat sche did cast ye fairne wispe yat stopped ye stope into ye firre. Sche confessed yat sche went tuo severall tymes into Stirling after yis manner and did meet her ye thrid tyme at Elsie Scobbie's house at ye bridge of Allane and receivit but onlie 12 p. Scotis for her travell and lost 6 p. of it.

The words of Cathrine M<sup>c</sup>Gregor's charme are thus :—

Sanct Jone lay in ye mouth of a lyon  
And he forgat himselfe to faine  
And something came to him with a dreime.  
Will yat it burn him be stake and stane  
Will it brunt him to the bane  
For all ye illes yat ever may be  
Let it never byde with the  
But in ye aire and into ye flame  
And let it never come againe to the.

---

<sup>1</sup> From this second marriage of the Superintendent's probably sprang the Erskines of Kirkbuddo in Fife, to which family belonged Alexander Erskine, General in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, and representative of Sweden in the conferences about the Treaty of Westphalia. He is said to have died *s.p.* in 1657 at Zamose (Burton, *The Scot Abroad*, vol. ii. p. 225).



Ryse up mother Marie for deir jesu sake  
 And charme this man with yor ten fingeres  
 With yor great gold ringes  
 For blood and melt for shotes and grippe  
 For all ye illes yat ever may be  
 Let it never come againe to the  
 But into ye aire and into ye flame  
 And let it never come againe to the.

This day Walter Reid in Cullines confessed what he knew of Cathrine M'gregor. He said yat als soone as Cathrine M'gregor was sumoned to compeir before ye Session yat sche said I thank my neighbours yat I am sumoned and I sall thank them before it be longe, and further he said yat he did put forth his stirkes to ye water and yair was one of yem yat never cam in againe.

Cathrine M'Gregor confessed yat sche did once take ye water to row to Jone Robisone his hens. Cathrine M'gregor deinyed yat sche said in Stirling yat sche did cary the lyke water to ye Min' of Dunblane.

Sessio 6 Martii 1659.—Compeired this day Isobell Ker at ye bridge of allane wha confessed yat Cathrine M'gregor did bring water in a pige to her house and gave it to her sister who duelles at Stirling, and ye wispe yat did stope ye pig was stubble, and Cathrine M'gregor receivit but six p. for her travell.

235. THE STUDY OF HISTORY.—We give a short extract from an address lately delivered by Mr. G. Auldjo Jamieson.

It provides an answer to those who sometimes ask, What purpose does the *Scottish Antiquary* serve? Mr. Jamieson is not a man to mistake nugæ for nuggets:—

'It is one of the notable characteristics of this Victorian age of ours that we have adopted, if we have not begotten, a new principle in the philosophy of history. We have discarded the study of those acute crises when racial strife or dynastic struggle have culminated in the fierce arbitrament of war, and we now search for the elements that go to the making of a people, that build up the fabric of a nation, in those potential influences whose silence denotes their elemental character: we recognise that the forces which compel the nations, the powers that impel human progress, are not born in the alembic of the military chemist or forged in the workshop of the armourer, but work in hidden strength in the affections and sentiments and reason of men, beneath the silent waters that hide the Chaos whence, in the fulness of time, the spirit that broods over Creation evokes races and peoples that are ripe for the breath of national life.

'What has gone to the making of Scotland has been the blending of race with race, and that welding of Saxon and Celt and Norseman into one homogeneous body which has, for a couple of centuries at any rate, been so marked a characteristic of our Scottish life, and that concurrent lifting up of the masses along with the classes which has borne so strong a testimony to the efficiency of a widespread education in elevating the whole platform of national life.'

ED.

236. ARMADA NOTES.—Mr. W. Traill Dennison, West Brough, Sanday, lately prepared for the Orkney Natural History Society a valuable paper on Armada traditions. This appeared in the *Orkney Herald* of May 8th,

1889. It was sent to me by a 'Constant Reader' of *N. N. & Q.*, and Mr. Dennison, to whom I applied for information, suggested the reprinting of such parts as might seem desirable, and thus adding to the Armada notes which have been gathered in *N. N. & Q.* Ed.

'It has been thought that the meagre traditions connected with the Armada in Orkney might be of some little interest. In this belief the following is given, not as historical facts, but as traditions gathered from the lips of old people, and it is hoped that the very incompleteness of this paper may induce any person possessing traditions on the subject to give them to the public. As is well known, the mighty Armada, foiled by the gallant attacks of Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, under command of the noble Howard, retreated to the North Sea, their huge ships flying before the small but nimble crafts of the English as a flock of whales is said to flee before the onslaught of a shoal of dog-fish. History tells us that the admiral of the Spanish fleet issued his last general orders off the coast of Norway. These orders were, that the ships were to run home west of the British Isles, and every ship was told to make sure of standing far enough to the west, to avoid the Irish shores. In obedience to this, the Spaniards stood to the west, most of them, it is said, passing to the north of Shetland. Some of them, however, passed between those islands and Orkney. Tradition says that the Spanish fleet was scattered when off the coast of Norway, and driven to the west by a heavy easterly gale. One of the ships, as is well known, was wrecked on Fair Isle. An account of this wreck will be found in every description of Fair Isle; but I should refer especially to Sibbald's description of the catastrophe, as his is the oldest account I have met with. It is said that the crew of this ship was first kindly entertained by the natives, but provisions running short as the winter came on, the Fair Islesmen began to fear that the whole population would be starved. It was therefore determined to diminish, as far as possible, the number of their unwelcome visitors, and whenever an unfortunate Spaniard was found by two or three of the islanders wandering near the shores, he was flung over the precipices that surround the island. But, notwithstanding this novel mode of avoiding starvation, the islanders could only see famine staring them in the face. It was true that the Spaniards paid well for whatever they got from the natives; but, as a Fair Islesman relating the story to me said, "Spanish money couldna fill hungry bellies." So the islanders determined on a more wholesale plan of ridding themselves of the unfortunate intruders. A number of the Spaniards lodged in a long low hut, turf built, and covered with large flagstones, probably erected for the shelter of the strangers. The roof of this hut was supported by what was called roof-lace, or main-tree, running from end to end of the building. Cross sticks were placed at regular intervals, their upper ends resting on the main-tree, and their lower ends on the side walls. When the unlucky Spaniards had retired to rest, at midnight the islanders silently placed a quantity of stones on the roof. Then, digging a hole through the top of one of the gables, they fixed a rope to the end of the roof-tree, and pulled it completely away, the heavy roof falling on the sleeping Spaniards. Many of the sleepers were at once killed, and those who were disabled were easily thrown over the rocks, or, to use the native phrase, "pitten over de banks." The remaining Spaniards got alarmed for their safety, and the islanders were induced to send a boat to Shetland, whither the

Spaniards were transported. Sibbald says that the ship wrecked on Fair Isle was the flagship, and that the admiral, the Duke of Medina, lived on the island with his crew, and, after enjoying the hospitality of a Shetland laird, was by him transported to Dunkirk. While many of the Spanish ships escaped to the Atlantic through what sailors call "The Hole"—that is, between Shetland and Fair Isle—some of them were driven in a more southerly course. One of these ships fell into what is believed to be the Röst of the Keels, south of Fair Isle, where she lost main-mast and rudder, and drifted helplessly on the North Sea, until she neared the shores of North Ronaldshay. Here, from the ship's lofty decks, her wretched crew beheld themselves being gradually but swiftly hurried on into the foaming waters of Dennis Röst. They saw, from the tremendous commotion of the waves before them, that their disabled vessel could not live in such a sea, yet were powerless to alter their course, or to avoid the death to which they were hastening. It formed one of these frequently-occurring and melancholy scenes, in which the vaunted power of man sinks into insignificance before the power of nature. Most of the crew were sunk in despair, and commended themselves to the Holy Mother, praying that if she would not save them in this world, she would at least provide for them in the next. A few of the more resolute of the crew took to the two remaining boats, rightly feeling that active exertion in such an emergency was necessary as well as prayer. Not long after the boats left the vessel she fell in two, and soon disappeared amid the roaring waves of Dennis Röst. The boats rowed along the shores of North Ronaldshay, where there were few places of apparent safety at which to land, especially as the shores were enveloped in a heavy surf. So the boats rowed to the westward. One of them had been disabled when the ship was dismasted, and was said to have been badly managed by her crew. At all events, she took a too northerly course, and fell into the Boar Röst, where the whole force of the flood-tide, backed by the constant flow of the Gulf Stream and a roll of the Atlantic groundswell, rushes past the north end of Westray from the Atlantic into the German Ocean. Let me here say that I write *röst* because the word is so pronounced by the inhabitants. Of course this ill-fated boat and her crew were never heard of. The other boat was more fortunate. She reached Pierowall, in Westray, where her crew were hospitably entertained by the inhabitants. The Spaniards seem to have taken kindly to the island, where they built houses for themselves, married wives, and formed a little settlement by themselves on what is called the North Shore. They and their descendants became most active as fishermen and in every maritime adventure. After the first union by marriage of the Spaniards with Orcadian females, none of the race were allowed to marry with any but the descendants of the original settlers, and their descendants have since been termed Dons. These Dons seem to have kept themselves strictly from intermarrying with the rest of the people for a time. But about the middle of last century a young Don, captivated by the charms of a Westray girl who did not belong to the Don race, got himself three times proclaimed on one Sunday, and, in spite of the warnings of his friends, married the lady of his love. The poor fellow paid hard for his breach of Don etiquette. His neighbours on the North Shore surrounded his house at night, dragged him out of bed from the arms of his young wife, and thrashed him unmercifully, so that he was with difficulty able to crawl into bed—a

bed from which the poor man never rose. The union of Spanish blood with the Norse produced a race of men active and daring; with dark eyes, and sometimes with features of a foreign cast; in manners fidgety and restless—a true Don being rarely able to sit in one position for five minutes, unless he was dead drunk, and in conversation more demonstrative, and more given to gesticulate than the true Orcadian, while in ready wit and in perpetrating a practical joke, he was far superior to the native race. The Dons seem to have adopted in most cases Orkney names. Among their principal names were Petrie, Reid, and Hughison, etc. Though their descendants in some cases can still be traced, the Dons, as a separate caste, no longer exist. During their existence however, they were among the most daring seafarers in Orkney in trading to Norway and Hamburg. And when British law laid a duty on the import of foreign spirits, the Dons became the most notorious and daring smugglers. When returning from a most successful smuggling expedition, it was their wont to put a guinea in the poor-box as a thankoffering for their lucky adventure. Some time in the seventeenth century a party of the Dons was said to have met with a sad disaster. Some five or six of them sailed in a large boat laden with grain and other commodities, for sale in Norway. While sailing across the North Sea they were captured by a French privateer, or perhaps by a pirate. The Frenchmen ran into the Shetland Isles to trade with the natives. While lying in one of the Shetland bays, the Frenchmen, unwilling to be encumbered by their prisoners, set the Dons at liberty a day or two before the Frenchmen intended to sail. The Dons were set on shore stripped of everything, and arrayed in the rags of the French sailors instead of their own clothes. The high spirit of the Dons could ill brook such treatment, and they determined on being revenged. They took their way to the house of a neighbouring laird, where they were kindly entertained, and secretly furnished with weapons. They determined to board and seize the French vessel; but even the Dons felt that this was a desperate undertaking, considering the numbers of the crew. The Dons therefore determined to make the attempt when some of the Frenchmen were on shore. They sat and watched in a house near the shore, consoling themselves in the weary hours of watching by long draughts of gin. At last word was brought to them that a boat had left the French vessel, and had gone ashore for a supply of fresh water. The Dons hurried out, but to their dismay one of their mates was unable to move. Entreaties, curses, and blows were of no avail. The fellow had taken more than his share of the potent gin, and lay on the floor utterly insensible. However, the opportunity was not to be lost; the sober Dons seized the first boat they could lay hands on, concealed their arms in the bottom of the boat, and rowed deliberately to the French vessel as if to trade with the Frenchmen. No sooner had they made fast alongside than they sprang on board sword in hand. The Frenchmen were taken wholly unawares. A desperate struggle, however, ensued, but no one came back to tell how the struggle went; only, in half an hour after the boarding of the Frenchman, her cable was cut, and she was seen to stand out of the harbour in full sail, greatly to the horror of the Frenchmen on shore. There is no doubt the Dons succeeded in capturing the vessel, for their victims were found floating in the bay—viz., the bodies of the Frenchmen, nine in number. During the succeeding night a heavy gale set in, raising

a dangerous sea all round. And the brave Dons, who had fought so gallantly, must have perished along with their prize, as they were never more heard of. Their drunken comrade returned home to tell what he knew of their story, and he obtained the sobriquet of drunken Hugh ever afterwards. Another anecdote may be related of one of the Dons—a tale which goes to prove that there is nothing new under the sun. Three Orkney boats were waiting in one of the bays on the west coast of Shetland for favourable weather in which to return home. The weather had continued rough for many days. At last the wind fell, and it appeared to the Orkneymen that a favourable opportunity for returning had arrived. Two of the boats sailed about midday, but Hugh Petrie, skipper of the other boat, still lingered, waiting for the captain of an Orkney vessel who had been in Shetland on business of his own, and to whom he had promised a passage home. The captain, by-the-by, was an ancestor of the writer. While Petrie waited for his friend, he surprised the crew by purchasing two kegs of oil from a Shetland man. At last the captain came; he apologised to Petrie for the delay he had caused him; but Petrie said the delay would be an advantage in the voyage, because he did not want to come up to Fair Isle till the flood was run, which would make a heavy sea with the wind at its present quarter. The fair weather that had induced the boats to leave Shetland proved to be only a momentary lull. Scarcely had the boats cleared Shetland, when the wind blew strong, accompanied with a drizzling rain, and the sea ran high and dangerous. Petrie's boat was well manned and dexterously handled, and sped swiftly over the stormy sea lying between Shetland and Fair Isle. But, as night came on, the wind increased, and the sea became still more dangerous, so that some of the crew began to despair of ever reaching land. With the last glimmer of daylight Petrie shaped his course by the compass; and as the ever-increasing depth of the waves made the management of the boat more difficult, and her safety still more perilous, Petrie said to his friend, the captain—"Tak' this pin i' yer han', gudeman," meaning the helm, "an' keep her i' the same coorse, i' God's name, as long as ye can." The captain at first refused, knowing that few men could steer better than Petrie; but Petrie said—"Ye're skipper in yer ain sloop, but I am skipper here, an' ye maun dae what ye're tauld." No sooner had his friend taken the helm, than Petrie knocked the head out of one of his kegs of oil, and began to empty the oil on the sea, slowly, in small and regular quantities. The oil had the immediate effect of making the sea smoother for the boat. The moon rose as they neared Fair Isle; and, after a perilous run, Petrie and his crew succeeded in obtaining shelter in the north bay of the island, where they were detained some days by the storm before getting home to Westray. The two boats which preceded Petrie were never heard of, and the captain ever after declared that but for the two kegs of oil, the boat in which he sailed must have perished like the others; whilst some of Petrie's crew attributed the smoothing of the waters to a charm which they said he had bought from a Shetland witch. Tradition says that during the tyranny exercised on land and sea in Orkney by Earl Patrick, the Dons propitiated the Earl by presenting him and his creatures with a large share of their profits in trading to Continental ports. But at length the Dons got tired of the Earl's ever-increasing exactions, and a quarrel arose between some of them and Earl Patrick. The Earl sent a boat with an armed crew to Pierowall to apprehend and bring to Kirkwall a Gilbert Hewieson and five other

men of the Dons on a charge, among many other grievous crimes, that they had sailed to Norway without a licence from the Earl. It was evening when the Earl's boat arrived at Westray. The armed crew surrounded Hewieson's house, summoning him and his accomplices to deliver themselves up. Hewieson came out to the officers and, addressing them in the most friendly style, invited them into his house, saying it was much too late to take the firth that night, and assuring them that he and his comrades would accompany them at daybreak. The Earl's men were only too glad to rest for the night, knowing well that the Dons' hospitality would not be niggardly; and in this supposition they were not mistaken. Gin and brandy flowed freely, and the Earl's men, as was intended, soon began to succumb to the effects of the spirits. Shortly after midnight all of the Earl's men were stretched on the floor, with the exception of two, who sat boasting that "nae Westray drink could lay them under the table." While the drinking had been going on, Hewieson's comrades had gradually dropped in; and Hewieson, when he saw the proper time had come, said to his two guests, who still preserved their sitting position, "Faith! I'll shaw you, if Westray drink canna lay you, Westray hands can." The two men were seized and bound hand and foot. Each of the drunken companions were served in the same way. The six Dons then hurried to the shore and left the island in the Earl's boat, said to be the best in Orkney at the time. What treatment the Earl's men received from their tyrannical master, tradition does not say. For a time no one in Orkney knew what had become of Hewieson and his comrades; and many gave them up for lost, thinking they had perished at sea in attempting to reach Norway. But after the fall of Earl Patrick, Hewieson and his comrades all returned safe and sound. They had found an asylum in one of the Western Isles, probably Lewis, and from thence had traded to Norway, as they used to do from Orkney. It was not alone in such adventures that the Dons showed their ability. The writer's grandfather traded to the nearer Continental ports during the summer months; and while residing on his own property at the Castle of Noltland, he used to teach, during the long winter nights, to such young men as wished to learn, navigation. During a pretty long life he taught the nautical science to 140 young men, eighty per cent. of whom are said to have been Dons. Most of these men left the county as sailors, and many of them became sea-captains. Sometime in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century, a number of young gentlemen in the North Isles held a private theatrical entertainment in the old hall of Noltland Castle. The tragedy acted was *Cato*. The lairds of Clestran, Trenabie, Westove, Tirlot, Airie, and Brake, with one of the Dons, formed the actors in the drama. The Don's name was George Logie, and he acted Sempronius. One of the lairds, who acted Juba, broke down in his part; his place was immediately taken and his part well acted by Benjamin Hewieson, another of the Dons. The acting of the Dons was held to be the best, and a Don also acted as prompter. I suspect, with all the rudeness attributed to the olden times, the gentlemen of the last century would appreciate literature as highly as their grandchildren of the present day. Fancy the once famous drama of Addison acted in a remote island of Orkney a hundred and fifty years ago. It may be thought a useless labour thus to multiply instances of the superior quickness of the Dons. This superiority was not possessed by the Spaniards who were wrecked on our shores; but their contact and amalgamation with the Norse blood of the Orcadians

caused this superiority in the descendants of the amalgamated nationalities. This illustrates a curious law in ethnology, and also a great fact in history, which historians have been slow to perceive or too prejudiced to acknowledge, the fact that wherever the Norse race has been united to a race suited to that union, the descendants of such an amalgamation have become mentally, morally, and physically the finest specimens of humanity. A slight admixture of Norse blood has made the Scotch Highlander a better citizen than his Celtic brother of Ireland, and a better soldier than his Welsh brother. The Norse blood has made Britain, in all the arts of war and peace, if we except painting and sculpture, the greatest nation that ever existed. There are, so far as I know, few relics remaining in Orkney of the Armada. The late Colonel Balfour possessed a silver cup given by the Spanish admiral who was wrecked on Fair Isle to his host, the Shetland laird. Mr. Cursiter possesses, if memory fails me not, a small gun brought from Fair Isle, probably a relic of the Spanish vessel wrecked there. The writer has in his possession a rapier said to have been given to the founder of the Traill families in Orkney by a Spanish officer belonging to the Armada. There is a pathos in the tradition regarding this sword. Traill had taken the sick Spaniard to his house, and showed him every kindness in his power. When the dying officer took to bed, he kept the sword behind him, and was often seen to grasp its hilt convulsively; and about an hour before he died, he called for Mr. Traill, and with tears in his eyes, presented his sword to his host, saying, "It is the only reward I can make for your kindness to me. This sword has not done much for me in this world; but if I thought I could use it in the next, I would not part with it yet." I wonder if the owner of this sword was the same who lies buried in St. Magnus Cathedral, and whose simple epitaph was transcribed for me by a friend, Mr. Robert Tulloch. It is as follows, "Here lyes Captain Patricio of the Spanish Armada, who was wrecked on Fair Isle 1588." Perhaps the best account of the Spanish ship wrecked on Fair Isle is to be found in Sir Robert Sibbald's description of the islands of Orkney and Shetland; and there is an interesting allusion to it in the diary of James Melvill, written in the dear old Doric. But, like other historians, these two authorities disagree. The latter, however, makes it plain that it was from Orkney that some of the wrecked Spaniards set out on their return voyage.'

237. CARRIERS IN OLD DAYS.—A cousin of my father's, usually well-informed in such matters, told me, a year or two ago, that my father's great-grandfather conveyed nearly all the goods manufactured in Alloa and the *Hillfoots*, and even from Dunfermline and other parts of Fife, to Glasgow, and in return brought from Glasgow all the merchandise which came into Fife from the West of Scotland; many of the roads were mere bridle-paths, and in crossing brooks at fords, there being few bridges, the horses were often up to the saddle-girths in water. Everything was carried on the backs of horses, which formed a long packhorse train. The men were armed to the teeth, like a caravan crossing the desert, on account of the disturbed state of the country and the frequent incursions of the Highlanders.

I suppose the '45 and the Forth and Clyde Canal would change all that.  
J. B. N.

238. ARMS OF SHARP.—The grant of Arms to Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig is interesting in connection with the tragedy which they were intended to commemorate :—

‘Sir William Sharp of Scotsraig eldest lawful son And heir of the deceast reverend father in God James late archbishop of St. Andrews Primate of All Scotland who was horridly murdered by certaine persons of hellish and bloody principles Bears two coats quarterly First azur on a St. Andrews cross argent a bleeding heart transpierced with two swords disposed in saltyre poynts downward proper hilted and pomelled or. The heart having over it a mytre of Gold placed on the feild and tasselled gules surrounded with a bordure or charged with the royal tressure flowered and counterflowered gules as his coat of augmentation. Second his paternall coat by the name of Sharp, viz. Argent a Fess azur betwixt two cross crosslets fiché in cheife and a mollet in base sable. Third as the second. Fourth as the first with the bage of Nova Scotia as Baronet with the helmet and mantleing as is usuall in a wreath azur argent gules or and sable is set for his crest a diadem adorned with starrs usually termed a Caelestiall or martyrs crown or. The motto Pro mitra coronam.’

239. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 91*).—

55/

November 16, 1578.

Andrew Ogilby & Agnes Abercrombie.  
William Reitt & Margaret Culross.

June 15, 1578.

Thomas Cock & Christian Laurie.

(*N.B.*—The Persons under the above Date have the Date of their marriage misplaced in the Register.)

February 15, 1578-9.

John Dow & Janet Sluitt.

March 1, 1578-9.

Thomas Ramsay & Elspith Taylor.  
John Kay & Janet Morrice.

June 14, 1579.

William Monipenny & Janet Blythe.

June 28, 1579.

Andrew Malcolm & Agnes Hendrie.

July 5, 1579.

John Backlan & Janet Rollock.

July 12, 1579.

David Rollock & Janet Methven.  
Robert Wilson & Bessie Sehang.

July 19, 1579.

Thomas Anderson & Margaret Moncrief.

July 26, 1579.

John Christison & Bessie Broun.  
John M<sup>t</sup>homas & Janet Broun.



August 9, 1579.

Edward Edy & Helen Donaldson.

August 23, 1579.

Robert Chapman & Helen Murray.

September 20, 1579.

Duncan Norester & Eupheme Bowly.

September 27, 1579.

Andrew Dilson (perhaps Eilson) & Christian Herring.

56/

October 4, 1579.

Andrew Blair & Margaret Gib.

William Brysson & Agnes Stout.

October 25, 1579.

Dionysius Sibbald & Christian Pringle.

Dionysius  
Sibbald Note  
Sibbald.

(*N.B.*—In the Margin is a Hand drawn with the fore finger pointing to the word "Nota." Several succeeding Burghesses of the name of Sibbald were very worthy and respectable Persons. There is an ancient Tombstone in the Gray Friars yard bearing many of their names.)

October 25, 1579.

Thomas Clark & Janet Anderson.

John Young & Catherine Ready.

November 8, 1579.

Gilbert Read & Christian Nicholson.

November 15, 1579.

Edward Fotheringham & Helen Robertson.

November 22, 1579.

Patrick Wallace & Isabel Brown.

(*To be continued.*)

240. **ROTTEN ROW.**—The word 'Rotten' frequently occurs in place-names, and its meaning has been discussed with no very satisfactory results. London<sup>1</sup> and York, and possibly other English towns, possess a 'Rotten Row'; but the name is not confined to England. There are Rotten Rows at Dunfermline, Dundee, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. But Rotten as a compound is found in Rotten-yard, New Cumnock; Rotten Cairn, Rottenhill, Rotten Moss, in Aberdeenshire. May not the word be Teutonic, and equivalent to red? Mr. Rottenherring, an inhabitant of Ayrshire in the 17th century, was probably simply Mr. Redherring, belonging to the great continental tribe of Herring, Herringhook, Pickleherring, etc. In days when town houses were built chiefly of wood and covered with thatch, a street or row in which red painted or red tiled houses predominated may well have been called the Rotten or Red Row. Rotten Cairn may have consisted of a heap of red-coloured stones. Rotten Moss and Redmoss, Clatt, Aberdeenshire, may both owe their name to the colour of the bog soil. Perhaps some of our readers will take up the subject, which has not yet been sufficiently examined. H.

<sup>1</sup> Besides the present well-known Rotten Row, London, there was formerly a Rotten Row opposite the Charterhouse wall in Goswell Street.—See Cunningham's *Handbook of London*.

241. INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS.—List of goods belonging to the Old Church, Aberdeen, Nov. 1559.—Vol. iii. of the *Miscellany of the Spalding Club* (Old Series) contains a full inventory of church goods which is interesting. The volume which contains it is now rare :—

‘Aucht chandlers of fyne siluer, aucht silver chalices, witht their patennes, tua silver eucharists, ane silver steip, ane crosie, siluer stock, sex siluer alter spunes, tua censures fyne siluer, extending to fourtie pund weight of fyne silver, pryce of ilk unce weight thairof is fourtie twa shillings; item, fectie twa brazen chandlers, ane great stein latrown, of massie brass, within the quire, in forme of the pelican with her birds, quhairin the evangell was red, extending to the weyght of tuentie stein of fyne brass, pryce of ilk pund weght, vi. s. viij d. ; item, fyve new staines of kaipis of fyne gold, witht thre uther of inferiour caipis, pertaining to the said kirk and service, pryce of ilk peice thairof twa hundreth, thrie scoir sex pundis, threttein shillings, four pennyes; item, sextein stain of fyne mass cloathis of cloth of gold, crommassie grein, black, and purpoure velvot, is stornit with gold, with their chessols, and with the furnitur pertaining thairto, as the priestis stooode at the altar; one latron dotit and mortfeit be the communitie to Sanct Nicholas, Sanct Johanne the Evangelist, Magdalane, our lady altars, and uthers, foundit within the said kirk, pryce of ilk stane thairof ouerheid fourtie pundis money; item, ane pair of fyne organes, weill furnisheit with their sang buird and all their tungis, pryce thairof as they stooode tua hundreth pundis; item, ten pair of furnitures, or hingers befor the altars, of fyne crommassie veluot, crommassie satyn, reid dumass, quhyt black and violat welvets and satynes, dropit with gold and golden letters, pryce of ilk piece ouerheid, fourtie pundis; item, aucht gryt aikin treis, grown within the said kirkyard of our said burgh, for brackin of the wind fra the said kirk, and for stocking of gwnes and uther commoun workis in the toune, tane downe and hewin to their awin particular uses, price of ilk peice ouerheid to six pundis threttein schillings four pennies.’

242. KNIGHT OF THE POPE'S KIRK.—The practice of giving to priests the title of Sir before the Reformation is well known. Instances occur in the works of old writers, and in mediæval wills and other documents. In the Transcript of the St. Andrews Kirk Session, lately printed for the Scottish History Society, is a curiously worded ‘Confession’ of the date 21st June 1561, throwing some light on this. ‘Jhon Kipper, sumtym in Papistrie called Schyr John Kipper,’ writes, ‘I, your Lordschipes orator, Jhon Kypper, sumtym knyght of the Papis Kyrk.’ The claim of knight-hood is worth noting, though of course it must be understood as made in but a vague way. He however repeats the phrase as if he regarded it as his proper official designation.

243. HANDFASTING.—Jamieson's *Dictionary* states that this word signifies a temporary contract between a man and a woman who lived together as man and wife, but who could separate by mutual consent.

The Duke of Argyll, in *Scotland as it Was and as it Is*, p. 171, speaks of it as ‘an old Celtic barbarous custom,’ which prevailed in the Highlands. In ‘an account of the Clan Maclean,’ by ‘a Seneachie,’ p. 105, it is spoken of as ‘a certain remarkable custom which till then (*circa* 1600) prevailed, namely, that of taking a wife on approbation, or in plain in-

telligible terms, *on trial*.' It may be perfectly correct to state that such a custom existed in some of the wilder parts of Scotland, it was also not unknown in England, and even in late years existed among the miners of Cornwall, but the origin of Handfasting has to be sought in the history of the Law of Marriage as it existed in the Roman Empire, and as it was enforced by the Church before the Reformation. The essence of marriage was the contract made by the man and the woman. This contract was of a formal and binding nature. The marriage service in church followed, but not as a rule immediately, nor was it deemed necessary to defer cohabitation till after this had taken place. Shakespeare thus speaks of espousals, handfasting, or the true contract :—

‘ Upon a true contract  
I got possession of Julietta’s bed :  
You know the lady : she is fast my wife,  
Save that we do the denunciation lack  
Of outward orders : this we came not to.’

*Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

Field (A.D. 1612), in *A Woman is a Weathercock*, ACT ii., SC. 1, writes :—

‘ NEV. The eldest [Bellafront] marries Count Frederick.  
SCUL. . . . . Parson, if you marry Bellafront,  
The horror of thy conscience shall exceed a murderer’s.  
  
NEV. . . . . The reason sir, I pray ?  
SCUL. She is contracted sir,—nay, married  
Unto another man, though it want form.  
  
NEV. Sir, I’ll take no notice. . . . .  
The injured gentleman  
May bring ‘em after into the spiritual Court.’

Archbishop Cranmer’s opinion on this matter is clear :—‘ I am fully persuaded such marriages, as be in lawfull age contracted *per verba de presenti*, are matrimony before God.’—Cranmer to Cromwell. *State Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. i. p. 575.

An old writer thus refers to ‘handfasting’ : ‘ Yet in this thing also must I warn every reasonable and honest person to beware that in the contracting of marriage he dissemble not nor set forth any lie. Every man likewise must esteem the person to whom he is *handfasted* none otherwise than for his own *spouse*, though as yet it be not done in the church, nor in the street. After the handfasting, and making of the contract, the churchgoing and wedding should not be deferred too long.’ The grounds on which the Bishops and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury and York annulled the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves were that the conditions of the procontract or espousal were not observed, and also that there had been a precontract or espousal between her and the Marquis of Lorraine. The children of a marriage with a woman who had been espoused to another would have been bastards.—*State Papers, Henry VIII.* vol. i. p. 629.

The custom was by no means obsolete in the 16th century. Of Shakespeare’s marriage, Elze writes (*William Shakespeare*, p. 77) : ‘ A precontract or troth-plight was, however, made between them, and according to the custom of the day, the contract was considered morally—even though not

legally—equivalent to the actual marriage ceremony, and the betrothed parties might live together as husband and wife, without incurring the censure of public opinion'; and thus, though his first child was born only six months after the actual marriage, 'the young couple cannot be found fault with. This point has been sufficiently established by examples and proofs.'

What was undoubtedly regarded as consistent with morality and religion in England was equally so regarded in Scotland. A transcript of the *St. Andrews Kirk-session Records*, 1559-1588, has lately been printed for the Scottish History Society.<sup>1</sup>

A perusal of this volume will show that 'handfasting' was duly recognised. Thus John Strang 'mayd promise of mariaige with the sad Janat [Thomson], in the presence of the ministerie of Kynros,' and afterwards cohabited, but married another woman, who is styled 'his pretendit wyf' (p. 188).

Elizabeth Leslie, Lady of Nydy, pleads before the Session, 'Secundlye, promise and consent, of the law of God, specialie confirmat and consummat' by cohabitation, 'makis mariaige' (p. 114).

The ceremony, before the Reformation, took place in the presence of a priest: 'Sche granting the allegit promys and handfasting mayd be Schyr James Mortoun prest' (p. 289), and Robert Nichols 'deponis that he was present tym and place articulat, hard and saw promys of mariaige betuix parteis, thair handis layd together be Schyr James Mortoun prest, accordyng to the Papisticall ryt usit for that tym; and that tharefter' cohabitation 'betuix parteis followit tharupon, and thai reput and haldyn be common voce and fame as mareit folkis' (p. 289).

The lapse of time which often occurred between the espousals and the actual marriage, and the danger of neglecting the latter part of the transaction, led to a change of the form of contract. 'This day aucht days appointed to consult, gyf promis of mareage in tyme cuming sal be *per verba de presente vel de futuro*' (p. 421, A.D. 1576). The result of the consultation stands thus: 'It is thocht gude that the parteis that ar to mak promis of mareage cum befor the seat [Session], and gyf up thair names in wryte, quhilk salbe deliverit to the redar, and the promis to be maid *per verba de futuro* in tyme cuming' (p. 422).

The effect of this was that the contracting parties, instead of saying 'I, *M*, do espouse thee, *N*,' had to say, 'I, *M*, will espouse thee, *N*,' and then the actual marriage combined both espousal and church ratification. On the same principle the compilers of the English Prayer-Book united the espousal, the 'handfasting,' the giving the ring and dowry, with the actual marriage. In Scotland old customs die hard, and Kirk-sessions were kept busy during the 17th and 18th centuries with cases of antenuptial fornication, the results of the still lingering idea that the promise of marriage was still to be regarded as equivalent to the ancient formal handfasting or espousals.

H.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. D. H. Fleming, in his valuable preface to the *Registers of St. Andrews*, gives some information about handfasting which throws much light on the subject, and in a footnote shows that Sir Walter Scott in *The Monastery*, chap. xxv., describes the difference that existed between the practice in Fifeshire and on the Borders, the wild Borderer regarding the ceremony much as the Highlanders are said to have done, as taking a wife on trial, for that after a year and a day 'each may choose another mate, or, at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life.'

**244. THE ROSES OF BELLIVAT—MONUMENT AT GEDDES.**—A short distance from Nairn is the site of the chapel of Geddes, now distinguished by its little cemetery—the burying-place of the Rose family for centuries.

In ancient times the chapel was a place of some repute. Its founder is said to have been one of the Roses, who were Lords of Geddes prior to their acquisition of Kilravock.

Lachlan, eldest son of Sir John the Roos of Kilravock (6th Baron), obtained from Rome, in 1475, a bull of privileges, in favour of the chapel of the Roses at Geddes, bestowing on all who should visit it at certain festivals 'dispension from a hundred days of enjoined penance.'

The 7th Baron, in 1493, founded a perpetual chaplainry at Geddes in honour of the 'virgin and all saints,' and the priest was to perform the daily offices not only for the soul of the founder, but also for the souls 'of his predecessors, his successors, and heirs for ever.'

In the cemetery are memorial tablets of many Rose families,—some extinct, others far away from their ancestral homes.

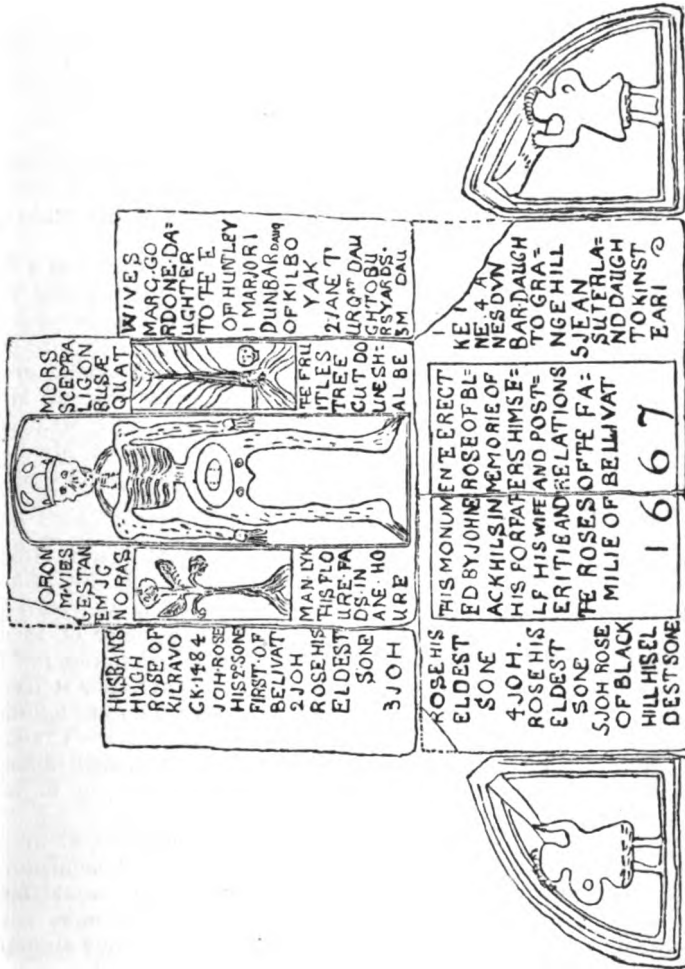
The monument of the Roses of Bellivat is of interest, as it preserves to us the names and marriage connections of five successive lairds.

Many years ago, an illiterate person was employed to repair the wall in which the monument is inserted, and he placed the lower portion uppermost. The portion where the marriage connection of the third Laird should appear has unfortunately been broken off. This Laird was twice married. His first wife was Margaret (?), daughter of Falconer, Laird of Halkerstown—a family at one time powerful in the north. His second and third sons became ancestors of the families of Logie, afterwards Lochihills and Budwoehil. He married secondly, Christine Gordon, daughter of Patrick (?) Gordon of Letterfourie, by whom he had four sons, some of whom were ancestors of the families of Logh, Corridown, Ailanbuie, etc.

The Bellivat family were, according to Shaw, 'remarked as a bold, daring, and headstrong people, who put up with no injuries or affronts, but warmly resented any wrong, real or supposed, done to them.'

They had fierce conflicts with the Dunbars over the possession of the lands of Clune (in the barony of Moyness), a charter of which Hugh Rose in Delny (son of the first Laird of Bellivat) and Agnes Chisholm, his wife, got from David Dunbar, dean of Moray, in 1556.

John Dunbar of Moyness ejected David, the grandson of Hugh, from these lands. Then began a warfare which ultimately involved all those bearing the surnames of Rose and Dunbar. The Dunbars, finding they were unable to cope with the Roses, brought parties of the Clan Ronald to assist them, and the Roses sought the assistance of the MacGregors. This occurred in the time of the fourth Laird, who apparently had his hands full. In 1589 he is denounced rebel, and in 1596, for having 'schamefullie and imhonestlie dang and misusit' the servants of his relative Falconer of Halkerston, he is again denounced rebel. He and Duffus quarrelled over some lands, and consequently he is in 1597 denounced rebel, for, among other misdemeanours, having 'min-assit to have hangit' the servants of Duffus. In 1600 he is said to have 'maist schamefullie dang and misusiet' the servants of Falconer, and at the latter's instance he is in prison 'as suspect guilty of divers haynous crymes,' which imported not only the 'hasurd of his lyffe but alsua of his lands and heritage, and to caus execute him to the deid thairfor.'



He is in 1604 described as a 'notorious malefactor,' and was several times declared rebel.

He was most unfortunate, for in 1636 his second son William was outlawed for taking a chief part in revenging the death of Viscount Melgum and Aboyne, at the Tower of Frendraught.

John, 6th of Slackhills, married a daughter of Dunbar of Grangehill, and had three sons, the eldest of whom, John, succeeded him. He married — Ross, but had no male issue.

Any one in possession of unpublished matter in connection with the foregoing, or any other branch of the Rose family, would greatly oblige if they would communicate with—

D. MURRAY ROSE.

COUL, DORNOCH, N.B.

245. EBENEZER ERSKINE.—An incident of the early career of the celebrated Ebenezer Erskine is to be found in the Alloa Kirk Session Records. It is interesting as showing that at the commencement of his ministry Mr. Erskine's powers were not appreciated.

'The 26th Sep. 1725. Which day Sess. being met their was a Report call'd for and given in by the Elders a Report of the scrutiny w<sup>c</sup> was made by them through the Parish for sounding the People as to their inclinations to a min<sup>r</sup> and their rolls were given in from their respective Quarters containing the Persons names whom they sounded and the min<sup>rs</sup> they spoke off and the numbars stand thus viz. to Mr. Jo. Taylour 237 for Mr. Lindsay 155 to Mr. Duchal 30 to Mr. Ure 12 to Mr. Adam 15 to Mr. Warden 9 to Mr. Dorling 3 Mr. Gibson 3 Mr. Ebenezer Erskine 1. the total of those of other min<sup>rs</sup> beside Mr. Taylour is 227.'—*Alloa Kirk Session Records*.

246. THE BELLS OF CRAIL, FIFE.—The bell in the Town House has the following inscription in Dutch or Old Flemish :—'Ic Ben Ghegoten Int Jaer Ons Heeren, MCCCCXX'—'I was founded in the year of Our Lord 1520.' The bell has a depth of 25 and a diameter of 27 inches. The bell of the Parish Church has the following inscription :—'Peeter Van Den Ghein Heft my Ghegoten Int Jaer DCXIII' (the M has been left out. 'Heft' is for 'Heeft')—'Peter Van Den Ghein has founded me in the year 1614.' On another part of the bell there is :—'Crail, 1614,' with a ship—the Town coat-of-arms. This bell has the same dimensions as the other Bell.

G. M. S.

247. BEACON SIGNALS.—A nation liable to be disturbed by sudden tumults within its own bounds, or by the invasions or incursions of a hostile neighbour divided from it by no physical barriers, would naturally be driven to devise some method by which important news could be transmitted to headquarters. The fleetest horse could only anticipate by a few hours the arrival of a foe. Other means had therefore to be found. A rude but efficient system of telegraphing by beacon-fires was known to the ancients, and was practised in many countries throughout the middle ages ; indeed until the nineteenth century Britain had to depend on such a method before the introduction of the semaphore system, which in turn was replaced by electricity. When preparations were made to resist the threatened invasion of Napoleon, a regular code of signals was formulated, and a connecting chain of beacons was formed on the east

coast of Scotland. The orders issued to the keepers of the beacons are still in existence, and it is to be hoped that these, together with other arrangements made by Government, will be printed by the Scottish History Society, to which a valuable collection of official documents has been offered. It may, however, be well to set out some of the notices that occur in more ancient state papers regarding beacons in Scotland. Edinburgh and Stirling were both seats of the government, and not only was it expedient that they should be joined by a system of beacons, but that news should be flashed from the borders. In the *Registers of the Privy Council* (vol. i. p. 73) is a long paper of instructions issued in 1547; it is not necessary to print the whole of it, sufficient is here given to show the line of communication which was selected:—

‘And to the effect that this realme and liegis thair of may be redy to resist unto thame (our auld inemeis of Ingland), it is divisit, statute, and ordanit that bales be set and kept apoun the nycht apoun the places following for advertisment to be maid to our Soverane Ladyis liegis; That is to say, the first baill to be maid and kept apoun Sanct Abb’s heid, the second baill to be maid and kept apoun the Dowhill about Fas castell, the thrid baill to be put and kept apoun the Dounlaw about Spott, the feird baill to be put and kept apoun Northberwiklaw, the fift baill to be maid and kept apoun Dounprendarlaw, the saxt baill to be maid & kept apoun Arthour Set or the Castell of Edinburgh, and the sevint baill to be apoun Bynnyngiscrage about Linlithquo.’

Again, when it was feared that the Spanish Armada would make a descent on the Scottish coast in 1588, the Privy Council issued another order (vol. iv. p. 308), which is given, as the list of names is fuller:—

St. Abb’s Head, the Windie Edge, Hume Castle, Eldoun hills, Egrop, Soutra, Dunsenderlaw, North Berwik Law, Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, Largo Law, the Byn hill above Burntisland, the Lowmonds, Seidlaw Hill, Garvock Hill, ‘and generallie all utheris hillis and placeis quahir baillis was wount to be brynt or watcheis kept in tymes of weir and troublis.’

It is impossible to know without further information what ‘other hills and places where bales (beacons) were wont to be burnt’ are here referred to.

There is, however, on the north shore of the Forth, opposite Linlithgow, and on the highest point of the district, a ruined tower known as Bordie Tower. A beacon fire on it would be seen at Stirling on the west and Dunfermline on the east, while on the north it is open to the Saline Hills, which would carry on the signal to Dundee.

Some additional information on the system of signalling by beacons during the middle ages might assist the historian in his investigations, and would show how it was possible for important news to travel with great rapidity.

## QUERIES.

CXXV. (*continued*).—No reply has been received to this query, but the following from *N. & Q.* (7 s. viii. Oct. 5, 1889) has been sent for publication:—

‘THE NAME *Cant* (*Kant*).—Doubtless the name borne by Immanuel Kant, the philosopher of Königsberg, is a form of



Cant, his Scottish grandfather's name. It went through slight variations before being perpetuated in Germany by the famous bearer of it as Kant, and amongst such variations Kantd was one. Books mention Kandts at Königsberg, and it is known to me that Kandts existed for at least two or three generations in Pomerania down to 1764, when one removed from Pyritz, and became Kant on the burgher roll of Stettin. Others of this burgher's family adopted the changed name Kant, but to this day several families around Stettin are known as Kantd in various humble occupations. It is not known whether any relationship existed between the Königsberg and Pomeranian families. High authority in Stettin pronounces the name Kantd or Kant to be outlandish, non-German.

'The undersigned greatly desires information concerning the locality of families on the Scottish and English borders which bear the name of Cant, with a view of discovering, in parish registers or in topographical accounts, whether any traces exist of Cants who have emigrated to Poland, Sweden, or Germany between 1600-1700.

'The family of Andrew Cant, of East Lothian, the Scottish divine, does not seem to come within the scope of this query.

' KANTIUS.

' 13, THE BEACON, EXMOUTH.'

CXXVI. JOHN SINCLAIR.—John Sinclair appears in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States of America, in 1657. Many of his descendants, who are highly respected, reside in New Hampshire at the present time. It is said that John Sinclair belonged to the Roslin family, and was about twenty-one years of age when he arrived in America. Can any of your numerous readers give any information regarding him?

CXXVII. LADY HOUSTOUN.—Who was the Lady Houstoun who, in the last century, wrote some plays, including 'The Gallant in the Closet,' 'The Coquette,' and 'In Foro'?

Ramsay of Ochtertyre mentions that James Boswell (*circa* 1760-1770) assisted her to bring out one or more of them on the Edinburgh stage, but without much success (*Scotland and Scotsmen*, i. 171).

Dr. C. Rogers (perhaps rather hastily) identifies her with Helenor Cathcart, daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, who married, 15th February 1744, Sir John Houstoun, fourth Baronet of that ilk, was left a widow, 27th July 1751, and died without issue in London on the 3d November 1769, aged 50 (*James Boswell*, p. 59).

After Sir John Houstoun's death the Baronetcy was assumed by another branch of the family; and the *Gentleman's Magazine* records the death at Bath, 30th July 1780, of 'the Hon. Lady Susan Houstoun, relict of Sir Thomas.' This is copied into a collection of obituary notices in the *Scottish Journal* (1848, vol. ii. p. 204), where the following note occurs: 'This lady was the authoress of a comedy called "The Coquette," not printed, which is noticed in the *Biographie Dramatique*; and another

comedy with the odd name of "In Foro," not noticed in the above work, the ms. of the first three acts of which belongs to the collector of these obituary notices.'

I should like to know which of these Lady Houstouns wrote the plays in question, and to receive any information about Lady Susan and her husband Sir Thomas. Σ

3d Sept. 1889.

CXXVIII. JOHN WALKINSHAW.—Where can I get more information about the Mr. Walkinshaw who married a daughter of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn (and Barbara his wife), as mentioned in the September Number of *N. N. & Q.*? Was he of Scotch or Irish extraction, and from whom descended? M. A. P.

Sept. 1889.

CXXIX. COWPER FAMILY.—Can any one acquainted with the Registers of Scottish Universities give me information respecting the degree of the Rev. John Cowper, who was baptized at Kirkby-Stephen, in Westmoreland, August 3, 1709, and instituted to the Rectory of Kirkbride in Cumberland, June 30, 1743? He was then an A.B. G.

CXXX. CARMICHAEL FAMILY.—Wanted information respecting General Carmichael, whose daughter Anne Carmichael was married to John Walcott of Barbadoes about 1720-1733. Their son Henry Walcott was baptized in 1734, and was afterwards married to Love Archer, daughter of Edward Archer, Esq. G.

CXXXI. NAPIER FAMILY.—It will be esteemed a favour by the querist if any one will answer any of the following queries:—

1. Were there two generations of the name of Napier in Muchart Mill, parish of Muchart? 1703 and 1713 are the only dates known.
2. Who was the father of Mr. Thomas Napier, surgeon, Alloa? and where did the family of the latter go to? 1722.
3. Who was the father of John Napier, blacksmith, Alloa, who married in 1766? Had he brothers or a family?
4. Did David Hodge, planter, Jamaica, son of — Hodge, Custom-House officer, Alloa, ever return to Alloa after January 1829? Do any of the family of Mrs. Meiklejohn survive?

CXXXII. PORTRAITS OF SCOTTISH DIVINES.—Information is requested as to the existence of portraits of the following divines, Collections on whose Lives by Wodrow are to be printed by the New Spalding Club.

*I.—Ministers and Bishops.*

John Craig (1512-1600), colleague of Knox, minister at Montrose and Aberdeen, and chaplain to James VI.

David Cunningham (? -1600), minister at Lanark, Lesmahago, and Cadder, sub-dean of Glasgow, and first reformed bishop of Aberdeen.

Peter Blackburn (? -1616), regent at Glasgow University, and bishop of Aberdeen. [A portrait of Blackburn hangs in the hall of Marischal College, Aberdeen, said by Mr. Bullock to be by Jamesone (*George Jamesone, his Life and Works*, Edin. 1885, p. 121). Has it been engraved?]

Patrick Forbes of Corse (1564-1635), minister at Keith and Edinburgh, and bishop of Aberdeen. [A portrait, original not stated, is engraved in the 1635 edition of the *Funerals*; another is in the Senatus-room of King's College, Aberdeen (engraved in Pinkerton's *Iconographia Scotica*); a third in the hall of Marischal College; and a fourth (said by Mr. Bullock, p. 175, to be by Jamesone) at Fintray. Have the last two been engraved? Of the third Mr. Bullock writes:—'The powerful head of this prelate at Marischal College has been mistakenly assigned to Jamesone. It does not in the least possess his peculiar manner.']

Adam Bellenden or Bannatyne (1569-1647), minister at Falkirk, bishop of Dunblane and Aberdeen, and afterwards rector of Portlock.

John Forbes (1566-1634), minister at Alford, Middelburg, and Delft.

John Durie (1537-1600), minister at Edinburgh and Montrose.

David Lindsay (? -1641), minister at Guthrie and Dundee, and bishop of Brechin and Edinburgh.

## II.—*Principals and Professors.*

Alexander Arbuthnot (1538-83), minister at Logie-Buchan, Forvie, Arbuthnot, Old Machar, and first reformed principal of King's College.

James Lawson (1538-84), sub-principal of King's College, and minister at Edinburgh.

Robert Howie (? -1645), minister at Aberdeen and Dundee, first principal of Marischal College, afterwards principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

William Forbes (1585-1634), minister at Alford, Monymusk, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, fourth principal of Marischal College, afterwards first bishop of Edinburgh. [A portrait, original not stated, is given by Pinkerton; another by Jamesone (Mr. Bullock, p. 183) is at Craigston; a third (? by Jamesone) hangs in the hall at Marischal College. Has the last been engraved?]

Charles Ferme (1560-1617), regent at Edinburgh University, and principal of the College at Fraserburgh.

John Johnston of the Crimond branch (1570-1611), Professor of Theology at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews.

It will be esteemed a favour if Replies are sent direct to

P. J. ANDERSON,  
The New Spalding Club, Aberdeen.

CXXXIII. SIR CHARLES ERSKINE OF ALVA.—The property of Alva is said to have come from the family of Bruce to that of Erskine (*New Stat. Acc.*, Art. Alva), and the Bruce arms are still to be seen on the old church there, which was originally built in 1632

by Alexander Bruce. In a footnote in his *Extracts from the Household Book of the Dowager Countess of Mar*, the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe says that Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, 4th son of John, 7th Earl of Mar (by his second marriage, with Lady Marie Stewart), 'married Mary Hope, widow of Robert Bruce.' Can any one say if this Robert Bruce was proprietor of Alva, and if in this way, through his wife, Sir Charles Erskine became owner of the property with which he and his descendants were so long connected?

R. PAUL, Dollar.

CXXXIV. BRIGIDIUS (or BRIDGIGINS) AVIANEN.—Is anything known of this person, a native of Scotland, who was incumbent of Stoke Abbas, Dorset, during the Commonwealth? His name, but without further particulars, occurs in Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, and in Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*.

C. H. MAYO.

CXXXV. ROSE FAMILY.—Can any of the readers of *N. N. & Q.* give me information regarding parentage of Rev. John Rose (M.A. Aberdeen, 1638), minister of Loth Parish, Sutherlandshire, 1656? Who was his wife, and what the names of his children? Also information regarding the Hugh Rose who, in 1674, is witness to contract of marriage between James Rose of Termet and Jean Rose, daughter of John Rose of Blackhills. This Hugh Rose is stated to be schoolmaster 'at Pettie,' and subsequently 'at Dornoch' (Inverness Sasines, vols. iv. and v., fols. 252, 66). He is also witness to Sasine of Rev. Hugh Rose of Creich, 18th March 1679—being still schoolmaster at Dornoch. Was he the party who afterwards became Minister of Golspie—(M.A. Aberdeen, 1670), admitted prior to 1682? Any information regarding these parties would be gratefully received.

R.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LXV. (Vol. i. p. 181). COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.—In his *Extracts from the Household Book of the Dowager Countess of Mar*—now a very rare volume—the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe has this footnote, with reference to the Honourable Sir Charles Erskine, Knight, the fourth son of the Countess and her husband, John, 7th Earl of Mar:—

'Sir Charles had by his second wife, Helen Skene, a daughter Mary, and a son John, who married Lady Mary Maule, daughter of George, 2d Earl of Panmure, and relict of Charles, Earl of Mar.'

Evidently Sir Charles Erskine had *two* sons who were named John—one by his first wife, Mary Hope, and another by his second, Helen Skene. The former may have been the one mentioned by Douglas (*D. P.* ii. 214) as dying *s.p.* in 1642. The latter was probably the Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, and the father of Helen and Margaret Erskine. Helen may have been so called after her paternal grandmother.

R. PAUL.

- CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI died in London nearly twenty years ago, leaving no family by his widow, who died at Bath about a year ago. Charles Edward died suddenly on board the *Rainbow* Steamer just as she was leaving Bordeaux for London, at Christmas, some ten or twelve years ago, leaving only two daughters, one married in Austria, the other a nun in England. His son died some years ago in Jersey or Guernsey. 'The brothers' are buried in the R. C. Churchyard at Eskadale, Inverness-shire. The son above mentioned was married to Lady Alice Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol, but had no family. As far as I know, no proof has ever been given of their Stuart blood except their extraordinary resemblance in appearance, manners, and — failings. I knew them all well, and every one of them resembled one or other of the Stuart family. C. S. L.

Both the brothers Stuart are dead. Neither left any descendants. The younger, Charles, who received the foreign title of Comte d'Albanie, was married, and no doubt any inquiry addressed to Mrs. Symons, 6 Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, the sister of his now deceased widow, would receive courteous treatment.

J. J. R.

In reply to R. P. H.'s inquiry, I have much pleasure in giving what information I can. John Sobieski Stuart, Count d'Albanie, died in February 1872, aged about 74. I do not know whether he ever married, but if so, he left no family. Charles Edward (who took the title of Count d'Albanie after his elder brother's death) died in December 1880; he was twice married. I think his first wife was a foreign lady; his daughter is, or was, a few years ago, Abbess of a convent in Roumania. His second wife was Lady Alice Hay, a daughter of the Earl of Errol, who died in June 1881, not leaving any family. The daughter sold a number of her father's relics of Prince Charles at Messrs. Foster's, Pall Mall, in May 1881. C. E. HORSBURGH.

- CXVI. LIGGAT SYKE.—This name has nothing to do with 'Lichgate.' It is, however, good Anglo-Saxon, viz. *leah gat sich*, the water-course of the field gate. *Liggat* is the common name for a gate in many parts of Scotland. HERBERT MAXWELL.

- CXXIII. HOUSTOUNS OF FORTROSE.—I do not think the Houstoun family have been settled in Ross and Sutherland very long. They probably came north with Jean, daughter of Sir John Houstoun, who was second wife of Ludovic Grant of Grant. Their marriage contract is dated 1st March 1701. She had no issue, and was alive in 1727. Sir William Fraser's valuable work on the *Chiefs of Grant*<sup>1</sup> contains, if I mistake not, some reference to her.

Some time ago I came across a notice of Alexander Houstoun, son of Oliver Houstoun and Margaret Findlaw, his wife, in the *Mearns*, in 1671. Oliver was minister at Fordun.

On 18th August 1759 Ann Houstoun was married to Rev. Hugh Rose of Kildonan. He died 2d February 1761, and she

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 291, 327-9.

married again, 8th October 1779. There was also Ann Houstoun, possibly above, married to Hugh Ross, silversmith, Tain, their child Christy being baptized 14th September 1785. Major Hugh Houstoun bought the estate of Creech, from Creech, a bookseller in Edinburgh, and sold it to the Marquis of Stafford. He was tenant of Clynelish.

Thomas Houstoun, probably the brother of Hugh, was tacksman of the farms of Knockfin, Ribigill, Lothbeg, and in 1819 he became tenant of the farm of Kintradwell, presently occupied by Major William Houstoun. D. M. R.

CXXIV. GENEALOGY OF SPOTTISWOODE, ST. CLAIR, AND PATERSON.—In answer to this query, though I am unable to answer the question as to Helen, Lady Bannockburn, I venture to send the following notes on the family of Paterson of Bannockburn.

The earliest member of this family mentioned is:—

- I. James Paterson, who is said to have married a daughter of Durie of that Ilk in Fifeshire, and to have had a son.
- II. Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn (? W.S. *circa* 1627), who married a daughter of Doig of Balingrew, Perthshire, by his wife, a daughter of Drummond of Innermay, and had
- III. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, Bart., who was admitted W.S. 10th April 1661, after an apprenticeship with Richard Guthrie, W.S. He had the lands and barony of Bannockburn ratified to him by Act of Parliament 1672, cap. 132, was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire 1678 and 1685, was appointed Keeper of the Signet 28th September 1682, and was created a Baronet 29th March 1686. He married, 18th August 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernyhurst and his wife, Jane, daughter of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, and dying in 1696 was succeeded by his son,
- IV. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, second Bart. († W.S., 29th September 1682), who was appointed by Parliament to hold two yearly fairs near Bannockburn 1696. Retoured heir of his father in the barony 9th November 1696. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir William Ruthven of Dunglas, and died in December 1701, leaving issue,
  1. Sir Hugh, who succeeded.
  2. Sir James Paterson, Lieutenant-General in the army of the King of Sardinia and Governor of Nice. Died at Bath 5th September 1765, and was interred in the family vault at St. Ninians.
  3. Elizabeth, married Charles Smith, an eminent merchant, and had a son, Hugh Smith, who married Elizabeth Seton, widow of his cousin, Hugh Paterson, younger, of Bannockburn.
  4. Katherine, who married John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and died at Edinburgh, 25th November 1780, aged 97, leaving,
    - (i) Catherine Walkinshaw, in the Household of

Frederick, Prince of Wales, died unmarried at London, 11th November 1794.

- (ii) Maria Matilda Walkinshaw, 'Countess of Albertsdorf,' the mistress of Prince Charles Edward. She died at Rome, 3d October 1797. Her daughter Charlotte, titular Duchess of Albany, died from the effects of falling from her horse at Boulogne, 17th November 1789, aged about 40.

V. Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, third Bart., served heir to his father 1st September 1702 ; M.P. Stirlingshire, 1708 until unseated, 1709, and 1710-15 ; a Commissioner of Trade in Scotland. Forfeited for being concerned in the Rebellion of 1715. He married at Twickenham, 21st February 1712, Lady Jean, daughter of Charles, tenth Earl of Mar. She died at Bannockburn, 16th November 1763. He died at Touch, 23d March 1777, aged 91 years 2 months, having had issue a son and daughter.

1. Hugh Paterson, younger, of Bannockburn, his only son, admitted advocate, 26th July 1736, and died of a fever, 26th September 1743. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Archibald Seton of Touch, whose name he assumed. She died at Touch, 3d February 1775, having remarried as before mentioned.

VI. 2. Mary Paterson, served heir of provision to her brother, 17th December 1743. She married David Rollo of Powhouse, Stirlingshire, who assumed the name of Paterson, and died at Bannockburn 16th March 1786. They had issue,

1. Hugh James Paterson, of whom afterwards.
2. Mary, married George Home Stewart of Ardgaty, and died *s.p.*
3. David Paterson, married Alexander Wallace, banker in Edinburgh, who died 12th June 1804, aged 52. She died 26th August 1801, aged 44. Their eldest son, Major Robert Wallace, of the 17th Regiment, who died 24th September 1801, aged 22, twice received the public thanks of his General for his gallant conduct in that regiment.

VII. Hugh James Paterson Rollo of Bannockburn, married, 11th December 1777, Helen, only daughter of Robert Arbuthnot. She died 5th February 1838, aged 78, having had issue,

1. A son, born 4th January 1780.
2. Hugh James, of whom afterwards.
3. Robert Rollo, Advocate, 1808, died 31st March 1852.
4. Charlotte, married Henry Moncreiff (W.S., 8th June 1804, third son of Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood of Tullibole), who died 16th April 1817.

VIII. Hugh James Rollo, the second son, born 4th February 1783, admitted W.S. 10th March 1806, married, 12th July 1813, Jane Hathorn, eldest daughter of William Richardson of

Kerthock. She died 27th August 1849, aged 65. He was drowned on board the steamer *Comet* off Gourrock, 21st October 1825, having had issue,

1. Helen Arbuthnot, died 20th August 1849, aged 34.
2. Jane Hathorn, died 29th January 1855, aged 38.
3. Hugh James, of whom afterwards.
4. Mary Francis, died 10th June 1856, aged 36.
5. Agnes, died 17th August 1846, aged 24.
6. Erskine, died 27th May 1887, aged 61.
7. A daughter still surviving.

IX. Hugh James Rollo, the present representative of the family, born 16th June 1818, admitted W.S. 20th May 1847. He married (first) 30th November 1865, Mary, daughter of Alexander Stuart of Inchbreck, Kincardineshire; she was born 9th July 1834, and died *s.p.* 20th July 1875; and (second) 15th January 1880, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Hutton Pollexfen of Cairston, Orkney, and Vicar of Middleton, Tyas, Yorkshire.

The arms of the family are thus recorded in the Lyon Register, *circa* 1673: 'Hugh Patersone of Bannockburne, Writer to His Majesties Signet, Bears:—Argent three pelicans vulned gules, on a cheif embattled azur as many mollets of the field: Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree, mantled gules doubled argent: Next is placed on ane terse for his crest a dexter hand holding a quill proper. The motto in ane escroll "Hinc Orior." He is now a Knight.'

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CXXV. The name Cant was common in Scotland, especially in Fifeshire (see p. 112). Andrew Cant, of Aberdeen, the well known divine, left no *male* issue. Unless precise information as to Kant's father's and grandfather's names and birthplaces can be procured, it would be exceedingly difficult to conjecture even to which of the many families of Scottish Cants or Kants he belonged. If this information is sent me, it might be possible to trace his ancestors in Scotland.

ED.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*How to Catalogue a Library.* Elliot Stock, London.—This is the latest addition to the 'Book-Lover's Library,' and is likely to maintain the high reputation the series has already acquired. The subject may at first appear uninteresting, but the possessor of a small collection of books finds it advantageous to possess a list of them, and is often perplexed as to the method to be employed. The volume we are noticing will afford him much information well arranged and pleasantly written. There is an appendix containing a list of Latin names of places which will prove useful in the case of old books printed abroad.

*Uncle Toby's Birthday Book.* Walter Scott, London.—Birthday books are doubtless found useful, or they would not appear in so many attractive



forms. Uncle Toby's is certainly one of the best arranged we have met with, and its get-up is singularly attractive. The selection of poetry for each day is well made, and the best writers have been laid under tribute for appropriate quotations.

*Transcript of Rochdale Parish Registers.* Printed for Subscribers.—Colonel Fishwick, in his second volume, which has lately appeared, has brought his work down to 1641. As a connection has long existed between the weavers of Scotland and the North of England, this work will be sure to prove of value to many anxious to trace their English ancestors.

*The Index of Gainford (Co. Durham) Registers.* Elliot Stock, London. (*Baptisms 1560-1784*).—May also serve the same purpose, for though the volume is not a transcript, yet the index is sufficiently full to be of great use. In many cases where a full transcript of the Registers of a parish may not be convenient, an index such as the one before us would prove exceedingly useful.

### CORRECTIONS.

OWING mainly to defective eyesight, the following misprints in some of my contributions to *Northern Notes and Queries* have escaped notice :—

Vol. iii. page 162, *for* 1st Lord Saltoun *read* 11th Lord Saltoun. (The error has been erroneously corrected to 2d Lord Saltoun at page 96 of last No.).

Vol. iv. page 24 line 4 from bottom, and bottom, *for* Margaret Lyle *read* Mariot Lyle (*bis*).

„ „ 25, footnote, *for* Auchengawne *read* Auchingowne.

„ „ 76, line 26 from top, *for* 2d Lord Boyd *read* 4th Lord Σ.

In the notice of the *Dictionary of Heraldry* in the last Number (p. 96), the name of the author should have been Elvin, not Alvin.—ED.

THE following corrections have been sent us for insertion. We do our best to secure accuracy, but sometimes the MS. we receive is not very clear. We shall be always ready to send to contributors proofs of their notes if they wish it, but must request that they be returned with as little delay as possible :—

Vol. iii. p. 154, *for* J. T. Pennycuick *read* J. F. Pennycuick.

„ „ *for* Soilsasie *read* Soilzarie.

„ p. 157, *for* Langside *read* Longside.

„ „ 158, *for* Innervettie *read* Invernettie.

„ „ „ *for* indifferenced *read* undifferenced.

„ „ „ *for* Lespersie *read* Terpersie.

„ „ „ *for* Carse *read* Corse.

„ „ 158 and 159, *for* Tusch *read* Insch.

„ „ 159, *for* Feveran *read* Foveran.

„ „ „ *for* Homes of Moir *read* Houses of Moir.

Now ready, tastefully printed on antique paper, demy 4to. and bound in  
Roxburgh, price 36s.

# Berwick-on-Tweed.

THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND GUILD.

By JOHN SCOTT, Corporation Academy, Berwick.

ILLUSTRATED BY  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS.



THE Volume contains a very complete account of the public and military life of Berwick—the History of its Guild from the earliest times—its Ecclesiastical and Educational History—the story of its Public Buildings, Fortifications, Bridges, Piers, &c., &c.

The localities and objects of interest touched upon in the book are fully represented by photographic and other illustrations.

*Very few copies remain on hand. Those desiring to secure the work should make early application.*



## Opinions of the Press.

"The reader will take up the book with the certainty that he will meet with profitable fare, for to gain a thorough grasp of all the intricate contents of so large a volume, consisting of some 500 pages, is in itself an education. It is a work of which Berwick may be proud, and for which the author merits the warmest congratulations that can be bestowed upon the completion of an onerous but honourable undertaking."—*Morning Post*.

"A very important local history for which many future historians and students of national institutions will thank him."—*Antiquary*.

[TURN OVER.]

"A portly and handsome volume. Mr. Scott has collected a great mass of information concerning this interesting Border town . . . . The history of the guild is well told, and will be found most useful by those engaged in the study of the growth of our local institutions. Berwick was rich in churches and monastic houses, and Mr. Scott has given a compact and useful account of them"—*Athenæum*.

"Rich in curious details and historical episodes."—*Daily News*.

"A book which offers an abundance of attractive matter to every reader who feels an interest in the details of the secular struggle which served as a prelude to a union more intimate and more real than ever bound two nations together."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"This handsome volume forms an important contribution to the literature of civic history. It is the product of much conscientious labour in research, and is full of recondite information . . . . The work embodies the results of much learning and labour, and contains much information not to be found elsewhere."—*Scotsman*.

"Berwick-on-Tweed deserved to have its history recorded, and Mr. John Scott has done the needful work. His goodly volume, produced with great labour and care, contains the story of the Town and Guild, and has the merit of omitting extraneous matter even when it is of a most tempting character. Nothing more is drawn from the great stream of our national story than is required to make the special account intelligible, and the result is that Berwick has a whole book, and not a small book, to itself . . . . The book abounds in many curiosities of municipal life, and contains throughout a great deal of information respecting prices and wages, and much more than is usual about the sources of supply and transport for the mediæval armies. It is handsomely printed and the illustrations are useful."—*The Spectator*.

"A great and valuable work . . . . The book is so full of matter that we part with it with great reluctance."—*Archæological Review*.

"In addition to the general history of the town, Mr. Scott supplies, in distinct chapters, histories of the guild, grammar school, bridges, tolls, fisheries, streets, and castles, not omitting the Jubilee rejoicings in 1887. The work is embellished with a series of illustrations, mostly photographic, supplying autographs of the mayors, sketches of the coins of Berwick, the mint and seals of the town, plans of the fortifications, &c. The most imposing of these is certainly the coloured sketch of 'A Town wait,' a musician, attired in all the glory of beadlehood. Mr. Scott has performed his task with great ability, and the typography of the work is all that could be desired."—*The Literary World*.

---

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

# Hallen's London City Church Registers.

*In Quarterly Parts of 112 pages each, Royal Octavo, 4s. each.*

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 16s.

LIMITED TO 450 SUBSCRIBERS.

---

## ALREADY ISSUED.

**I. THE REGISTERS OF ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, 1538-1760.**

**II. THE REGISTERS OF ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH HAW, 1558-1760.**

*The above, with Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts, full Index, etc. (pp. LXIV. 522), one Vol. cloth gilt, 25s. cash. (A few left unsold.)*

**III. THE REGISTERS OF ST. BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE, 1558-1753. (N.B.—Vol. I. is now completed.)**

### VOL. I.

Part 1. Marriages, 1558-1628 ; Baptisms, 1558-1585.

„ 2. Baptisms, 1585-1621.

„ 3. Baptisms, 1621-1628 ; Burials, 1558-1603.

„ 4. Burials, 1603-1628 ; Marriages, 1629-1631.

„ 5. Marriages, 1631-1736.

„ 6. Marriages, 1736-1753.

### VO II.

„ 6. Burials, 1628-1643 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 7. Burials, 1643-1663 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 8. Burials, 1663-1686 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 9. Burials, 1686-1697 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 10 Burials, 1697-1710 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 11. Burials, 1710-1716 (Index to Vol. I.).

„ 12. Burials, 1716-1726 (Index and Title-page to Vol. I.).

---

*Prospective Work on completion of Vol. II. of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.*

**IV. THE REGISTERS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,** by permission of the Dean and Chapter.

*To be followed by*

**V. ST. VEDAST,** Foster Lane.

**VI. ST. MICHAEL LE QUERNE.**

**VII. ST. MATTHEW,** Friday Street.

**VIII. ST. PETER LE CHEAP,** by permission of the Rector of the United Parishes.

**IX. ST. BOTOLPH without ALDGATE,** by permission of the Vicar.

AND OTHERS.

---

*A new List of Subscribers will be issued in December. Names and Subscriptions to be sent to the EDITOR, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, The Parsonage, Alloa, N.B. ; or ELLIOT STOCK, 62 Paternoster Row, E.C.*

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Nothing could be better than the method adopted by the editor in the production of this valuable work. Here is no attempt at bookmaking; all is solid and original information, and there is an abundance of it. For the principal parish, St. Mary Woolnoth, we have all the baptisms, marriages, and burials from the 16th of November 1538, down to December 1760, filling close on 300 pages. Then follow the baptisms in St. Mary Woolchurch Haw from 1558 to 1699; marriages from 1559 to 1666; and burials from 1558 to 1665. A list of persons connected with, and in most cases buried at, St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, compiled from wills and other documents, is also added. As the church of St. Mary Woolnoth has been entirely rebuilt, and that of St. Mary Woolchurch Haw has been destroyed, the editors have deemed it sufficient to reprint, by way of Introduction, the account of the two parishes as it is set out in Newcourt's *Repertorium*. Newcourt's lists of rectors have, however, been made more complete, and copies of the Chantry Certificates for these parishes, now preserved among the Augmentation Office Records, are given *in extenso*. The extracts from the Churchwardens' books are very curious and interesting.

"Very many 'strangers' lived in the parish, and the editors have given in the preface a list of their surnames; in connection with this subject an explanation is asked of the terms 'Weynerth Stranger' and 'Zelzere Stranger.' The trades of 'Pasteler' 'Gong farmer,' and 'Poyntagger' are, we hope, fully explained in Dr. Murray's forthcoming work, as their meaning is not solved in these pages."—*Genealogist*.

"Every additional register published is a distinct gain, and implies for students, present and future, a substantial saving in time and labour. . . . A marked advance will be made if Mr. Hallen's enterprising proposal meets with the support it deserves. He announces himself prepared to issue every year the transcript of a London Parish Register. The toil involved in such an undertaking may be estimated from the volume before us; and the admirable manner in which it will be seen Mr. Hallen has here performed his task leads us to express our sincere hope that genealogists and antiquaries may promptly respond to so exceptional and spirited an offer. . . . The editors remind us, modestly enough, 'that this volume has been the fruit of much labour,' and when we add to what has been said above that the index alone extends to 114 pages, and contains, we should estimate, between sixteen and seventeen thousand entries, it will be seen that such an expression is no figure of speech."—*Athenæum*.

"Those who are acquainted with the admirable manner in which the Parish Registers of St. Mary Woolnoth were edited will be glad to welcome the commencement of Mr. Hallen's new volume of the Registers of the important London parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, which is printed with the same excellence, save that the unnecessarily expensive item of a rubricated border has been dispensed with. The Registers of the London parishes are of special interest. It was a general practice for the younger sons of the country gentry to migrate to London and engage in commerce, and they established their cadet branches of the old county families. We believe that the London apprentices generally were sons of gentlemen. Younger sons are missed from their country parishes, but we find them again in the

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Continued.

metropolis, as in many cases appears in the Heralds' Visitation of London in 1634; and in addition to this, country gentlemen and ladies were frequently married in London churches. Numerous instances of this appear in the Register before us. These City Registers are therefore of great value to genealogists.

"The Parish Registers of St. Botolph commence on the accession of Queen Elizabeth (1558), and Mr. Hallen proposes to print them *verbatim et literatim*, if sufficiently subscribed for to cover the expense, down to the year 1760; and full Indexes will be given. It is hoped he will receive the support he desires to carry out this valuable work, and to continue his labours by printing, as he hopes to do, a volume of the Registers of some London Parish annually."—*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*.

"It is needless again to advert to the special value of the Registers of the London Parishes to all who are engaged in genealogical pursuits, a large and rapidly increasing class. It is those only who practically know their cosmopolitan character can fully appreciate their value to genealogists. There are, further, many other subjects of interest in the study of our old City Registers. They show the growth of the population, the prosperity or decay of the city, its social condition by the classes of its inhabitants and the industries practised at various periods. There are many crafts mentioned in this Register now quite obsolete. We mention: Threadmaker, Scalman, Waterbearer, Hatbandmaker, Thruster or Thraster, Silkthraster, Needle-maker, etc., etc.

"In numerous instances in the entries of baptisms there are statements that security has been given 'to discharge the parish.' The first entry of this kind we meet with is under July 1588, though it is without a specific date: 'Elizabeth daughter of Wm. Marsell, being borne hard by y<sup>e</sup> preaching place in y<sup>e</sup> Spittle, for w<sup>ch</sup> John Reeves and Mr. Fowler, dwelling in St. Geo. pish in Southwark, have given their words to discharge y<sup>e</sup> pish.' And entries to this effect continue for ten years, when they cease. We conclude that the children were born of poor strangers, and that the bonds were given to avoid the children acquiring a settlement or becoming chargeable to the parish, though it was prior to the Poor Law Act of the 43d Elizabeth. We do not remember to have seen such entries in any other registers.

"The work is a labour of love on the part of Mr. Hallen, and all real workers know how fascinating is such work; nevertheless, printers must be paid, though the transcriber's labour is given gratuitously, and the cost of printing is a heavy item. It is hoped that genealogists and others who are interested in the printing and preservation of these valuable records will cheerfully subscribe the funds to pay the out-of-pocket expenses, and this is all Mr. Hallen desires."—*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*.

"Since our last notice of this useful work (Vol. XII., p. 193) Mr. Hallen has made excellent progress towards its completion. Vol. I. is finished, containing 597 pages irrespective of the Index, which is very elaborate, and is also printed as far as 'swo' in the alphabet, and thus far extends to nearly 200 pages more. Of Volume II. 440 pages have also been printed, bringing the entries of Burials down to 1716. Perhaps one or two Parts more will complete this volume and the Registers of St. Botolph, save the Index to the second volume.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Continued.

"We need not say anything further than we have already said as to the excellency of the typography and the general 'get-up' of the work, which reflect the highest credit upon all concerned.

"We are looking forward with great interest to the commencement of the next volume of Mr. Hallen's series, which, we believe, will be the very important Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral."—*Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society*.

"Beautifully got up, and must represent an enormous amount of labour and research. . . . We should be glad to see this sort of work carried on much more extensively in the City, where the old landmarks are fast disappearing."—*City Press*.

"A suitable companion for the late Colonel Chester's 'Westminster Abbey Registers' and other kindred publications; and we trust it will be followed in due course by many more of the same high character. The entries . . . will be found to possess more than local interest."—*Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*.

"The Registers of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, now before us, are edited for the rector of that church, the Rev. William Rogers. It will be noticed that they commence in 1558, the year that the order for keeping such registers was issued by the Vicar-General of England. The London *Athenæum* well remarks, 'Every additional register published is a distinct gain, and implies for students, present and future, a substantial saving in time and labour.' We hope that Mr. Hallen's undertaking will receive the necessary support to enable him to bring out a volume like this every year, edited with the same care and printed in the same faultless style."—*The New England Biblioplist*.

---

We would draw the attention of Librarians to the list of Libraries possessing this Series:—

Alloa Public Library.  
 Antiquaries, Society of, Library, London.  
 Bodleian Library, Oxford.  
 Boston Public Library, U.S.A.  
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society Library.  
 British Museum Library.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Canterbury Archbishops' Library, Lambeth.  
 College of Arms Library, London.  
 Detroit Public Library, U.S.A.  
 French Hospital Library, London.  
 Guildhall Library, London.  
 Huguenot Society Library, London.  
 Pennsylvania State Library, U.S.A.  
 St. Paul's Cathedral Library, London.  
 Shakespeare's House Library, Stratford-on-Avon.  
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.

## LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Alloa Public Library.

Ames, Reginald, 2 Albany Terrace, Regent Park, N.W.

Anderson, R. Rowand, LL.D., Colinton, Midlothian.

Antiquaries, Society of, London, Burlington House, W.

Athill, Charles, Bluemantle Pursuivant, College of Arms, London, E.C.

Attree, Miss F. M., Springfield House, Worthing.

Baker, Brackstone, 8 Belmont Place, Lee, Kent.

Barnes, G. S., Weybridge.

Barton, Everard, Warstone Hall, Bewdley.

Bayley, F., 66 Cambridge Terrace, London, W.

Berens, R., Sidecup Place, Sidcup.

Besant, Walter, 12 Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Bethell, William, Rise Park, Hull.

Bickers & Son, Leicester Square, W.

Blaydes, F. A., Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Bools, W. E., 7 Cornhill, E.C.

Boston Public Library, U.S.A.

Brace, Miss, 52 Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W.

Brigg, W., 3 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.

Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, per Secretary, Rev. W.

Bazely, Matson Rectory, Gloucester.

British Museum Library.

Brooke, Thomas, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.

Browning, A. G., 3 Victoria Street, S.W. (for French Hospital).

Bullen, M. W. W., Bernard Castle.

Bulwer, Col. W. E. G., Lytton, Quebec House, East Dereham.

(2 Copies.)

Burke, H. Farnham, Esq., Heralds' College, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Burleigh, G., 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Cambridge University Library.

Canterbury, Archbishop of, Library, Lambeth.

Chamberlain, W. H. C., Keevil, Trowbridge, Kent.

Chappell, F. C., 14 Paulett Road, London.

Clarke, G. T., care of H. Sotherton & Co., Piccadilly, London.

Clarke, N. Somers, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Clay, C. J., West House, Cambridge.

Clay, J. W., Rastrick House, Brighouse.



# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.

- Clements, H. J. B., Ashfield Lodge, Cootehill, Ireland.  
 Clode, C. M., 14 Ashley Place, Westminster.  
 Cokayne, G. E., Norroy King of Arms, College of Arms, London, E.C.  
 Coleman, E. H., Board of Trade, Custom House, E.C.  
 Cooper, Thomas, Castle Street, Dudley.  
 Crisp, F. A., Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.  
 Cullum, Sir G. Milner Gibson, Hardwick House, Bury St. Edmund's.  
 Cust, Lady Elizabeth, 13 Eccleston Square, London.  
 Dashwood, Peyton, The Poplars, Godstone.  
 Delane, G., Gunners, Bagshot.  
 Dent, R., Streatlam Castle, Darlington.  
 Derham, Walter, 119 Lansdown Road, Kensington Park, W.  
 Detroit Public Library, U.S.A.  
 Dismorr, J. S., Stewart House, Gravesend.  
 Eshelby, H. D., 24 Park Road South, Birkenhead.  
 Faber, R. S., 10 Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. (for Huguenot Society).  
 Fishwick, Lieut.-Col., The Heights, Rochdale.  
 Forster, Mr., Bookseller, 101 High Street, Colchester. (2 Copies).  
 Foster, J., 21 Boundary Road, Finchley, N.W.  
 French Hospital Library, Victoria Park, E.  
 Freshfield, E., 5 Bank Buildings, London, E.C.  
 Fry, E. A., Yarty, King's Norton.  
 Fry, G. S., Caedmon, Albert Road, Walthamstow.  
 Gatty, A. Scott, York Herald, College of Arms, E.C.  
 Gibbs, H. H., St. Dunstons, Regent's Park, N.W.  
 Gough, H., Sanderoft, Redhill, Surrey.  
 Gray, J. G., 5 Downing Place, Cambridge.  
 Grazebrooke, H. S., Middleton Villa, Chiswick.  
 Greenfield, B. W., 4 Cranbury Terrace, Southampton.  
 Hadden, Rev. R. H., St. Botolph, Aldgate, E.C.  
 Hall, Rev. H. F., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.  
 Hallen, J. C. Rokeby, 1 Earl's Terrace, Kensington, W.  
 Hankey, H. R., 23 Park Crescent, Rutland Place, W.  
 Hardy, F. J., 31 Walbrook, E.C. (2 Copies).  
 Harrison, Rev. Alfred, 44 Carisbrooke Road, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.  
 Harvey, W. J., 113 Melbourne Grove, Champion Hill, S.E.  
 Harvey, W. M., Goldington Hall, Bedford.  
 Hatton, A. J., Trafalgar Street, Brighton.  
 Herbert, Miss, 52 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

# LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.

- Hibgame, F. T., Mill Quarter Estate, Ford Depot, Dinwiddie Co.,  
Virginia, U.S.A.
- Hill, J., Perry Barr, Birmingham.
- Holthouse, Edwin, 85 Gower Street, London, W.C.
- Hovenden, R., Heathcote, Parkhill, Croydon. (4 Copies.)
- Howard, J. Jackson, LL.D., 3 Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.
- Hughes, H. R., of Kinnell, Kinnell Park, Abergele, North Wales.
- Huguenot Society, London, per Secretary, R. S. Faber, 10 Oppidans  
Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
- Jessopp, Rev. A., Scarning Rectory, East Dereham.
- Kekewich, Mr. Justice, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.
- Langley, A. F., Golding, Peterston-super-Ely, Cardiff.
- Law, T. G., Signet Library, Edinburgh.
- Layton, C. M., Shortlands, Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone.  
London, City of, Library, Guildhall.
- Lovell, Miss, Fairlawn, Swanmore, Ryde, I.W.
- Maclean, Sir John, Glasbury House, Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol.
- Maddison, Rev. A. R., Vicars' Court, Lincoln.
- Marshall, G. W., LL.D., Holmbush, Putney.
- Marshall, Honourable Robert, 5 Chesterfield Street, W.
- May, S. P., Newton, Mass., U.S.A.
- Metcalf, W. C., 10 Lupus Street, London, S.W.
- Mitchell, J., Rothesay Herald, Lyon Office, Edinburgh.
- Mitchell & Hughes, 140 Wardour Street, W.
- Mocatta, F. D., 9 Connaught Place, W.
- Moens, W. J. C., Tweed, Lymington, Hants.
- Montagu, Col., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.
- Mountford, F. G., 7 Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.
- Murray, K. W., 10 Hyde Park Mansions, London, W.
- Norris, S. P., Burley Lodge, Bournemouth.
- Oliver, V. L., Sumner Grange, Sunninghill.
- Owen, Edward H., Ty Coch, Carnarvon.
- Pennsylvania State Library, U.S.A.
- Phillimore, W. P. W., 124 Chancery Lane, W.C.
- Pigeon, Mrs., Furzedown Hythe, Southampton.
- Pink, Duncombe, Leigh, Lancashire.
- Portal, B. P., Daventry House, Upper Tooting, S.W.
- Powditch, F., 7 Dale Street, Coventry.
- Powell, E., Bisham, Marlow, Bucks.
- Price, Cornell, Westward Ho ! North Devon.

**LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.—Continued.**

Pryor, Mrs., The Park, Weston, Stevenage.  
 Rich, Sir Charles S., Bart., Levyls Dene, Marrow, Guildford.  
 Robinson, Brooke, M.P., Barford House, Warwick.  
 Robinson, W. W., 46 St. Giles Street, Oxford.  
 Rogers, Rev. W., Rectory House, Bishopsgate, E.  
 Roget, F. F., 5 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.  
 Round, J. H., 15 Brunswick Terrace, Brighton.  
 Roy, W. G., S.S.C., Dublin Street, Edinburgh.  
 St. Paul's, Cathedral Library, London.  
 Salmon, Cyrus, Treasury, London, S.W.  
 Salmon, Mrs., St. Paul's Road, London.  
 Schomberg, A., Seend, Melksham.  
 Shakespeare House Library, per Librarian, R. Savage, Stratford-on-Avon.  
 Signet Library, Edinburgh.  
 Smith, J. Challoner, Probate Registry, Somerset House, W.C.  
 Smith, Rev. J. H., Alleyn's School, Dulwich.  
 Squire, J. S., Birdhurst Road, Wandsworth.  
 Sykes, J., M.D., Doncaster.  
 Tomlinson, G. W., F.S.A., The Elms, Huddersfield.  
 Treat, J. H., Laurence, U.S.A.  
 Turner, J. Horsfall, Idell, Bradford, Yorks.  
 Tweeddale, J., 12 South Parade, Leeds.  
 Van Voorst, J., 1 Paternoster Row, E.C.  
 Vizard, General, Dursley.  
 Wagner, H., 13 Half-Moon Street, London, W.  
 Webb, C. W., 22 Widyets Street, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 Welch, C., Guildhall, London.  
 White, Capt. E. A., Old Elvet, Durham.  
 Wilkinson, J. L., 1 Gloucester Terrace, W.  
 Woods, Sir Albert W., Garter King of Arms, College of Arms, London.  
 Woodward, Charles, 78 Nassau Street, New York. (2 Copies.)  
 Young, Lambton, 16 Harcourt Terrace, Redcliffe Square, S.W.  
 Younger, E. G., M.D., Hanwell, Middlesex.  
 Younger, G., Alloa, N.B.

*N.B.*—LIMITED TO 450 SUBSCRIBERS.

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

### CONTENTS.

| NOTES.                                                        | PAGE | PAGE                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 248. Records of the monastery of Kinloss, . . . . .           | 145  | 266. Knight of the Pope's Kirk, . . . . . 180              |
| 249. Old Date at Falkland Palace, . . . . .                   | 147  | 267. Livingstones of Westquarter, . . . . . 181            |
| 250. Scot's Transcript, . . . . .                             | 148  | 268. Slaughter of Sir James Stewart in 1445, . . . . . 182 |
| 251. Shoemaker's Account, 1678, . . . . .                     | 153  | 269. Pen, . . . . . 183                                    |
| 252. Old Painting at Crail, . . . . .                         | 153  | 270. Linen Weaving, . . . . . 183                          |
| 253. Hogmanay, . . . . .                                      | 155  | 271. Erskine of Dun, . . . . . 183                         |
| 254. Curious entry in Govan Register, . . . . .               | 157  |                                                            |
| 255. Royal Pastimes in the Fifteenth Century, . . . . .       | 157  | QUERIES.                                                   |
| 256. Extracts from Culross Kirk-Session Records, . . . . .    | 160  | CXXXVI. Marykin Maker, . . . . . 187                       |
| 257. The Lyon Office, . . . . .                               | 161  | CXXXVII. Fothergill Family, . . . . . 187                  |
| 258. The Ross Family, . . . . .                               | 163  | CXXXVIII. Keith of Dunottar, . . . . . 187                 |
| 259. Scottish Colony in Poland, . . . . .                     | 173  | CXXXIX. Submerged Cities, . . . . . 188                    |
| 260. Extracts from Register of Baptisms, Edinburgh, . . . . . | 174  | CXL. Kinneswood, . . . . . 188                             |
| 261. Names of Places and Persons, . . . . .                   | 175  |                                                            |
| 262. Old Dutch Box, . . . . .                                 | 176  | REPLIES TO QUERIES.                                        |
| 263. Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, . . . . .             | 178  | XCI. Bennet Family, . . . . . 188                          |
| 264. Scotland's Intercourse with Northern Europe, . . . . .   | 178  | XCVI. Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, . . . . . 189        |
| 265. Rose of Bellivat, . . . . .                              | 180  | CIX. John Sobieski Stuart, . . . . . 189                   |
|                                                               |      | CXXVIII. Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, . . . . . 190          |
|                                                               |      | CXXXI. Napier Family, . . . . . 192                        |
|                                                               |      | BOOKS RECEIVED, . . . . . 192                              |

NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

*All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'Northern Notes and Queries,' The Parsonage, Alloa.*

248. RECORDS OF THE MONASTERY OF KINLOSS.—It being very desirable that the whereabouts of very old charters be not lost sight of, allow me to inform your readers that the charter granted by King William the Lion to the Abbot and Convent of Kinloss of the whole land of Strathislay, dated at Elgin, 31st July 1195-6, and which charter appears in full in Dr. Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss*, is now in the possession of Mr. Findlater, farmer, Balvenie, Dufftown. In examining some old papers the other day, I came upon a copy of a charter which was unknown to Dr. Stuart. This charter was granted by the Earl of Huntly to the Abbot of Kinloss, 1512. Should any of your readers wish to see the Latin copy, I shall, on application, allow them to peruse it. Meanwhile it may be presented in a more attractive form. It appears

VOL. IV.—NO. XVI.

K

to have been 'Englished' in Edinburgh about a century ago. [Dorso] 'Copie Charter Englished Alexr. Earl of Huntly in favours of the Abbot and Convent of Kinloss of the bounds of Huntly and Strathisla, 22d October 1512.'

'We, Alexander, Earl of Huntly and Lord of Badenoch (wishing) eternal salvation in the Lord to all who shall see or hear this writing.

'Whereas there have been of a long time several disputes, quarrels, and strifes between some of the inhabitants and tenants of our Barony of Huntly, otherwise called Strathbogie, and the tenants of the lands of Strathilay pertaining to the Abbot and Monks of Kinloss ; concerning the use and possession of a certain piece of ground called Easter Belach, and lying between that Mountain and the water of Islay. For the settling of which and the peace of the parties having had a conference with the foresaid Abbot, and having held and followed a council of several discreet men, we found that the foresaid Abbot and Monks of Kinloss were infested by the most illustrious prince William, King of Scotland, of blessed memory, in the foresaid lands of Strathilay with certain bounds and limits ; these being marked out, and more especially towards the borders and extremities of our barony of Huntly alias Strathbogie aforesaid, by these marks, viz. : Beginning from the east, at the place where the burn or rivulet of Legin falls into the water of Islay, and going up from thence by the white Shouch in the red moss to the summit of the Easter Belach, and along the summit of both the Belachs, extending towards the west, straight as far as, or beyond and above the well, which is called Lessingown. Besides which we have seen a Charter of David, formerly son to the Earl of Fife, Lord of Strathbogy and of G. . . his consort, asserting that there had been a dispute between the above David and these monks concerning the foresaid marches and limits ; and that he with his consort had given in a pure and perpetual donation, that piece of ground of the Belach, concerning which the dispute had arisen, freely to these Monks, by the same marks as aforesaid, viz. : from the falling of the Legin into Islay across the red moss as far as the top of the lesser Belach, and then along the back of the said mountain, towards the west as far as the divisions of the said monks from the south part of the other Belach. We have likewise seen a third charter by David, formerly of Strathbogie. Earl of Athole, grandson of the above David, son to the Earl of Fife, Lord of Strathbogy, who guarantees that he, David of Strathbogy, granted and confirmed the above donation of David, son to the Earl of Fife, made to the foresaid Monks, respecting that piece of ground of the Belach, about which there had formerly subsisted a debate between them. And lastly, we have read a confirmation by Alexander, formerly King of Scots, of blessed memory, with respect to the same charter of David, formerly son to the Earl of Fife, and certain other lands ; and because we have learned, from written evidences, that the aforesaid Abbot and Monks had a warranted and full right to the said grounds ; albeit our tenants or vassals have molested them in the peaceable possession of the same at some times ; far be it from us to intend to disturb them in any wise for the future ; nay, rather, with pious intentions, justice, and zeal, to repair the molestation given by our tenants.

'Wherefore, in favours of the venerable Father in Christ, Thomas, present Abbot of Kinloss, and the convent of the said place, and their successors, in all right and claim of right, as well claimed as possessed,

which belongs to us or our predecessors, or can pertain to our successors, We, for ourselves and our heirs, have for ever renounced, and by these presents do renounce, and besides, as far as we can, or our right extends, the above-mentioned piece of ground, viz. :—beginning at the said place where the burn of Legin falls into the Water of Islay, and from thence going up from the (I say by the) white shouch and new stank, cast in the red moss, as far as the foot of the Belach hill (or Easter Belach) and from the farther end or extremity of the said shouch or stank, and the foot of the Belach, going up as far as the Monks' Cairn, and from the Monks' Cairn, ascending straight to the top of the Easter Belach; and passing along the top of that mountain towards the west, to the top of the other or Meikle Belach, until it come straight to or beyond and above the well of Lessingoun. We have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, and confirm to hold and possess, by the said abbot and convent and their successors from us, our heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual donation, with all its liberties and accommodations, rights, houses, buildings, mills, multures, smithies, moors, and marshes, and other aliments and pertinents whatsoever, belonging to these grounds, or that can in any manner justly belong for the future, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, as the charter of our said Lord, King William, bears; without any impediment to them in any wise, by us or our heirs, upon the performing, or causing to be performed and celebrated, and that yearly, by the said abbot and convent and their successors for our happy prosperity and that of Elizabeth Gra, Countess and Lady of Glammis, and our consort; and for our souls, and predecessors and successors in the wake of all the Saints, one Mass, with wonted and customary funeral rites, with singing as is decent, and solemnities requisite, alone, instead of every other burden. And we truly, Alexander, Earl aforesaid, and our heirs, shall, with all our strength as much as in us lies, warrant, secure, and defend the foresaid abbot and convent, and their successors, from all molestation or disturbance, in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of the foresaid grounds for ever. In testimony of which thing, our seal is affixed to these presents on the twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred and twelve.'

This charter possesses interest *inter alia* for this reason—it shows at an intermediate stage, namely, in the sixteenth century, the names of localities known hitherto only in the twelfth and in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The question will naturally be asked, 'But where is the original charter, and why has it not hitherto seen the light?' To this question I can only answer, 'The probabilities are that the original is to be found in the charter-room of the Duke of Fife.'

W. CRAMOND.

*Cullen.*

249. OLD DATE AT FALKLAND PALACE.—The question of the origin of the use of Arabic numerals in the expression of dates is an interesting one, and has occupied my attention at intervals for some years. During that time I have collected numerous instances of early dates in Arabic numerals, and have come to the conclusion that a fairly regular historic progress marks the use of such numerals in the expression of dates, a progress which can be traced through the modifications of fashion in the formation of the figures.

Such a chronological succession, if established by authentic instances, would prove of inestimable value in detecting false and manipulated dates, of which not a few instances are known to exist. This subject might very properly be taken up in *The Scottish Antiquary*. Will you permit me to invite from your correspondents notices with careful drawings of such fifteenth or sixteenth century dates as may be known to them. As a beginning allow me to give a drawing of the lettering and date repeated several times on the quasi-classico-Jacobean columns interposed in the walls of the east wing of the Palace of Falkland. In most works the initials are said to be those of James v., and Mary of Guise. Dr. Jamieson, author of *Select Views of the Royal Palaces of Scotland*, quoting from Pennant, says, 'Beneath some of these pillars was inscribed I.R.M.G. 1537, or *Jacobus Rex Maria de Guise*,' the fact being that the letters are I.R.5.S.D.G. 1537, that is, James Rex 5 Scotorum Dei Gratia 1537. The



letter 'S' for Scotorum is turned the wrong way, possibly to distinguish it the better from the '5' which the 'S' if formed the right way would have very much resembled, and so have led to confusion. The figure 7 is in the common form of the earliest examples of this figure. The 5 is also characteristic of the period when it was beginning to diverge more and more from the almost perpendicular line which led to its being sometimes mistaken for the figure 1 to the fuller curves of modern times. The date 1537 puts Mary of Guise out of the question for this inscription, since, even supposing that Magdalen was already dead when these pillars were erected, the marriage of James with Mary did not take place until 1538. The presumption would seem to be that the alteration on the palace was begun on the old or east wing in 1537, either before or after Magdalen's death, the part with the inscription probably after the death, since her initials are absent. Then in the following year, and as a preparation for the reception of Mary, the corridor and new south wall facing the courtyard would be erected, bearing round the pillars on that side the name of 'JAMES 5,' alternating with that of 'MARIA D.G.'

It seems impossible to avoid mentioning in this connection the excellent and praiseworthy work being done at Falkland Palace by the Marquis of Bute in laying bare the foundation of the ancient Castle of Falkland, and I have to bear personal testimony to the courtesy displayed in permitting visitors to view with freedom the buildings as well as the progress of the extremely interesting operations.

ALEXANDER HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

250. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 128*).—  
December 20, 1579.

Richard Drone & Margaret Sadler.

Thomas Robertson & Margaret Jack.

December 27, 1579.

John Marshall & Helen Bell.

January 3, 1579-80.

Thomas Jack & Catherine Comry (perhaps Omay).

The names of the married since Mr. James Smyths Admission to the Reading at Perth.

(*N.B.*—Concerning Mr. James Smyth see Baptism Register, page 186. Mr. James  
Smith reader.  
He began to write the names of the persons married from November 22, 1579.)

January 17, 1579-80.

Alexander M'duff & Barbara Murray.

57/

January 24, 1579-80.

John Earl of Atholl & Mary Ruthven.

(*N.B.*—John Stewart, fifth Earl of Athole, succeeded his father in 1579. Note  
Earl of Athole  
& Mary Ruth-  
ven.  
He married Mary Ruthven, Daughter of William Lord Ruthven, who was afterwards the first Earl of Gowrie. He had by her four Daughters, who were all married, but no Son. He died in 1594, and the King conferred by Patent the Title and Honours of Athole upon John Stewart, Lord Innermeath. This John Stewart married Mary Ruthven, widow of the deceased Earl. He had no children by her, but had a son by his former Lady, which son succeeded him in the Honours of Athole and Innermeath. The name of this son was James Stewart, and he married Lady Mary Stewart, second Daughter of John, fifth Earl of Athole, and Mary Ruthven, but had no children.

Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest Daughter of John, fifth Earl of Athole and Mary Ruthven, married William, Earl of Tullibardine, and their son John Murray succeeded in the right of his mother to the Earldom of Athole, it having been at length found that the Honours of Athole, according to ancient writs, ought to have descended to the Female as well as to the Male Heirs.

Mary Ruthven is not mentioned in the Register of Baptisms. But both she and the Earl of Athole must have been very young at the time of their marriage.)

February 8, 1579-80.

John Billy & Margaret Balneaves.

February 14, 1579-80.

Thomas Ochiltree & Janet Harlow.

February 21, 1579-80.

John Hall & Elspith Johnston.

April 17, 1580.

Thomas Wat & Margaret Powell.

58/

April 24, 1580.

Thomas Ductor & Margaret Lamb.

June 19, 1580.

John Tod and Janet Wright.

June 26, 1580.

Peter Scotland & Margaret Crichton.

July 17, 1580.

John Lamerkin & Janet Marshall.

David Rynd & Janet Boy.



August 4, 1580.

James Duncan & Bessie Colt.

August 21, 1580.

John Bonar & Margaret Scroggie.

September 3, 1580.

John Gilchrist & Violet Makie.

September 18, 1580.

Alexander Dundie & Isabell M'Gregor.

September 28, 1580.

John Muilter & Isabel Imrie.

October 16, 1580.

Patrick Anderson & Helen Conqueror.

John Pullour & Helen Anderson.

October 23, 1580.

James Alexander & Janet Gaudie.

Laurance Peirs & Janet Simson.

David Duncanson & Bessie Ruthven.

November 2, 1580.

Finlay Wilson & Marjory Bud.

December 3, 1580.

Thomas Donaldson & Janet Wallace.

December 11, 1580.

Thomas Bonar & Elspith Ductor.

John Roggy & Christian Blossom.

December 17, 1580.

William Leith & Isabell Monipenny.

59/

December 17, 1580.

Andrew Auld & Catherine Farquhar.

Gilbert Blair & Agnes Mitchel.

Robert Henderson & Margaret Donalson.

January 8, 1580-1.

John Black & Janet Malcolm.

January 15, 1580-1.

James Balneaves & Janet Forskell.

Nicoll Mitchell & Bessie Johnston.

William Car & Bessie Loudon.

James Brydie & Agnes Gardener.

David Guthry & Agnes Feris.

Hercules Isaac & Agnes Buchanan.

January 22, 1580-1.

John Meling & Isabell Robertson.

February 5, 1580-1.

John Balneaves & Isabell Morison.

Walter Kyd & Janet Burrall.

John Clark & Margaret Day.

William Menzies & Janet M'omriss.

Edward Henry & Helen Clyne.

Alex. Dun-  
dee and  
Isabel  
M'Gregor.

February 12, 1580-1.

Alexander Keit & Agnes Cuthbert.

April 9, 1581.

— Rufiny (?) & — Letham.

(*N.B.*—These first names are omitted. The Sirname of the man is not legible.)

April 9, 1581.

James Wallace & Christina Brown.

Walter Shepherd & Violet Brown.

April 12, 1581.

Walter Meik & Margaret Colying.

April 15, 1581.

Adam Harrower & Euphame Anderson.

Robert Murray & Janet Scott.

<sup>60/</sup>

April 23, 1581.

William Stevin & Catherine Murray.

May 7, 1581.

Thomas Rollock & Janet Hall.

May 21, 1581.

James M'Gibbon & (omitted) Law.

May 28, 1581.

Richard Drone & Euphema Brachty.

June 4, 1581.

Walter Richardson & Violet Brown.

June 11, 1581.

Thomas Taylor & Sibilla Rynd.

June 18, 1581.

Ryavus Watson & Emmy Huggon.

John Dog & Janet Barroch.

Thomas Dow & Brown.

David Carmichael & (omitted) Balneaves.

Dougall Greig & Isabell Thomson.

July 30, 1581.

Robert Grieve & (omitted).

August 6, 1581.

David Smith & Isabell Wilson.

Andrew Burry & (omitted) Crambie.

William Watson & Agnes Spens.

Alexander Keyt & Christian Hany.

August 13, 1581.

David Anderson & Agnes M'Andrew.

October 1, 1581.

Andrew Arnot & Giles Ker.

Henry Balneaves & Margaret Anderson.

Alexander Peitt & Ann Brachty.

Alexander Pyott & Helen Duncan.

October 8, 1581.

<sup>61/</sup> Alexander Menzies & Janet Robertson, married at Weym.

Note  
Menzies of  
Wemys.

(*N.B.*—Alexander Menzies of Weem died at Perth, March 8, 1563-4. The Alexander above mentioned, I suppose, was his son. George Menzies, brother to the Laird of Weem, died at Perth, June 13, 1581. Alexander Menzies of that Ilk was created a Knight Baronet in the year 1665.)

October 8, 1581.

Andrew Conqueror & Margory Adie.  
John Crombie & Margory Mackie.  
Walter Gray & Giles Donalson.  
Richard Ruthven & Margaret Ronaldson.

October 29, 1581.

Thomas Crambie & Violet Henderson.  
Patrick Mathie & (omitted) Murray.

November 1, 1581.

James Mercer & Elspith Donaldson, married at Lowcardy.

November 6, 1581.

William Cuninghame & Janet Baxter.

November 12, 1581.

Andrew Paterson & Margaret Mackie.

November 19, 1581.

Robert Duncan & Christian Gardener.

December 3, 1581.

Laurence Richardson & Christian Cauldstream.  
John Elder & Janet Vass.

December 10, 1581.

Thomas Anderson & Agnes Affleck.  
John Marshall & Janet Davidson.

January 1, 1581-2.

Andrew Melyne & Violet M'baith.

<sup>62/</sup> Robert Duncan & Christian Gardener.

Note.

(*N.B.*—Robert Duncan & Christian had been mentioned under the date of November 19, 1581. If they were the same with the persons after-mentioned it is one proof among many of the inaccuracy of the Register.)

January 1, 1581-2.

Oliver Rattray & Margaret Buttar.  
John Finlayson & Marjory Watson.  
James Lammert & Margaret Tyrie.  
Andrew Brown & Christian Steill.  
Thomas Burrell & (omitted) Steinson in an uplands kerch.

February 11, 1581-2.

Mr. William Admenston (Edmenston) & Catherine Rynd.

February 25, 1581-2.

Alexander Donaldson & Christian Watson.  
David Sharp & Elspith Andrew.  
Robert Currie & Christian Sharp.  
Laurence Wilson & Christian Chalmer.  
James White & Margaret Weddell.

Mr. Willm.  
Edmon-  
ston.

(*N.B.*—The Marriage Register is continued no farther, nor was there any register of marriages afterwards written till the year 1653.)

251. SHOEMAKER'S ACCOUNT 1678 (?).—The following account was found in a bundle of papers connected with the Estate of Robert Henderson Cordiner Burgess of Edinburgh, who died before 1678. It is interesting as showing the names and prices of shoes at the time. [ED.]

And accomp<sup>d</sup> dew be M<sup>r</sup> James Deans to the relict of Rob<sup>t</sup> Hendersone  
[no date].

|                                                                            | lib. | sh. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|----|
| Imprimis to your self ane pair of Colloured shooes, . . .                  | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to your Lady Ane pair of Colloured shooes, . . .                      | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to your Ladies sister ane pair of Brothered shooes, . . .             | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to your self ane pair of Murning shooes, . . .                        | 01   | 16  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of Gray shooes ffor the Countrie, . . .          | 01   | 16  | 00 |
| More to your Lady ane pair of murning shooes, . . .                        | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to your Ladyes sister ane pair of murning shooes<br>with claps, . . . | 02   | 00  | 00 |
| More to yre Lady ane pair of murning shooes, . . .                         | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More ane pair of spur lethears to your boots, . . .                        | 00   | 14  | 00 |
| More to your Lady ane pair of murning shooes, . . .                        | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of colloured shooes, . . .                       | 02   | 00  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of colloured shooes, . . .                       | 01   | 16  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of colloured shooes, . . .                       | 02   | 00  | 00 |
| More to your Lady ane pair of Lemond slippers, . . .                       | 01   | 10  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane of Gray shooes, . . .                                 | 02   | 00  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of Marikine shooes, * . . .                      | 02   | 08  | 00 |
| More to yourself ane pair of Colloured shooes, . . .                       | 02   | 00  | 00 |
| Summa is                                                                   | 29   | 06  | 00 |
| received of this acco <sup>t</sup>                                         | 14   | 06  | 00 |
| Rests                                                                      | 15   | 00  | 00 |

Another paper in the same bundle contains a list of debts due to Robert Henderson—the names are of no special interest, but the following may be noted :—

John Bruce, waiter in Barroustones, [in another hand] a dutchman.  
Robert Scott, violer, Edin<sup>r</sup>, [in another hand] dead. H.

252. OLD PAINTING AT CRAIL.—An interesting painting on wood is still preserved in Crail Church, Fifeshire ; it represents a sailor, doubtless in official rather than working costume, but the following extract from a letter by the Rev. J. Reid, Minister of Crail, will best explain the appearance of the painting and its history.

CRAIL,  
11th February 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,—The bonnet of the ancient mariner is dark blue, and his outer coat is light blue. The ornaments of the outer coat, which are marked upon edges of the coat, where there would be buttons or button holes, are yellow. The outer coat acts as a greatcoat. But what in front of the man appears very black in the print is *scarlet*, showing that the man had a scarlet coat beneath, which is seen all the way down in front.

\* See Query (p. 187) ' Marykin Maker.'



With regard to the *locale* of the sailors' loft and the age of the picture, I may mention that there were seven incorporated trades, most, if not all of which had a special loft in the church. These trades were not all instituted at the same time. The weavers were the first.

I am not prepared to say just now when the seamen were incorporated, but I find them in full swing before the year 1634, at which date the papers belonging to the seamen's box, what of them are extant, seem to commence.

Each of the trades seems to have had a special loft in the aisles of the church between the various pillars. The shoemakers' loft was built in 1765, at an expense of £15 sterling, the box furnishing the wood for the purpose extra.

With regard to sailors' box, I find that it paid George Millar for putting in a new window in the sailors' seat in 1656, and that George Millar made an agreement to keep glass in the window for £1, 10s. Scots yearly. There are other payments for repair of the window in succeeding years, and occasional rent is paid specially by Pat. Flemingston in 1751, for his foreseat at the north end of the loft, £1, 16s. Scots, which shows that the loft was in existence certainly before 1751.

But if sailors' seat is equivalent to sailors' loft, the loft was in going order at least in 1656. The loft was in the choir of the church, behind the present pulpit. Now as to the date of the ancient mariner. All the trades had pictures in front of their lofts, emblematic of their work. But in 1756 the sailors' box pays half of the charge of painting the sailors' loft £21, 1s. 6d., and also half charge of sailors' loft and window, £10, 7s.

This would seem to indicate that there was a building or enlarging of the loft at that time and a painting of the whole—to which time likely belongs the mariner. Who paid the other half of all this expense? Possibly the fishermen's box (or fund), which I imagine would be in operation by this time, although the whole loft went under the name of that of the sailors.

—Yours faithfully,

JOHN REID.

253. HOGMANAY.—A long and rather interesting discussion has been going on in the columns of the *Scotsman* lately regarding the meaning of the term Hogmanay as applied to the last day of the year. One correspondent gives the suggestion of the late Professor Robison of Edinburgh, that it was derived from 'Au gui menez' ('To the mistletoe go'), which mummers formerly cried in France at Christmas. Another suggested explanation is 'Au gueux menez,' that is, 'Bring to the beggars.'

Professor Kirkpatrick, while reminding readers that the various etymologies of the word are fully discussed by Dr. Hill Burton in his *Scot Abroad*, says that by far the most probable, in his estimation, is the French 'égumené,' or 'haguiguetes,' or 'aguillanneuf,' words which denote exactly the same custom as that of Hogmanay. The fact that 'gui' is the French for mistletoe has given rise to the mythical etymology derived from the alleged Druidical custom of cutting the mistletoe on New Year's Day ('a gui l'an neuf'), while another purely conjectural etymology is traced to the supposed request of the 'guisards,' or gyzers, for a gift *in hoc anno*. May not the origin of these French words, he asks, be sought for in 'gueux gueusard,' a beggar, and 'gueuser,' to beg? Or, as the main idea

is that of a vigil for the purpose of welcoming in the New Year, perhaps a still more likely etymology may be found in 'au guet,' on the watch.

'West of Fife' asserts that it is composed of three Gaelic words, 'Thog mín èidh,' pronounced phonetically Hogmanay, and meaning 'I raised the cry,' bearing, no doubt, more or less upon the Lowland Scottish custom of uttering a loud and vociferous cry at Crosses, Townhalls, and other central spots as soon as the New Year is ushered in.

But does any one know anything of these loud and vociferous cries? No doubt there is often plenty of noise where there are lots of whisky, but apart from this general proposition, what are these cries?

Another writer suggests as its derivation, 'un homme est né,' but though this etymology might suit Christmas Day it would not apply to the last day of the year. Neither phonetically would 'Homme est né' give Hogmanay, but Hommay.

On these and such like etymologies 'A Fifer' asks, Why should Lowland Scottish peasants speak French, or, for the matter of that, Gaelic either? It will not do, he says, to point to such words as 'jigot' and 'achet,' which are obviously of late introduction, and which are said to have been introduced in the time of Queen Mary, and which we may further remark are the names of certain definite things, and are not sentences such as all the above etymologies would require. In fact, their number, their self-contradictoriness, and the entire want of evidence for any of them, seem to us to put them all out of court, and in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary we ought to look for the origin of a Scottish Lowland word in the Scottish Lowland tongue.

'J. M. M.' goes to the Lowlands for it, but his story seems very unlikely. He says, early last century it was the prevailing custom, in Midlothian at least, for the parish minister to receive a gift of a hog, or young sheep, from the farmers in his parish. An agitation was got up by-and-by among certain farmers to discontinue this practice, or make it optional, and in consequence the parish ministers were obliged to ascertain on the last day of the year the intentions of their old friends the farmers by putting the question: 'Hog or nay,' that is, 'Do you intend giving the hog as usual, or nay?' This seems supremely ridiculous. 'Hog or nay' would not give Hogmanay, and certain definite questions put to 'J. M. M.' on the point elicited no response.

'A Fifer' suggests another etymology taken from old Lowland Scotch. He says, In *Memorials of Angus and the Mearns*, vol. ii. p. 212, we read, 'The canons of Restenneth were in possession of the curious privilege of uplifting on each coming of the king to Forfar, and for each day he abides there, two loaves of the Lord's bread, four loaves of the second bread, and six loaves called hugmans.'

'Is it not probable,' he asks, 'that the name Hogmanay is derived from the loaves called hugmans, which on that day were largely distributed by the well-to-do among their poorer neighbours.' In Fife, the land of Court Scotch, the day was never, so far as he knows, called Hogmanay (and on this point he is corroborated by several others), but cake-day, from the cakes then plenteously distributed, and he suggests that, in like manner, it was called in other parts of Scotland Hugman-day, softened into Hogmanay, from the hugmans then distributed. He accounts for the difference of nomenclature by supposing that the cakes distributed in Fife were better than the hugmans distributed elsewhere.

This seems to us by far the most likely derivation, and, though we never met the word 'hugmans' elsewhere, the fact that it appears in the Chartulary of the Abbey of Restenneth seems decisive as to its being a real old Lowland Scottish word. And, if so, we should say that 'Fifer' has almost proved his point. Can any of our readers tell us anything about 'the loaves called hugmans'? Such information would probably form a valuable contribution to the New Dictionary. A. H.

254. CURIOUS ENTRY IN GOVAN REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS.—'1713. March 29. James son of Philip Coloon and Elisabeth Coloon being strangers germans banished from Ye Palatinaüt.'

255. ROYAL PASTIMES IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.—Anything that tells us of the way in which our ancestors lived is interesting; and though it may be urged that kings did not live exactly as humbler folk do, we can reply that kings were, after all, men, and that it has been discovered that they were men in some respects like others; that, though they were said to be born in the purple, they certainly did not come into the world adorned with crown, globe, and sceptre, and that, finding themselves in the world, they often took a pleasure in casting aside their state trappings, and enjoying their *otium* with as little of the *dignitas* as possible. There is also this advantage in knowing how kings amused themselves, that we may be pretty sure that courtiers and hangers-on to courtiers, and the humble tail which followed the hangers-on, would, one and all, try and find amusement in what was highly esteemed by the Lord's anointed; and so, in a humbler fashion, and with more modest paraphernalia, the cottage would reflect the palace.

In the fifteenth century society newspapers and fashionable novels did not exist, nor were there essayists to tell us, in the pages of a *Spectator* or a *Tatler*, how men spent their leisure moments. We find light, however, where it might least be expected, in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and into it we propose to dig, following the examples of those archæologists, who, finding a heap of oyster shells and other trash, dub it a kitchen midden, and set to work to analyse it till they produce the bill of fare of some banquet which was discussed before knives and forks were in being to assist at its disappearance. Far be it from us to undervalue the analysis of a kitchen midden; we only urge that, if such a conglomeration can produce evidence of the food on which man lived, it is not unreasonable to expect that a book of accounts should show on what man spent his money that he might have profit or pleasure therefrom. Kings, like men, must be amused, and amusements are seldom so simple as to be got for nothing, so from the Lord High Treasurer's accounts we will pick out the items which refer to the king's pleasures; and from the present paper we will exclude the pleasures of the chase or the tournament, and rather strive to learn what was done in the house when storms or long winter evenings made some indoor amusement necessary. Reading, as we now understand the phrase, did not exist. The few chronicles or poems were too precious to be allowed to lie about the window-seats even of a king's palace, and had they been found there it is doubtful if many sovereigns of the day could have read them at all, or if even King James could have done so with much fluency; but, failing novels, there were bards and story-tellers. The bards, who were also generally musicians, were at the



time persons of some dignity, whose province it was to receive and hand on the legendary history of the country, and of the families with which they were specially connected. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, has thrown a halo of romance about them ; but we fear that they were too often the means of keeping alive deadly family feuds, while their accounts of the past were overlain with much that was purely mythical, their object being to magnify their patrons, not only at the expense of all rivals, but even of truth itself. Lower in dignity to the bard was the story-teller, a fellow of clever invention, ready wit, and picturesque posing, who, if less gifted as to language than his brother, the Improvisatore of Italy, could yet make the most of some incident—scandalous or otherwise—that came under his notice, and in a racy if not elegant style could amuse his royal master and those who were in his company. The king had some such good fellows amongst his servants. In 1491, 18s. was paid 'to Wallass that tellis the geistis to the king,' and later in the same year 'Wallass that tellis the tayllis' receives 10s. for carrying letters for the king. In May 1496 we again find 'Wallas the tale teller' receiving 9s. In 1496, 6s. 8d. was paid 'to Widderspune the foulare that talde talis and broch foules to the king ;' and two days afterwards, on the 12th of December, 18s. was paid 'to Watschod the tale teller and Widderspune the tale teller togidder.' The vocation of these men was clearly of a lighter character than the professional poet, who also took his part in enlivening the dull days to which even crowned heads are liable. We are, however, brought into contact with a personage who, doubtless, thought himself much superior to the mere teller of jests and stories ; for Blind Harry, whose poems can almost claim to be chronicles, was not overlooked. In April 1490, 18s. was given 'at the kingis commande to Blind Hary ;' in December 1490, and again in April 1491, he received the same sum ; in September 1491 he received 5s., and in January 149½ he received 9s. It is not, however, stated whether he received these sums for reciting his poems or whether they were of the nature of a pension given to a man of acknowledged intellectual gifts. In one respect Scotland seems to have been less fruitful than England, and that is in the production of fools—fools of the stamp of Yorick, men of infinite jest. There is a payment, in August 1488, of 18s. 'to a foole, at the kingis commande,' his nationality is not stated ; but in September 1488, £5, 8s. was given 'to Inglis Johne the foole, at the kingis commande.' In February 1488, £9 was given 'to Gentil Johne the Inglis fule ;' and in May 1489, £6, 13s. 4d. was given to 'Joly Johne the fule of Inglande that brocht ij spanzeallis to the king.' If wit is to be measured by payment, he much excelled 'ane fule callit Hammiltoun,' who, in November 1497, received the very modest sum of 14d. Besides tale-telling, it is clear that King James was fond of music, and that whatever the quality of that which was provided for his amusement may have been, it was varied in its nature and copious in its quantity. It may be well, to avoid confusion, to give the various instruments that are mentioned separately.

- (a) *The Fiddle*.—In 1496, 9s. was paid 'to Bennet the fythelare,' who received another like sum in the spring of 1497. In March 1497, 28s. was paid 'to Adam Boyd fitheler and Mylsone the harpare,' while in April 1497, 9s. was 'giffen to tua fithelars that sang Greysteil to the King,' Greysteil being the name of a ballad then very popular. Other fiddlers are

mentioned by name as 'The broken-backed fithelar' (p. 333), Barclay, Pait, who was also a harper, Widderspune, perhaps the fowler and tale-teller, a universal genius.

- (b) *The Harp*.—There seem to have been two sorts of harps in use at this time, the Lowland and the Highland, which latter was known as Clareschaw or Irish harp. 'James Mylsone the harpere' received 13s. 4d., April 1496—he is mentioned more than once. Pate, mentioned above, is a fiddler, Fordin the harper, and Dowquhale, besides an English harper, who in March 1497 received 13s. 4d. Players on the Clarscha are frequently met with, though they are not named—they are sometimes designated Ersche or Erysche—*i.e.* belonging to the Highlands.
- (c) *The Lute* seems to have been a very favourite instrument at the court of King James; for not only did the Lutare receive a royal bounty, but he was apparently one of the household, as payments were made for his clothes. He was in some cases a young lad, and care was taken that he should be well instructed in music, all which facts are shown by one item, dated April 1497, xxiii. s. 'to by claythis to the Kingis litill lutare that he sent to Bruges.'
- (d) *The Pipes*, strange to say—pipes which are regarded as the national musical instrument,—were little prized in the 15th century. Like whisky, the kilt, and Robert Burns, they belong to a later age. That they existed in 1478, and the twenty years that followed, is shown by a few entries. The pipers of Aberdeen are mentioned twice, the pipers of Dumbarton once. They were not paid for their special services, but because courtesy required it, or perhaps with a hope that they would move on. It must, however, be conjectured that the pipes 400 years ago were not such melodious and spirit-stirring instruments as those which now resound at the feasts of Highland Regiments, Societies, and Chieftains.
- (e) *Tabours* are frequently mentioned. They probably were played in concert with other instruments, as tabourers were the usual attendants upon guizors and posturers. Thus, March 1496, 27s. was given 'to the tabronar that playit to the King and the spelaner [rope-dancer] with him.'
- (f) *Minstrels*.—Besides instrumental music there were minstrels, male and female singers. We have seen that two fiddlers sang the ballad of 'Greysteil.' We have, April 1497, 10s. given 'to ane man and ane woman that sang to the King.' Cunningham the singer is mentioned in 1489, and women singers are also mentioned on several occasions. £10 was paid in June 1489 'to Wilzeam Sangstare of Lythgow, for a sang-booke he brocht to the King.' We cannot now tell whether this was a Church Service book, or a collection of good old songs like 'Greysteil.'

We have shown that plenty of various sorts of amusements were provided for the royal ears. We will next consider those which were meant to please his eyes. Though plays were in the 15th century chiefly

of a religious character, and regarded as specially belonging to Church or Trade Guilds, there were some lay actors, who in England secured protection by wearing the livery of the king or of some powerful noble. This arrangement does not appear to have existed in Scotland. In August 1488, £5 was paid 'to Patrick Johnson and the playerris of Lythgow that playt to the king.' In August 1489, £3, 12s. was paid on the same occasion to the same person ; while in July 1490, £18 was given at Dundee 'to the Fransche men that playt.' It is clear that the amusement was regarded as one for summer and not for winter, and that therefore the plays were probably performed in the open air—in the Palace court or gardens. Patrick Johnson is mentioned by Dunbar in his *Lament of the Makaris*, vol. i., p. 214 ; besides being chief of the band of actors, he provides incense for the King's chapel. If the players chose the long summer afternoon for their performances, the winter nights were enlivened by the bands of guisors or mummers. 'Item [the fift day of Januar, was Vpholy day] in Edinburgh that nycht to the gysaris at the king's command, ii. li. xiijs.' 1497. In the December previous, the king was at Melrose on St. John's Day, and 'that samyn nycht, giffin to the gysairs in Melros, xxxvi. s.' Besides guisors and mummers, there were rope-dancers and climbers, styled 'spelares'. They were probably wandering performers, whose visits were acceptable at palace, castle, or monastery. They are sometimes called posture makers, they were doubtless then, as now, peripatetic caterers for the public, passing from county to county—citizens of the world.

Besides these amusements, cards and dice are mentioned, though the king's losses were never heavy ; indeed he seems often to have played from a feeling of courtesy to foreign guests. Indoor games seem to have been neglected, though surely some such as chess and shuffle-board must have been known. And there we leave the subject, having endeavoured to show what fashions the king set in his amusements, feeling confident that cloth of frieze would imitate, *longo intervallo*, the example set him by cloth of gold.

256. EXTRACTS FROM CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.—I Rob buchanan bind and oblise myself under the pen of 10 lib that I shall make my wyfe answer to the Session when so ever she is called upon & for the more securitie I subscribe thir presents by touching the pen becaus I cannot writ myself.

Rob buchanan. [No date.]

M<sup>r</sup> Hunter cited for carying strea & corne to dunblane on the lords day compeared, confessed his fault & was reproved sharply & desyred to be more frequent in the kirk on the Lords day.

17 May 1653.

William Primros did delate some boyes for the playing at the gards upon the lords day, Jhone Gray & others . . . [blank] for lyine in the kirk yard on the sabbath day is to be spoken & reproved.

14 June 1653.

Thomas Scotland being cited for heaving fyre under his [salt] pawn on the lords day compeared lykwys Thomas Eizat for lyk falt and confessed his falt was sharply rebuked for it.

19 July 1653.

Jhone Hunter being cited for the suffering some of his folks to pull sybous on the lords day compeared.

*Ibid.*

George Thomsone being cited for being drunk y<sup>e</sup> day he gave up his name [for marriage] compeared, confessed he had gotten a drink promised to seek god more diligente and to pray to god in tyme to come and

obliges himself to come w<sup>th</sup>in a month & give acompt of the comānds, lords prayer and belefe under the paine of losing his penaltie. *Ibid.*

James bald delated be david mitchell for his caria<sup>g</sup>, he was drunk w<sup>t</sup> sailors he miscald the ballies he blasphemed the great name of god and spake be the lords wounds. *Ibid.*

Will Gillespie desyrd y<sup>t</sup> he might be taken into the number of gods people not to be admitted becaus of his ignorance. *Ibid.*

Christian blyth being cited did not compear for pulling sybous on the lords day. 2 Aug. 1653.

intimation to be read out of pulpit y<sup>t</sup> no boyes be found vaiging in the fields in tyme of dyvine service or after dyvine service and y<sup>t</sup> it shall be counted parents fault if any be found. 16 Aug. 1653.

Will Gillespie & his wife bein cited disobedient to be apprehended and laid in prison. 13 Sep 1653.

Gillespie being cited for living scandalsle w<sup>t</sup> Janet Callender compeared both of them when they were accused that they lived so scandalsle they said they were maried w<sup>t</sup> ane English man in leith and did shew ane testimoniall of ther mariage daited the 18 of August 1653. he not to be conversd with & a letter to be sent to the governor and intimation be made out of pulpit that people may w<sup>d</sup>draw from conversing w<sup>t</sup> them.

20 Sep. 1653.

These are to certifie those whom it may concerne y<sup>t</sup> these two p<sup>rs</sup>ons William Gillespie and Janet Callender are lawfully joyned together in the band of matrimony and are lawfully maried, heaving made oath befor wittnes to me y<sup>t</sup> they be both free p<sup>rs</sup>ons in witness hei<sup>ro</sup>f I heave given this testification under my hand this 18<sup>th</sup> of August 1653.

Mr. Jhone Wright.

Witnesses

John Robinson.

George Williams.

Patrick Mackbride.

*Ibid.*

Magda Areskine declared y<sup>t</sup> she was sitting in Gilbert Prymros & y<sup>t</sup> Magda Hutsons goodman was on of the Englishes intelligences she denyed, she confessed she swore be the lords name y<sup>t</sup> if he refused the kings health she would put the knife in him. 17 Jan. 1654.

he swore many tymys by the bread of God & by the wounds of God.

28 Feb. 1654.

David Hutson to be cited for swearing be the lords bread.

19 July 1655.

Elsbeth bennet to be cited for selling drink many tymys in the night season. 26 July 1655.

Janet Prymros . . . 'when she was foddring y<sup>e</sup> goods he came to an outhouse to hir . . . he came to hir mothers house when she was sitting upon ye knocking stone niding yearn.'

8 Sep. 1655.

Jhon Peap (or Pope occurs as a Culross name).

1 Oct. 1655.

257. THE LYON OFFICE.—The following account of the Scottish equivalent to the College of Arms is abridged from an able paper that appeared lately in the *Scotsman*: it will, we think, interest our readers. *Ed.*

The exact date of the foundation of the office remains unsettled, but for upwards of 500 years the records show that the Lyon King and his brethren heralds have, as occasion arose, rendered signal service to the

State. At the coronation of King Robert II., the grandson of the Bruce, in Holyrood in 1371, the Lyon King, attended by the heralds, was present, and it was this Lyon or his successor who was slain at Otterbourne. From 1437 the list of Lyon Kings is fairly complete. Sometimes the office ran in families. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the family of Lindsay provided four Lyon Kings, the Erskines and Kinnouls in later days held commissions for a long period. Scotland being too poor to maintain perpetual embassies abroad, the duty of undertaking special journeys as the exigencies of business demanded fell upon the Lyon, who was generally accompanied by one or other of his brother heralds. Notes of embassies to France, Spain, Flanders, and Germany repeatedly occur, and negotiations with England were generally conducted by Lyon. Sir William Cummin of Inveralloch, then Lyon, was sent in July 1513 by King James IV. to King Henry VIII., then about to form the siege of Terouenne, in France, with a communication in which James recited all his grievances, and wound up by insisting on Henry's return to his own dominions. Henry's language on receiving this message was expressively explicit, and his words he desired Sir William to repeat to his master. Lyon, knowing the character of his master to be as impetuous as Henry's own, refused, saying he would take charge of a letter, for so only could his sovereign be answered. The letter was written, but ere it could be delivered Flodden was fought. In a charter of 1513 Sir William is described as 'circumspectus vir Willm Cumyn de Inneralochy,' a character quite borne out by the above incident. He was succeeded by Thomas Pettigrew. In 1529 Sir David Lindsay of the Mount is described as acting 'nomine et ex parte Leonis Regis Armorum' along with Marchmont, Ross, and Islay heralds, his appointment to the Lyonship dating, it is supposed, from 1530. As 'Davie Lyndsay,' he reigned supreme with the Scots peasantry until ousted by even a greater 'makkar' than himself. In those charming sketches of the history of Gaelic literature which Professor Mackinnon has recently been giving to the public, he observes that outside the country of the Gael few people seemed to know or care much whether or not the Highlanders possessed a literature, and he remarks upon the paucity of references in Lowland literature to Highland heroes. Did he momentarily overlook the wonderful contents of the Pardoner's bag?

Heir is ane relict, lang and braid,  
Of Fine Macoull the richt chaff blaid,  
With teith, and al togidder :  
Of Colling's cow, heir is ane horne,  
For eating of Makconnal's come,  
Was slaine in Balquhidder.

Lyndsay's successor was Sir Robert Foreman of Luthrie, whose appointment by Queen Mary in 1561 sets forth that he had filled the office with great ability during her 'vmquhill deirest moderis tyme.' He remained true to the Queen, and was burned at St. Andrews in August 1569, along with Paris, one of the supposed devisers of Darnley's death, on a charge of witchcraft, his real offence, as Mr. Seton observes, being opposition to the Regent and loyalty to Queen Mary. Passing over one or two individuals, we come to Sir James Balfour of Denmiln and Kinnaird, the industrious annalist, crowned in Holyrood in presence of the nobility and officers of State in 1630. He was deprived by Cromwell in 1654 on account of his loyal principles. Cromwell appointed two Lyons—Sir James Campbell

of Lawers, 1654-8, and Gilbert Stewart, who was deprived at the Restoration. In 1660, Sir Alexander Durham of Largo was appointed, and in 1663, Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Kellie, he who killed Alexander Ruthven in the famous Gowrie conspiracy, succeeded. In 1672, an Act was passed confirming Sir Charles, and granting a reversion to his son Alexander, who succeeded in 1677. Sir Alexander was involved in the civil war of 1715, and the date of his resignation or deprivation does not appear. By his wife, who was his cousin-german, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Alexander, third Earl of Kellie, he had among other children, Charles Erskine, Bute Pursuivant, afterwards Lyon Clerk; John Erskine, Kintyre Pursuivant; William Erskine, Unicorn Pursuivant; and David Erskine, Rothesay Herald, afterwards Lyon Clerk. Two individuals—viz. 'Cocherne' and 'Alexander Drummond'—are mentioned by Noble as holding office between Sir Alexander Erskine and Brodie of Brodie, a sound Whig, who reigned 1727-1754. False heraldry and careless genealogy were at that time rampant at home and abroad, and in the reign of Brodie's successor—Campbell of Bangeston, in the county of Pembroke, 1751-1795—the Lyon Court became a byword.

In 1863 Mr. Burnett entered the office as Lyon-Depute, appointed by the Earl of Kinnoul. In 1860, on the Earl's death, he was commissioned to the vacant Lyonship.<sup>1</sup> In May 1864 the late Robert Riddle Stodart became Lyon Clerk-Depute, and with the advent of these accomplished men a new era in the history and work of the office began. Emphatically they were the right men in the right place. Each was an accomplished scholar in his peculiar walk—the one as a herald, the other as a genealogist, and both have left behind them works which testify to their zeal and learning. The task they faced was stupendous—to restore to public esteem and confidence an ancient and honourable office, the character of which it is easy to whisper, not to say bargain, away. They succeeded. Little by little confidence was restored. The thoroughness of the men engaged in the task, their ungrudging assistance to students of all ranks and degrees, came, however slowly, to be at last recognised, and the position of the Lyon office as a genuine source of assistance and direction in the most difficult byways of Scots history was re-established.

#### 258. THE ROSS FAMILY.—ROSS OF LITTLE ALLAN AND MULDARG.—

1. John Ross of Little Allan, obtained a charter from Thomas Ross, commendator of Ferne, 'his relative,' of the lands of Muldarg and Knockandrow, dated at Elgin, 1st January 1582, and confirmed by James VI., 10th May 1587 (*Great Seal*). On 13th June 1598, Robert Ross in Little Rany gives caution not to harm John Ross of Muldarg (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He resigned to George Ross of Balnagown (17) part of the lands of Little Allan, called Bellinger, who granted them to William Innes of Calrossie, and Elizabeth Gordon, his spouse (Sasine 24th July 1607).<sup>2</sup> He married ———, and had,

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Burnett's death in February 1890 will prove a great loss not only to the Lyon Office, but also to those who ever found in him a most courteous, accurate and judicious adviser in matters connected with Scottish History and Genealogy. He was one of the earliest contributors to *N. N. & Q.*, and to the last took a warm interest in its success.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout the whole of this work the notices of Sasines (unless otherwise stated) refer to the *Secretary's Register of Sasines*, Inverness, in two volumes, commencing about 1606, and then to the *Particular Register of Sasines*, Inverness, from about 1624.

2. Hugh. (See below.)

[1.] Janet, married John M'Culloch of Kindeace, provost of Tain (*Bore-brieve of Alexander Ross (69)*). In the *Kalender of Ferne* it is stated that *Margaret* Ross, wife of John M'Culloch, died 7th December 1629, and was buried at Ferne.

2. Hugh Ross 'apparent of Muldarg,' in 1598 (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He is said to have had a daughter Jean, who married Thomas Munro, third of Kilmorack (*Hist. of Munro, Celtic Mag.*). The lands of Muldarg must have soon passed away from the Ross family, for, in 1638, Hector Douglas is styled 'of Muldarg,' his wife being Janet Ross. His grandson, also Hector Douglas of Muldarg, served and retoured to the deceased Hector of Muldarg, his uncle, became of Meikle Ranie, and had for wife Margaret Ross. Their eldest son, Hector Douglas of Muldarg, sergeant in the third regiment of foot guards, disposed of part of Little Ranie and other lands to David M'Culloch (whose mother was Isobel Ross), from whom by charter of adjudication under the *Great Seal* the town and lands of Muldarg and others passed to David Ross in Milntown, eldest son and heir of the late Robert Ross in Fearn (Sasine 24th January 1751).

ROSS OF AND IN ANNAT.—1624, June 6th, William Ross 'of Annat' was drowned in the water of Oikel, and was buried at Ferne (*Kalender*). William Ross 'of Annat' was witness to Sasine 30th June 1624, and again 31st January 1628.

In volume 45 of *Edinburgh Testaments*, under the date 3d July 1609, there is the Will and Inventory of the goods pertaining to the deceased Robert Ross 'in Annat,' in the parish of Nig and shire of Inverness, who died in April 1602, given up by himself, 24th April 1602. Free — £884, 15s. He discharges all former Wills, and all assignations made by him to Robert (*sic*) Ross, his brother german, or to any other person or persons preceding the above date, and nominates Donald Ross, apparent of Priesthill, executor. Item, to Mariorie Urquhart, his spouse, the profit of 500 merks yearly, during her lifetime; Item, the said Donald Ross to be tutor to Alexander Ross, his lawful son, and to the rest of the bairnes, as need shall require; Item, he leaves to his natural son, Ferquhar Ross, 100 merks, 'together with his haill wapounes whatsomever during the minoritie of the said Alexander, his lawful son,' which armour the said Ferquhar is to deliver to the said Alexander when he attains his majority. 'Item, he leaves the tua lasses and their geir to their moder, the said Mariorie Wrquhart.' Confirmed 3d July 1609. George Munro of Tarrell is cautioner.

Probably the same Ferquhar Ross, 'in Leachavak,' was witness, 16th April 1633, to Sasine on charter by Andrew Ross, burgess of Tain, to Alexander Ross of Pitkerie, and John Ross of Aldie, of part of the lands of Leachavak in the abbacy of Ferne.

Hugh Ross 'in Annat' was witness to a Sasine 17th September 1640.

ROSS IN ARDGYE.—1. Farquhar Ross (no paternity given) was father of

2. William. (See below.)

3. John (witness Sasine 16th February 1654).

2. William Ross 'in Ardyge' obtained a tack from David Ross of

Balnagown (20) of part of the lands of Ardgyle and Bonmayres. He married Margaret Ross (Sasine 22d August 1682), and had,

4. Hugh, 'eldest son' (witness Sasine 5th November 1688).

5. William.

6. Alexander (witness Sasine 24th July 1682).

Another John Ross 'in Ardgyle' appears as witness to a Sasine in 1630, David Ross in 1708, and William Ross in 1717.

ROSS OF BALLIVAT.—The name, being always spelt Ros in the Inverness Sasines, was included in the list of descendants of the Earls of Ross on the Key Chart. This family was one of the numerous families of Rose.

ROSS OF AND IN BALLINTRAIT.—In 1527, James v. granted the lands of Ballintraid and others to Thomas Ross; no paternity stated. In 1541, Mr. David Dunbar, chaplain of the chaplainry of the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Kilmuir Meddat, granted the lands of Priesthill to Thomas Ross of Ballintraid and Elizabeth Dunbar his wife. Thomas Ross appears as grantee 'of the chappellands of Delny' (*Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 464). Donald Ross 'of Ballintraid' died 15th December 1614 (*Kal. of Ferne*).

William Ross 'in Ballintraid' married Agnes Innes, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d August 1639, on precept of *clare constat* by George, Earl of Seaforth, to her in the lands of Kirkskeath). They had a daughter, Margaret, spouse to Thomas Dingwall in Knockshortie (Sasine 15th December 1642, on charter to them by Thomas Ross of Priesthill, of part of the lands of Over Cambuscurrie).

David Ross 'in Ballintraid' appears as witness 1708.

In the Cromarty registers of marriage, 12th November 1712, Alexander Ross in Ballintraid, in the parish of Kilmure, and Helen Hood, were booked.

ROSS OF AND IN BALLONE, BALON OR BELLON.—Walter Ross of Shandwick (143), who died 10th June 1531, by one of his numerous wives, was father of Nicholas Ross of Balon.

1. Donald Ross 'of Ballone' (no paternity stated) gave a charter of these lands (Sasine on it, 30th June 1606) to his eldest son,

2. Nicholas. (*See below*.)

3. Hugh (Sasine 20th December 1606).

4. Walter (Sasine as above), 'sons of Donald, in Ballone' caution, 1595 (*Reg. P. Coun.*).

2. Nicholas Ross was father of

5. Donald Ross, 'heir of Nicol Ross of Bellon, his father,' 20th December 1636 (*Inq. Gen.* xv. 277), 'heir of his grandfather, Donald Ross, in the lands of Bellon,' 20th December 1636 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married Margaret Mackenzie, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d September 1642, on charter to her of the liferent of the lands of Ballone). Donald Ross, 'sometime of Ballone, and Margaret Mackenzie, his spouse,' obtained a charter from Malcolm Ross (41), son of David Ross of Pitcalnie, of part of the lands of Midganie and others (Sasine 16th November 1652), which lands he cedes by charter, in 1655, to Mr. Thomas Mackenzie of Inverlael. In 1655 he sold Balon to Mr. William Ross of Shandwick (152).

Walter Ross, son of Angus, in Bellone, witness to Sasine 12th August 1630.



Alexander Ross in Bellone 1638-50.

Andrew Ross 'in Bellone' 1642-60, 'of Bellone' 19th December 1664, possibly Andrew Ross, sixth of Shandwick (154).

ROSS IN EDDERTON, THEN OF RIVES AND PRIESTHILL.—1. David Ross in Edderton, whose paternity is not stated, obtained from David Ross of Balnagown (20) a tack of part of the lands of Edderton (Sasine 22d April 1686). He married Christian Murray, 'his spouse' (Sasine 3d October 1698); they had a tack of the mill of Edderton, renewed to her, as a widow, and to her eldest son, by the said laird of Balnagown. They had,

2. Arthur. (See below.)

3. David, 'brother of Arthur' (Sasine 8th February 1712). Captain David, 'shipmaster of Dumfries' (Sasine 10th October 1741), 'of the Isle of Man' (*Shandwick Letters*). He was nearly related to the Shandwick family, and kept up a correspondence with them. One letter, dated Douglas, 22d October 1747, written to Alexander Ross (169), at Gothenburg, begins—Dear Cousen Sandy—I have your most agreeable favour of 12th ult. which only came to hand two days ago. I cou'd not imagine what was come of you this long time. If I had known you had been at home I wou'd certainly have desired your assistance in purchasing our Teas when I wrote to your Broth' George (172). . . . I remain, my dear Sandy, your affectionate Cousen and ever ready servant, DAVID ROSS.

2. Arthur Ross 'of Rives, and then of Priesthill, son to David Ross in Edderton' (Sasine 29th June 1696). Charter under the *Great Seal* to Arthur Ross in Edderton of the half davoch lands of Milntown of Westray, which had belonged to George, Master of Ross (Sasine on it 28th February 1710). In 1711 he was styled of Torray. Roderick M'Leod of Catboll disposed to him the town and lands of Priesthill (Sasine 17th October 1730). He died 7th October 1742, and was buried at Edderton,<sup>1</sup> having married Jean Ross, 'his spouse' (Sasine 2d May 1721), on disposition to Arthur and Jean Ross, by Alexander Bain of Knockbain, of the town and lands of Rives. They had an only son,

4. David, a judge in 1747; he registered Arms 12th June 1767, as

<sup>1</sup> The burying-place of the Rosses of Priesthill is at the East end of Edderton Church. In the wall of the old chapel there is a tablet to the memory of Arthur Ross, but being of stucco, the inscription is nearly obliterated:—

Oct. 9. 1752

Hic conducunt Exuvie  
Arthuri Ross  
de Priesthill

. . . . .  
. . . . .

Obiit Oct. 7 A.D. 1742

. . . . .  
Monumentum hoc  
posuit Davidus Ross de Priesthill  
unicus Filius

. . . . .  
. . . . .

follows :— *Gu.* three lions rampant *arg.* armed and langued *az.*, within a border of the second for difference. Crest, a dexter hand holding a laurel garland proper. Motto, *Nobilis est ira leonis.* He died 13th December 1781, having married Margaret, third daughter of James Sutherland of Clyne (Sasine on marriage-contract, 10th October 1741), when Arthur Ross disposed to his son the lands of Rives and others disposed to him by Gustavus Munro of Culrain. She died shortly before her husband, leaving a daughter,

Jean, married to Mr. Alexander Baillie of Knockbreak ; their son, William, was baptized at Tain, 20th March 1771.

The property had been sold some time before the death of David Ross to Sir John Ross.

Mr. William Ross (whose paternity is not stated) took his M.A. degree at the University of St. Andrews, 13th May 1653. He was minister at Edderton for fourteen years, and dying there, 1679, was buried in the churchyard, where a tombstone marks his resting-place. He appeared as witness to Sasines in 1666 and 1670. Andrew M'Culloch of Glastulich disposed to him part of the lands of Monakill, in the parish of Rosskeen (Sasine 1st May 1668). Also in Edderton churchyard there are two large flat stones, side by side ; on one, the Arms of Ross, and the initials T. R. above the shield, and K. R. below, with W. R. and J. R. at the upper corners of the square on which the shield is cut, and below the square, various emblems ; the following inscription runs round the stone :—  
HERE LIES THE CORPS OF ANE HONEST MAN CALLED THOMAS ROSSE  
DEPARTED OCT. 1704, AND KATRINE HIS SPOUSE WHO DEPARTED FEB.  
1708 AND LIVED AT ARDMORE.

On the other stone, bearing the Arms of Rose, there is an inscription in memory of Patrick and Issobel Rose, children of Andrew Rose, master miller in Westray, who died 15th January 1683. There is a tradition that these two families intermarried ; very probably the ancestor of the 'honest man' was Thomas Ros in Mylntown of Westray, and parish of Eddertayne, who died — April 1593 (*Testaments Edin.* vol. 30). Amount of inventory and debts £2246, 8s. 8d. Given up by his near kinsman, George Ross (tenth) of Balnagown, administrator to Alexander, Walter, and Donald his sons. Will confirmed 15th July 1597. In 1649 (Sasine 13th February), David Ross (twelfth) of Balnagown lets the lands of Miltown of Westray to Mr. Thomas Ross of Morangie for his life, and nineteen years after.

ROSS OF MID GANY.—1. Donald Ross of Mid Gany was in all probability a descendant of Nicholas Ross, chaplain of Dunskaith, 19th Abbot of Ferne, who purchased the estate of Geanies, *circa* 1543 (See *Morangie*). There is a complaint made against Donald Ross, and many other persons, 24th April 1592, for carrying off a certain John Ross, from the 'Chanonry' of Ross, prisoner, to Balnagown (*Reg. P. Coun.*). Styled 'portioner of Mid Ganies,' he granted by charter to his eldest son, Nicholas, the quarter lands of Mid Ganies (Sasine 30th June 1606). He gave the sowings of three bolls of barley to John Paterson in Wester Geanies, and Jonet Ross his spouse (Sasine on charter 16th June 1607). He had,

1. Nicholas.
2. Walter.
3. Hugh.

In 1631 William Corbat had become a portioner of Mid Ganies (Sasine on charter 11th August).

John Corbat of Little Ranie granted part of the davoch lands of Mid Ganies, with houses, to Malcolm Ross (41), afterwards of Kindeace, and to Katherine Corbat his spouse (Sasine on charter 30th May 1649). In the Inverness Sasines there is no further mention of Mid Ganies until David Ross, as portioner of Mid Ganies, gave a bond of corroboration of the quarter lands of Mid Ganies to George Ross of Morangie (Sasine 17th March 1694). This David had two sons, Robert and James.

EASTER GANY.—Alexander Clunes of Easter Gany had an only son Alexander (Sasine 20th December 1606). Walter Ross was tenant in Easter Gany, and had a son Alexander (Sasine 11th April 1633).

WESTER GANY.—1. Alexander Ross was 'portioner of Wester Gany' 3d August 1598 (*Reg. P. Coun.*), 'of West Gany' (witness Sasine 30th June 1606). He died 2d August 1608 (*Kal. of Ferne*) leaving a son,

2. Alexander, heir-male of Alexander Ross, his father, portioner of Wester Gany, in the town and davoch lands of Langoll-Strathokell 13th March 1621 (*Ing. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He married Margaret Ross 'his spouse' (Sasine 7th June 1625), and had a son William, heir-male of his father in three-quarters of the town and lands of Langoll-Strathokell (*Retours*, 3d April 1621).

George Ross, who had been tenant in Wester Gany, left a widow, Katherine Munro (Sasine 7th June 1625). In 1629 an Andrew Ross was tenant.

James Sutherland was also a portioner of Wester Gany, having married Isobell Clunes, who married, secondly, Alexander Ross there (Sasine 5th November 1630).

ROSS OF INVERCHASLEY (first family of Ross so styled).—1. George Ross (whose paternity is not stated) was called 'in Inverchasley,' 20th February 1626, and 'of Inverchasley,' 19th November 1629. His eldest son was

2. Alexander, 'portioner of,' 25th November 1630, 'of Inverchasley' 27th December 1639; the last mention of him is as a witness to Sasine 18th September 1650. In 1695, William Sutherland, brother of Alexander Lord Duffus, seems to have been in possession of Inverchasley, which with other lands he disposed to David Ross (50), second son of Malcolm Ross of Kindeace.

ROSS IN KINCARDINE.—Donald Ross 'in Kincardine' (Sasine 14th January 1625), on discharge of reversion by Hugh Ross, fear of Easterfearn (102). He married Elspet Corbat, and had

John, 'eldest son' (Sasines 22d April 1641, and 15th July 1642).

Walter Ross 'in Kincardine' (witness Sasine 12th October 1648).

Robert Ross 'in Kincardine' (witness, 16th February 1654).

Alexander Ross, Robert's son, 'in Kincardine' (Sasine 4th August 1652, and 29th January 1674).

Charles Ross there 1674.

1. Robert Ross 'in Kincardine,' witness to a Sasine 9th June 1708, was a relation of the Shandwick family; he married ———, and had,

2. Alexander Ross 'in Kincardine.' *Æt.* 60 in 1770

3. David Ross, writer, Edinburgh, known as 'long David,' died *s.p.* — April 1770, *Æt.* 70, having married Susanna Murray. He left some money to his cousin William Ross, afterwards of Shandwick (1771). His will was confirmed in Edinburgh 22d May 1770 (*Commissariat of Edin. Tests.* vol. 121).

- [1.] Margaret, eldest daughter.
- [2.] Janet, living at Liverpool 1770.

ROSS OF KINDEACE (first family of Ross so styled).—Donald Ross, a younger son of Nicholas Ross, Abbot of Ferne (see *Morangie*), was styled 'of Litill Kinteis'; there is no document to prove it, but very probably he was father of

1. Walter Ross 'in Mekle Kindeace,' who appears as witness to a deed, 28th August 1565; on 4th June 1594 he purchased these lands, with a clause of reversion, from James Dunbar of Tarbart and Marjory Ogilvie, his wife (*Kindeace Writs*). Walter signs the deed of purchase, 'w<sup>t</sup> my hand at ye pen led be ye notar . . . at my speciale command Because my self can no<sup>t</sup> wrytt.' He married — —; and had a son,

2. Hugh Ross of Kindeace, 'son and heir-apparent of Walter,' 28th August 1565. In 1607 he is styled 'portioner of Little Kindeis.' He obtained a charter under the *Great Seal* of the lands of Easter Kindeace, 20th July 1615, to hold of the Crown. He died 5th August 1622 (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Margaret Gordon, 'relict of Hugh Ross of Kindeace, and now spouse to Thomas Ross of Risollis' (*Renunciation of Easter Kindeace in favour of Gilbert Robertson*, 17th April 1650). By her first husband she had,

3. Walter, 'son and heir of the late Hugh Ross, son of Walter Ross of Little Kindeis (Sasine 8th June 1648), heir-male of his father in the house and lands of East Kindeace, 29th July 1623 (*Inq. Spec. Ross et Crom.*). He obtained the lands of Achmoir, in the barony of Delnie, from John, Lord Balmerinloch (Sasine on charter 15th October 1624). He was bound over not to harm George Munro of Meikell Tarrell, 15th March 1593 (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He disposed of Kindeace to William Robertson, merchant, burgess of Inverness, and 31st August 1649 of Morehwater and Pitmaduthie, by charter, to Gilbert Robertson of Kindeace. Sometime 'stylit of Kindis, now in Easter Rarichies' (Sasine 16th February 1653). He died 9th September 1659, and was buried at Nigg (*Kal. of Ferne*), having married Barbara Pape, 'his spouse,' 1649. He had a son,

4. Charles, 'son of late Walter Ross of Easter Kindeis,' 15th November 1661 (*Kindeace Writs*).

It has been impossible to connect and chronicle in regular order the following names:—

Hugh Ross 'of Kindeis,' renunciation by William Fraser, sometime of Mullochie, and Janet Ross, his spouse, in his favour of the south half of Easter Kindeis (Sasine 1st June 1626). He had a son,

George, 'heir of Hugh Ross of Kindeis his father' (*Retours*, 26th July 1643, xvii. 270).

William Ross 'of Easter Kindeis' (Sasine 30th April 1608). The following appears to be his son—

John, 'son of William Ross, portioner of Little Kindeis'

(witness Sasine 1st April 1607), and 'son of William, portioner of Easter Kindeis' (witness, Sasine 30th April 1608).

William Ross 'of Kindeis,' who cannot be the same as the preceding, appears as father of

Charles Ross, writer, Edinburgh, who, in 1703, obtained a grant of Arms from the Lyon Office—*Gu.* 3 roses slipped in fess betwixt as many lioncells rampant *arg.* Above the shield ane helmet befitting his degree mantled *gu.* doubled *arg.* Crest, a fox issuant out of the torse with a rose in his mouth proper. Motto, Rosam ne rode. He married Barbara Coupar, a relative of Mr. David Coupar of New Grange, writer, Edinburgh, and dying — October 1706, left two daughters, who were served and re-toured as heirs portioners.

[1.] Katherine, married David Coupar, writer, Edinburgh.

[2.] Elizabeth, baptized 14th September 1683 (*Edin. Regs.*).

His will was confirmed in Edinburgh 18th February 1608, his daughters being the only executors. They assigned to David Ross, writer, Edinburgh, all the property they inherited from their father (Disposition dated 15th June 1714, registered 19th September 1732, *Reg. of Deeds*, Mackenzie Office, vol. 152). David Ross, by a disposition dated 16th April 1715, declared that he only held the property in trust for David Coupar, and disposed the same to him.

The lands of Kindeace had long passed away to other families. Easter Kindeace, with the house and mill erected by Walter Ross (3) pertained heritably in 1720 to Alexander Duff of Drummur, and were by him ceded to Alexander Ross (97), late merchant in Cracow. Yet the descendants of the old family still styled themselves 'of Kindeace'; Walter Ross, so designated, is named in the settlement made in 1766 by Hugh Ross of Kerse (157) of his estates.

Donald Ross, 'in Meikle Kindeis,' or 'in Kindeis,' appears frequently as witness to Sasines between 1631 and 1691.

Alexander Ross, 'in Kindeis,' in 1633.

Hugh Ross, 'in Kindeis,' between 1650-1671.

Andrew Ross, 'in Kindeis,' tenant, appears from 1650 to 1659, when he assigns his rights to Malcolm Ross of Knockan (41).

ROSS OF KIRKSKEATH.—1. Hugh Ross 'in Kirkskeath,' 1607, 'of Kirkskeath' (Sasines 12th April 1617, and 24th May 1630), was nephew of the late Walter Ross of Rhiznell (Sasine 1st June 1648), who had a son, William (Sasines 30th April and 5th June 1629). Hugh married Christian Ross, 'his spouse,' 1st April 1607, and had,

2. Alexander. (See *below*.)

3. Walter, 'son of Hugh Ross of Kirkskeath' (Sasines 13th August 1630, and 22d March 1639).

4. William, witness to a deed 3d November 1634 (*Reg. of Deeds, Edin.*).

2. Alexander Ross, second of Kirkskeath, 'notary public' (Sasine 1st August 1632), 'fear of Kirkskeath,' 1636, 'of Kirkskeath,' 1644. He married, first, ———, by whom he had,

5. Alexander. Captain Alexander Ross, of Kirkskeath, was a frequent witness to Sasines between 1660 and 1693.

He married, secondly, Helen Ross, 'his present spouse,' by whom he had,

6. Hugh, 'their son' (Sasine 12th August 1657).

In the Tain Registers there is mention of Andrew Ross 'in Kirk-skeath,' whose daughter Christian was baptized 5th March 1725.

ROSS OF AND IN KNOCKBREAK.—William Ross 'of Knockbreak,' 3d November 1679. His eldest daughter, Janet, married John Sutherland of Meikle Torbo (Sasine on marriage-contract, by which the said Janet was infest in a liferent annuity). Walter Ross, Provost of Tain, and Mr. Robert Ross, of Logie, witnesses.

Hugh Ross, 'tacksman of Knockbreak,' died before 2d March 1733, leaving Donald, his eldest son, 'tacksman in the Hill of Tain,' who became excise officer in Tain, and married Mary Munro (Sasine 2d July 1754). From Roderick M'Culloch of Glastulich he obtained a precept of *clare constat* of an annual rent from the lands of Little Reynie (Sasine 20th July 1745).

Katherine, daughter of the above Hugh Ross, married — 1739 her relative, Donald M'Lendris, who was born — 1713, and assumed the name of Ross at the same time as his brother David. (*See 165.*) She died at Aldie — 1771, and he — December 1765; they had,

1. David, born 7th August 1740; he succeeded his uncle, the above-named David, as commissary-clerk of Ross, and town-clerk of Tain.

[1.] Margaret, died 1759.

[2.] Elspat, married Donald Ross, tacksman in Milne of Hiltoun, and had,

Hugh, baptized at Tain 10th February 1769.  
Witness, Mr. David Ross, town-clerk.

David, baptized 1st March 1784. Witnesses,  
Captain David Ross, and David Ross, commissary-clerk.

[3.] Katherine, married William Ross.

[4.] Marjory, died 1793, having married David Taloch.

[5.] Mary, died 1790, having married James Ross.

In the churchyard at Edderton there is an enclosure, in which there is a marble slab with the following inscription:—Here are deposited in the burying-place of his forefathers—The mortal remains of Hugh Ross of Knockbreak—who departed this life on the 12th March 1822—*Ætatis LII.*

ROSS OF KNOCKGARTIE.—1. William Ross, master mason in Knockgatie, died before 21st July 1696, leaving a widow, Christian Munro, 'his spouse' (Sasines 2d October 1656, and 16th March 1668), by whom he had,

2. Donald Ross 'of Knockgatie,' their eldest son (Sasines 14th June 1675, and 2d March 1695); 'late of Knockgatie, now in Rosskein' (Sasine 30th January 1699). Sir David Ross of Balnagown (14) granted him a charter of the lands of Little Allan (Sasine 21st July 1676).

3. Walter, mason, made a disposition of the lands of Knockgatie, Tormoir, and others in the barony of Balnagown, to James Ross, town-clerk of Nairn, which lands were

impignorat by Mr. Thomas Rigg of Eddernie and the late David Ross of Balnagown for 5000 merks to William Ross, master mason, and were by him disposed in liferent to his spouse and to his children in fee (Sasine 21st July 1696). Walter became 'of Achyhyll, Achyle, or Achayeil' (witness to a Sasine 18th August 1708). He died before 2d April 1723, having married Margaret Bayne, by whom he had three sons, Andrew, Donald, and Charles.

4. David.

5. Alexander.

[1.] Agnes, married John Mackenzie in Milntown (Sasine 10th February 1697).

[2.] Helen, married Walter Ross, in Milntown, mason.

[3.] Issobell, married Robert Lillie, gardener in Tain.

ROSS OF LOGY OR LOGIE.—1572. William Ross, *Thomason* (*sic* in *Fasti*) exhorter at Logie Easter 1567-1574; Newynkill, Kincardin, Kilmuir Easter, and Logy Easter were under him, he sustaining the reader (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*).

1. Hugh Ross 'of Logy,' whose mother was Marjory Dunbar, and who died before 15th December 1572 (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* vol. xli. fol. 26), leaving Elizabeth Cumming, 'his relict.' If the paternity given in the *Fasti* of the above William be correct, Hugh Ross of Logy was not the father of,

2. William Ross 'in Logy,' who obtained a charter from John, Bishop of Ross, to him and Margaret Munro, his spouse, of the lands of Logy in the barony of Nig, in conjunct fee and liferent, and to the heirs-male of their body. Dated at Canonry of Ross 1st April 1567, Mr. Thomas Ross, rector of Alnes, witness.<sup>1</sup> Confirmed by James vi. at Falkland, 3d August 1586 (*Great Seal*, xxxvi. 136). He died — November 1592; in his will he is described as 'of Logy, parson of Roskeen,' his son Alexander was executor, the amount of free gear being £445, 10s. 2d. His will was confirmed 28th July 1598, Ferquhar Munro, portioner of Little Kindeis, being cautioner (*Commiss. of Edin. Tests.* vol. 32). He was succeeded by

3. Alexander Ross 'of Logy,' 2d January 1601 (*Reg. P. Coun.*), 'son of the late William,' 6th July 1610; he married — —, and had,

4. Thomas. (*See below.*)

[1.] Elizabeth, who is said to have married John Munro of Aldie.

4. Thomas Ross of Logy, with consent of William Ross his eldest son and Donald his second son, gave a charter of the lands of Logie Easter to Mr. David Ross, minister at Logie (181) (Sasine 30th May 1630), and, 2d April 1633, a charter to Christian Ross, his spouse, of a liferent in part of the lands of Culkengie; in Sasine 22d December 1636 she is styled his relict; they had,

5. William, apparent of Logie (Sasine 12th June 1624), 'heir of William Ross of Logie, his guidser,' 21st October 1649 (*Inq. Gen.* xxiv. 79), 'heir of Thomas Ross of Logie, his father,' 7th January 1635 (*Inq. Gen.*

<sup>1</sup> This Mr. Thomas Ross seems not to be mentioned in the *Fasti*.

xv. 160). Most probably he married Issobell Sutherland (Sasine 12th August 1634). On Logie passing to another family, there seems to be no further notice of him.

6. Donald. (See *below*.)

[1.] Katherine, married to Hugh Rose of Kilravock (Sasine 15th April 1625), charter from Simon, Lord Lovat, of a liferent to her in the lands of Wester Leyis.

6. Donald, 'second son.' Charter, dated at Logie 16th April 1627, to him from his father of half of the church lands of Priesthill, and in 1630 of the lands of Dalnaclevach. In 1632 Donald ceded the lands of Priesthill to Andrew Munro of Delnies. He obtained a charter from Isabella and Margaret Sutherland, with consent of William Ross her spouse, to him and his wife, Janet Mackenzie, of the lands of Torranliah (Sasine 12th August 1634), and was thereafter styled 'of Torranliah'; they had,

7. Alexander. (See *below*.)

[1.] Elizabeth.

7. Alexander, 'son to Donald Ross of Torranliah' (witness Sasine 16th March 1665); 'commissar depute of Ross' (Sasine 8th July 1681); 'late commissar depute,' 20th October 1686, and 9th September 1695. He married —, and had,

8. Walter. (See *below*.)

9. David, writer, Edinburgh, died — February 1718.

8. Mr. Walter Ross, minister at Kilmuir Easter, heir special to his grandfather, Donald Ross of Torrenliah. Executor and nearest-of-kin to his father, and to his brother David. His father's will confirmed first 6th December 1721, and again 21st January 1726 (*Commiss. Edin. Tests.* vols. 88, 90). He studied at Aberdeen, was ordained 15th September 1715, and died 29th December 1733, having married Katharine Wilson, who married secondly, Mr. Daniel Beton, minister of Rosskeen (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*). Mr. Walter 'was held of high repute in Ross and Cromarty' (*Old Letter*).

(*To be continued.*)

259. SCOTTISH COLONY IN POLAND.—The *Annual Register* of 1817 gives the following account of the planting of a small colony of Scottish farmers in Poland, it would be interesting to know if it still exists, and if so what is its present condition. 'The Scottish emigrants lately arrived at Pillau sailed from Leith about five weeks ago in the "Helen, Charters." They consist chiefly of small farmers and shepherds from the southern counties of Scotland, who have been induced, by the liberal arrangements of Count Poe, a Polish nobleman, to settle as a colony on his estate of Dovsponda, for the purpose of introducing the improved agriculture of Scotland into the fertile but ill-cultivated plains of Poland. The Count has allotted a tract of his best land for the station of the colony, to which he has given the name of Scotia. They enter upon regular leases of 20 years, at a rent almost nominal; and, besides other peculiar advantages, they are, by an ukase of the Emperor Alexander, freed from the operation of the military conscription. Liberal provision has also been made by the proprietor for a Presbyterian clergyman, who will speedily join them, and who will also act as a schoolmaster to the settlement.'



## 260. EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, EDINBURGH.—

1595. April 20. Sara, daughter of Thomas bynning, painter. *Witnesses*, John Saares, painter, and Jhone owene, glasinwrycht.
- „ May 4. Helen, daughter of Abraham Vansonne, goldsmith.
- „ July 13. John, son of Abimelech Traff, merchant.
- „ Sep. 24. Gilbert, son of James Primrose, writer. *Witnesses*, Gilbert Primrose, Chirurgéon and Mr. George Tod, writer.
- „ Sep. 24. Cornelius, son of William Henrysonne, tailor. *Witnesses*, Willm. Lies, merchant, and James Henrysonne, tailor.
- „ Oct. 19. Adrian, son of Adrian Vansone, painter. *Witnesses*, Adrian van Damman and Adrian Bowdingis, knockmaker.
- „ Oct. 22. Robert, son of James Skarchinner, Chirurgéon. *Witnesses*, Robert Auchouwmotie, chirurgéon, and Robert Walgrave, printer.
- „ Oct. 26. William, son of Henry Hoip, merchant.
- „ Nov. 19. James, son of Adrian Bowdowingie, knockmaker. *Witnesses*, James Ebriche and Abraham Vansone, goldsmith.
- „ Nov. 30. Abigaill, daughter of Edward Caphkin, merchant. *Witnesses*, Andro Hart, bookseller, and James Caphkin, skinner.
1596. April 15. Thomas, son of Mr. Gedeon Russell, merchant. *Witnesses*, Thos. Fisher and Clement Russell, merchants.
- „ May 23. Sarah, daughter of Peter d'hunger, webster. *Witness*, James Ebrycht, goldsmith.
- „ Aug. 1. James Walker, 'burne-man' (? burden bearer, mentioned).
- „ Sep. 8. Abraham, son of Daniell Crawford, goldsmith. *Witnesses*, Andro Hart and Edward Cuthkin, buikbindares.
- „ Sep. 26. Robert, son of Robert Walgrave, printer. *Witnesses*, Lord Ambassidour and Nicoll Uddart, merchant.
- „ Oct. 10. Isobel, daughter of Esaius Lanssine, knockmaker. *Witnesses*, John Bartaine and John Burrell, goldsmiths.
- „ Oct. 10. Joanna, daughter of Jaques de Vusie, saltriemaker. *Witness*, Mr. Adrian Daman.
- „ Oct. 13. Lowis, son of John Nemo (Nimmo) poltzman (? Polishman). *Witness*, Lowes Crage.
- „ Oct. 30. Robert, son of Andro Mason, printer.
- „ Nov. 7. Robert, son of Robert Smith, buikbinder.

## REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, CANONGATE.

1600. July Violet, daughter of John Jackson, Inglisshman. *Witness*, Ro. Waldegrave, printer.
1601. Jan. 25. Daniel, son of Mr. Cornelius Dalgraine, Lapitedary. *Witness*, George Heriott, goldsmith.

In an entry Feb. 2, 1606, a 'Burden bearer' is mentioned.

## REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, SOUTH LEITH.

1599. Dec. 9. Peter Zebis, Jayne de busyne, John boyart, witnesses.
1601. April 7. Frances, daughter of Francis desplanking and Elizabeth van Arsens flemyngs. *Witnesses*, Wm. van Arsene, Hadrian Bowdewins.

1601. April 19. William, son of Palamedes Stevens and Marie van Arsene.  
*Witnesses*, James Hutchieson and Wm. van Arsene.  
 „ June 23. Cornelius Inglis, a witness.  
 1602. Oct. 26. Margaret, daughter of Patrick Peter. *Witnesses*, Corvreus  
 Adesoun, and Wm. penmaun.  
 „ Nov. 9. Antonius, son of Palamedes Stevens *alias* Wm. Sown and  
 Maria van Narsen. *Witnesses*, Wm. Vannarsen, Jaques  
 le piper, James Hay.  
 1603. March 29. Adam, son of Cornelius Lyell and Jonet Hog.  
 „ July 21. . . . [*sic*] child borne under promise of marriag of John  
 Younger and Jonet Mertyn. *Witnesses*, Jeremie  
 Esplen, Gabriel Harve, James Kello.  
 1604. Dec. 16. Issobel, daughter of Thomas Ogger and Marjorie Tulloch.  
*Witnesses*, Bartil Johkin, Wm. Ezolme, George Hervie.  
 1605. May 26. Peter, son of Jaques le piper and Elizabeth van Arsen.  
*Witnesses*, Wm. van Arsen and Jaques de la burgoun.  
 „ Aug. 6. Palamedes, son of Palamedes Stevin and Marie Vanarsin.  
 1607. April 12. Sophia, daughter of Jakes La piper and Elizabet Van-  
 arsone. *Witnesses*, Henry Stollens and Mr. James  
 Scott.

261. NAMES OF PLACES AND OF PERSONS.—The early history of a country can be best understood by studying the names which have been handed down through succeeding generations of its inhabitants. Of these the names of places are clearly the most ancient. It was a primary necessity to distinguish places by names, and the names as a rule were descriptive of the physical peculiarity of the place. Thus Fishwick would be the town or village where fish abounded. Ancrum is supposed to mean 'the bend of the river Aln.' The study of place-names will give valuable information as to the race inhabiting the district when the necessity first arose of distinguishing localities by names. And as names were written phonetically when charters of property first came into existence, the student should not neglect to consult these. Charters have also another value, they often contain names of fields in farms which do not even appear in the Ordnance map, yet it may be discovered by consulting estate maps that these names still exist, though often in a much more corrupted form. In Scotland place-names will prove to be Gaelic, British, or Saxon, and the preponderance of any of these in a district will indicate the nationality of the early inhabitants. A warning may be necessary. Archæologists have often forced derivations from Danish, forgetting that the Danes did not come to Scotland as settlers, but as depredators, and thus had no opportunity of leaving their mark by giving names to the places they visited. Again, the Flemings came to settle, but at a time when place-names were fixed, and therefore Flemish place-names are rare, and when met with are connected with the trade of the newcomers, as the Redhall and Walkmill, which both occur in districts where Flemings abounded.

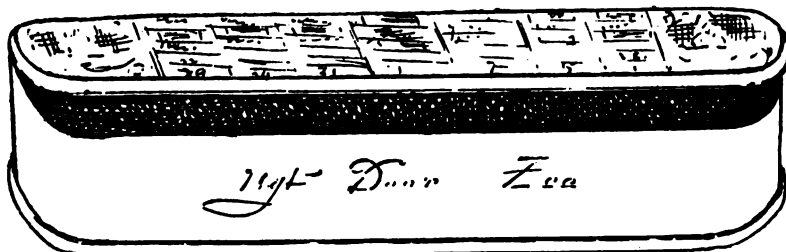
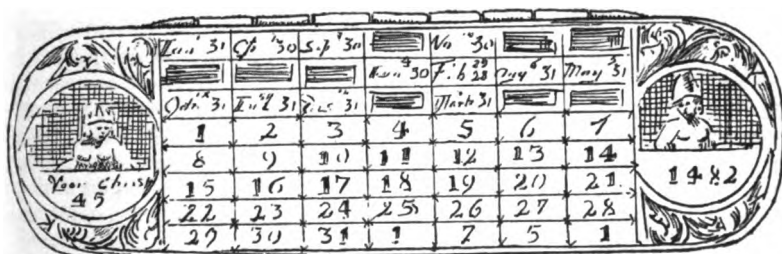
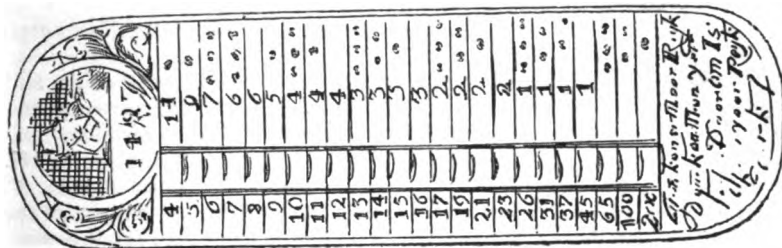
Next as to surnames, or names given to persons where families multiplied in a district, and some distinctive epithet was required. When the population was very sparse the Christian name was doubtless sufficient, but the presence of two or more men bearing the same name in the same village would lead to the adoption of a surname. Amongst a pastoral

race local names would find favour—John at the hill would be distinguished from John at the wood. Amongst the mountains men distinguish themselves by daring deeds of rapine or of hunting. These deeds formed the themes the local bards selected to keep alive the courage of the tribe, and a desire arose to retain the names of heroes whose virtues were handed down to their children. Thus the Gaelic 'Mac' and the Welsh 'Ap' placed before the parent's name became at last the prefix to the regular surname. In other cases the suffix 'son' served the same purpose, and in the Lowlands the adoption of this form was as prevalent as it was in Flanders and Holland. It seems clear that in many cases the suffix was shortened into 's,' and that thus Williamson or Wilson became Wills, Adamson became Adams, Henryson or Harrison became Harris. A third and very early form of surname was that derived from physical peculiarities, this doubtless was common both in the Highlands and the Lowlands—John the Red-haired became John Roy, just as John the Swarthy in the Lowlands became John Brown or John Black. It is needless to multiply examples. A fourth form could only come into existence when some progress had been made in civilisation. And we find that trade-names were often used as names added on to the Christian and surname: John Lang the Wright became John Lang *alias* Wright, until very frequently the trade-name survived, and the earlier surname was lost. Smith, Carpenter, Miller, Fisher, Mercer, Taylor, are plainly trade-names; several that once existed have died out, as Limeburner, Plowmaker, Slaemaker. A curious fact strikes the hunter amongst Scottish surnames: it is that surnames seem to have been readily altered in form, and even totally changed. Turnbull and Trumble were forms of the same name. So were Steen and Stevens. Blelloch and Blacklock, Beveridge and Belfrage, Bauchop and Bauk. It is well known that the Highlander on settling in the Lowlands adopted a name which concealed his nationality; it is owing doubtless to this that so few Highland names are to be found in London Registers, at a time when it is well known there was a great rush of Scotsmen into England. Mallet the poet was ashamed of his patronymic Mallock. And even in our days the great Lord Clyde in early life gave up his Highland name M'Liver for the more common one of Campbell. Foreigners settling in Scotland found it to their advantage to fall into the fashion of their neighbours. This renders the study of Scottish surnames more difficult, but much still may be done if the matter were taken up with care and intelligence.

H.

262. OLD DUTCH BOX.—We believe that old Dutch boxes of brass and other metal are occasionally met with in England and Scotland; in some cases they have been preserved as family relics. The plates which we give represent a box measuring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches deep. On the top and bottom are engraved what appears to be a perpetual calendar, and the key by which it is worked. The busts and dates in the circular medallions require explanation; 1487 is certainly much too early a date to denote the age of the box; perhaps these dates are connected with the calendar. We should feel exceedingly obliged if some antiquarian would send us a translation of the Dutch inscriptions and an opinion as to the age of the box and the method of working the calendar. Its present owner can trace it back far more than a century in his own family. If it be a true relic, it must have been brought from

Flanders in the first decade of the seventeenth century, when his ancestors settled in England. This is probably its history, as relics of the early settlers are still in the possession of some of their descendants. If it was not thus brought from Flanders, it is difficult to account for its being in the possession of one who was not aware of what has been recently discovered, viz. :—that his ancestors were Flemings, and who himself resided in a rural district where he could have had little chance of meeting



with a Dutch box which would have had no special value in his eyes. By the aid of the drawings, it may be possible not only to explain the working of the calendar, but to give an approximate date for the construction of the box. The brass seems to have a large proportion of copper in its composition. The bottom, where the metal is thickest, having patches of copper colour, as if the metal had not been sufficiently confused.

E. H.

263. EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.<sup>1</sup>—At a meeting held in the board-room of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, on the 16th ult., it was resolved to form a society to be called the 'Edinburgh Bibliographical Society'.

Mr. Constable occupied the chair.

There were present Mr. T. G. Law, of the Signet Library, Mr. H. Bellyse Baildon, Mr. Gilbert Goudie, Mr. G. P. Johnston, Mr. W. Brown, and others, in all, over forty gentlemen. Apologies for absence were intimated from Sheriff Æ. J. G. Mackay, LL.D., Mr. John Harrison, Mr. J. T. Clark, Advocate's Library, and Mr. Hew Morrison, Edinburgh Free Public Library.

The chairman shortly indicated the scope of the proposed Society and its importance in Edinburgh, seeing in the character of the present meeting and the names which had been received with a view to membership a good augury of success. There were nominated as office-bearers, Mr. Constable as president, Mr. T. G. Law, vice-president, and Mr. G. P. Johnston as secretary, who are to be associated with three members of the Society as a Committee. Arrangements were then initiated for the practical working of the Society, a remit being made to the Committee to frame the constitution and laws, and various suggestions were made as to the direction in which Scottish and general bibliographic work might be undertaken by the Society.

Mr. T. G. Law urged the necessity of continuity of effort, and made some valuable proposals in regard to Scottish bibliography, showing how the work of the Society might be made of national importance, first in indicating works interesting to Scotsmen which are not to be found in the Edinburgh public libraries, and endeavouring to secure that they should be, and secondly in undertaking the bibliography of eminent Scotsmen and of the provincial presses, valuable progress might be made towards a complete Scottish bibliography.

A number of interesting volumes were sent for exhibition by Sheriff Mackay, and others were shown by gentlemen present, which were the subject of lively conversation.

Since the 16th ult. two meetings of the Society have been held. The membership has been limited to seventy, to be elected by ballot. The Committee may appoint corresponding members, the number not to exceed twelve. It has been determined that the Society shall print from time to time selected papers, and reprint rare title-pages, etc., the number of these being strictly limited to the membership. The first of the series, a reprint of a fine specimen of James Watson's Edinburgh press, will shortly be distributed (a presentation from the Secretary, Mr. Johnston), and it is hoped the series will be enriched by similar presentations from other members. G. W.

264. SCOTLAND'S INTERCOURSE WITH NORTHERN EUROPE.—Several notes have appeared in the *Scottish Antiquary* regarding the close trade connection formerly existing between Scotland and Flanders, and the presence of a vast number of Scots as traders in Poland. These subjects have proved interesting to many of our readers, some of whom have

<sup>1</sup> We hope from time to time to gather from the proceedings of this excellent Society information which may prove of interest to our readers, and we invite all bibliographers to make the *Scottish Antiquary* a channel of communication with the Society.—ED.

kindly pointed out sources of information which we had not consulted. A valuable paper headed 'The Scots in France' appeared in the July number of the *Edinburgh Review* for 1863. It is probably from the pen of Mr. Hill Burton. Twenty-five years ago, however, the connection between Scotland and France was regarded as alone worthy the attention of our writers of history. The Poetical and Political significance of the subject was attractive, the more so that the contrast between the friends was marked, and it was a satisfaction to the more rugged Scot to regard himself as the favourite ally of the courtly Frenchman, who, however, while he bestowed some French polish on his friend, was quite aware that he had the best of the bargain, by using his courage and endurance in the field of Mars, and by keeping him actively hostile to 'Perfidious Albion,' making him a constantly irritating thorn in her side. In return for brave men who shed their blood on French battlefields, France sent the latest Parisian fashions—claret for the wealthier families to drink, and words chiefly connected with the cuisine and toilet. The intercourse did not induce Frenchmen to settle in a land they evidently regarded as barren and but half civilised. A brief visit, brought about by business rather than any expectation of pleasure, sent the softer Southern shivering back to his more favoured land. But there were foreigners who found a home in Scotland, and who left substantial results of their presence in the increased energy which Scotland displayed in all industrial and mercantile affairs. 'During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Flemish colonies have been traced in Berwick, St. Andrews, Perth, Dumbarton, Ayr, Peebles, Lanark, Edinburgh, and in the districts of Renfrewshire, Clydesdale, and Annandale. These strangers lived under the protection of a special code of mercantile law; and recent investigations have established the fact that a hundred years before the great Baltic Association came into being we had a Hanseatic League in Scotland' (*Edinburgh Review*, 1863, p. 240). It appears strange that when so much was known greater exertions were not made to trace the influence of the inhabitants of Northern Europe on Scotland, and the resulting proneness of Scotsmen in later times to traffic in Northern Europe. 'The trading class, also, of the Scotch people, owing to the poverty of their native country, had to seek business in the markets of Poland and the countries on the south side of the Baltic; thus, in Riga, Dantzic, and all the considerable towns of the Baltic coast, the Scotch "krämers"—that is, shopkeepers—and travelling merchants and pedlars attending the great fairs in the interior of the country were a recognised and important branch of the mercantile community, occupying distinct factories, streets, and even quarters of the town, often with considerable privileges' (*Edinburgh Review*, 1856, p. 25). 'M. Michel asserts that at a very early period their (the Scots) wandering propensities had carried them in great numbers into Germany. . . . In Sweden to this day names so slightly altered as to leave no doubt of their Scottish origin are quite common. Along the southern shores of the Baltic Von Douglasses and Von Gordons are to be met with, whose Scottish pedigrees are probably kept with all the pride of those noble families. There is a quarter of the city of Dantzic still called Schottland in memory of a colony of Scottish weavers who settled there in the fourteenth century. From such works as the *Diary of General Patrick Gordon* we learn that at a later period vast numbers of Scotchmen flocked to the shores of the Baltic and the banks of the Vistula for trading purposes, often

in the humble capacity of pedlars; and there is, perhaps, no continental blood more largely impregnated with our own than that which is again poured out at this day in Poland in the genuine spirit of martyrs for national freedom.'—(*Ed. Rev.* 1843, pp. 234, 235). The writer asserts later on that 'Scotland borrowed nothing from Poland and very little from Germany.' This may be in some sense true, but, it may be asked, what did Scotland borrow from France that can compare with the benefits she received from Flanders? If Poland is impregnated with Scottish blood, Scotland is impregnated with Flemish blood. If the shores of the Baltic are still peopled with men of Scottish name, the Lowlands of Scotland are well stocked with men whose Flemish names show their origin. To the hardihood of the earlier Scot the later Scot could add industry and perseverance, the gifts of Flemish ancestors. Without intermarriage no nation can permanently affect another. The Scots and French did not intermarry to any appreciable extent. French names, French pedigrees, never took root here. Words (*vox et præterea nihil*) are the sole monument of an alliance from which the more subtle and grasping Frenchman reaped the greatest good; while the simpler Scottish noble and knight learned naughty words and still naughtier practices, the backbone of the country, the merchant or the workman, married his Dutch sweetheart, or gave his daughter to the Dutch skipper, merchant, or weaver, and grew rich and important, looked after affairs at the Reformation, became an elder in the church, a portioner in the parish, a deacon in the city guild—in fact, 'ane honourable man,' as his tombstone describes him, caring nothing about the French—but, as we should expect a man bred of Scots and Flemish ancestors, showing a wonderful aptitude for business, and preparing a race of emigrants unrivalled in every quality necessary to evolve order out of chaos and to 'go ahead.'

H.

265. ROSE OF BELLIVAT (vol. iv. p. 132).—In answer to your correspondent, Mr. D. Murray Rose, I have sent him genealogical trees of the family of Rose of Bellivat, drawn up from 1769 onwards. I have forwarded them direct to him, partly because they were not of sufficient general interest for your readers, and partly because they extend to eleven pages foolscap, closely written. Should others of your readers be interested in the family, they will probably see details in print after a few somewhat difficult points have been determined. I may add that I have in my possession a sketch of the monument at Geddes which appeared in your last number, with copy of inscription thereon—said sketch and copy taken about a century ago—but it differs in no important particulars from the sketch that appears in yours.

W. CRAMOND.

Cullen.

266. KNIGHT OF THE POPE'S KIRK (vol. iv., p. 129).—I can throw no light on this phrase, except it may have been no more than a joke on the part of 'Schyr Jhon Kypper'. But it is not quite correct to say that it was the practice to give the title of 'Sir' to priests before the Reformation. The title was by courtesy given to the unlearned among the secular class of clergy who had not obtained their master's degree at the Universities, and therefore could not properly be addressed as 'Mr.' The designations have now somewhat changed places in the scale of dignity.

The difference in those days between 'Dominus' Kippoch and 'Magister' Kippoch was carefully marked, especially by the Magister.

T. G. L.

267. LIVINGSTONES OF WESTQUARTER (*Note No. 151, vol. iii. page 78*).—Mr. E. B. Livingstone's interesting note seems to establish that there was no Westquarter Baronetcy of 1625, and we may expect the next edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry* to be corrected accordingly. Mr. Livingstone states that George Livingstone of Craigengall and Bedlormie married, 1722, 'Francesca Kerr, lawful daughter of the deceased John Kerr, brother-germain of the Marquess of Lothian,' supporting this statement by the following note: '*Vide* Marriage-contract, dated 21st April 1722, *Reg. Mag. Sig.* xc. 64.' Robert, fourth Earl and first Marquis of Lothian, died 15th February 1703, and John, his youngest brother, is stated in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage* to have 'died young,' a phrase generally used as equivalent to 'died unmarried.' This John is omitted from the Lothian pedigree in Burke's *Peerage*. Can any light be thrown on John Kerr's marriage and issue?

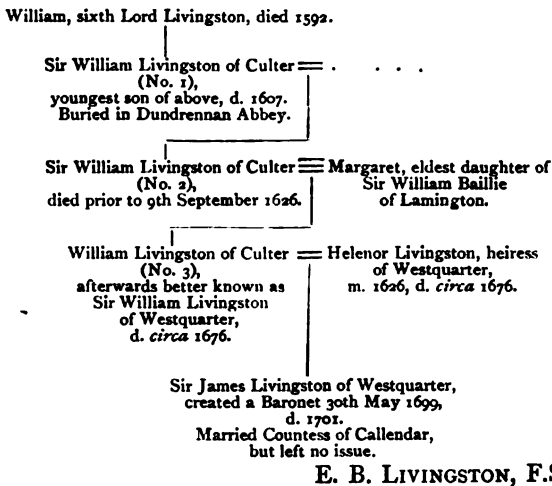
Mr. Livingstone also refers incidentally to the Livingstones of Dunipace. I should be glad to know if any pedigree of the family exists. The following meagre facts are all I can collect about them:—

The family was founded by Alexander Livingstone, a younger brother of the first Lord Livingstone of Callendar (who died 1467). Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1520, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Craigs. Thomas, third son of fifth Lord Livingstone, had a charter in 1550-51 of half of the Barony of Maxwell, county Stirling, which charter proceeded on the resignation of Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace. Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1550, Mary, youngest daughter of sixth Lord Elphinstone. A daughter of Livingstone of Dunipace married, *circ.* 1580-90, James Arbuthnott of Arrat, and was mother of Sir Robert Arbuthnott of that Ilk. There is a letter, without date, but written probably about 1580, from 'J. Levingstoun' of Donypace to John Erskine of Dun, the superintendent of Angus and Mearns (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, iv. 65). Jean, daughter of John Livingstone of Dunipace, was executed, 1600, for the murder of her husband, John Kincaid of Warriston. David Livingstone of Dunipace was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 31st May 1625. James Livingstone, first Earl of Callendar, had charters of Dunipace in 1646 and 1647. Sir Thomas Nicolson, third Baronet of Carnock (whose mother was niece of the first Earl of Callendar), was in 1664 served heir to his father in the lands of Carnock, Plain, and Dunipace. Σ.

A CORRECTION.—In the article which appeared in the number of *Northern Notes and Queries* for December 1888 (vol. iii. pp. 75-85) I have stated that the William Livingston of Culter, who married the heiress to the Westquarter estates in 1626, was the son and heir of the 'Sir William Livingston of Culter who had died in 1607, and whose tomb is still to be seen in Dundrennan Abbey.' Subsequent researches, however, have satisfied me that I have missed a generation in my account of the 'Culter' branch of the Livingston family, so that instead of son I should have written *grandson*. For in the last issued volume of the *Privy Council Register of Scotland*, which covers the years 1610 to 1613, I find that a



'Sir William Livingston of Coulter [Culter] and Dame Margaret Baillie his spouse' were both alive in 1611, so that as this couple were undoubtedly the parents of the William Livingston of Culter who married the Westquarter heiress, the father of the bridegroom could not have been the Sir William Livingston of Culter who died in 1607, as I had thought was the case prior to this discovery, but must have been *his* son. The fact of three successive generations bearing the same Christian name, by no means an uncommon occurrence, however, in this family, led to my mistaking the grandfather for the father, though the gap of nearly seventy years between the deaths of the two Williams of Culter, as recorded in the pedigree attached to the above article, should have pointed out to me at the time of writing it the likelihood of a generation having been omitted. The corrected pedigree of this branch would therefore be as follows :—



268. SLAUGHTER OF SIR JAMES STEWART IN 1445.—In *Note 107* (vol. ii. page 174) I gave the text of the account of this event from the *Asloan Chronicle*, where the murdered man is styled Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne, and as a footnote to page 25, vol. iv., I gave the version of the event found in Sir James Balfour's *Annals*, where the name is given as *Achminto*. It remains only to give Lindsay of Pitscottie's version (1814 edition, page 56), to which my attention has been directed: 'Efter this thair followed nothing but slaughter in this realme. In every part ilk ane laid wayt for othis, as they had been settand themselfs for slaughter of wyld beastis. Amongist whom Robert Boyd of Duchall, Captain of Dumbartane, lay in waitt for Sir James Stewart of *Achinto*, who was but sixteen men in train, and schortlie or ever James Stewart had tryell that onie man unbesett his gait, ane companie of armed men rasched round about him, and slew him crewellie, a little from Kirkpatrick; and thereafter fra hand tuik his wayff out of her awin hous, and brought her captive to Dumbarton, wha safely promised that shoe sould get nae skaith. But when shoe perceived herselfe mocked in this maner, through high displeasure of hir husbands slaughter shoe partit tymously of ane dead bairne and died herselfe the thrid day thairefter.'

It seems impossible to reconcile these conflicting accounts. Σ.

269. PEN.—In trying to class place-names as Gadhelic or Brythonic, the prefix Pen- has generally been taken to belong to the latter. From the *County Directory of Scotland*—an impartial guide, if an imperfect one—I take the following list of places in the West Highlands:—Peniniren, Lochmaddy; Peninver, Campbeltown; Penmore, Tobermory; Pennycross, Auchnacraig; Pennyfuir, Oban; Pennyghael, Auchnacraig; Pennygowan, Aros; Pennygown, Southend; Pennysorach, Southend. There is also Penmoloch in the west of Mull. Those familiar with the story of the penny coming quick, to account for the old name of Falmouth, will know how to value theories of the Pennys being coins. Perhaps your readers may know of other Pens lying towards Ireland. W. M. C.

270. LINEN WEAVING.—‘Wharas we haif bene movit in the behalf of Mr. Nathaniell Udward, who doeth promise by him self and his assistanes to bring to that our kingdome a number of strangeris for the making of lynning clothe in another sort then evin it haith bene heirtofoir wrought, and to be als sufficient in all respectis as the Holland cloth beyond sea, desyreing thairfoir a privilege to him and his assignes, for some space of yeires of the onlie working of the said clothe within that kingdome efter that maner, without prejudice to ony of the subjectis to work still thair lynning in whatevir forme they haif bene at ony tyme heirtofoir or at the present ar accustomed to do; as in lyk maner the said Mr. Nathaniell doeth offer to bring strangeris home within that kingdome for making of good and sufficient tyile for building or sklailing at low raitis, he haveing a privilege for some yeires to do the same: We haif thoct meate to refer the consideratioun of this mater unto you.’ 23d Dec. 1610. *Register of Council*, vol. ix. p. 592.

271. ERSKINE OF DUN (*continued from page 119*).—VII. Robert Erskine, ‘Fear of Dun.’ Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin as feudal superior ratifies on the 20th June 1545 a charter dated 15th idem, whereby John Erskine of Dun grants the lands of Errot (Arrot), Lychtounhill, Pittendreich, and Nauthro ‘predelicto filio meo secundo genito Roberto Erskine et Catherinae Graham filiae Roberti Graham de Morphie ejus sponsae’ (A). He married Catherine Graham as stated. Her death is not recorded in C. Robert Erskine, umquhile Laird of Dun, died 27th December 1590 (C). He had issue,

[VIII.] 1. John Erskine, styled of Logye. On the 20th October 1586 he was nominated by his grandfather, the superintendent, to be his ‘factor and uptaker’ of his stipend, etc. (A). He seems to have married Agnes Ogilvy,<sup>1</sup> who, as Lady Logye, executed on the 8th January 1614 a deed of assignation in favour of Dame Magdalen Halyburton, Lady Carnegie, and life-renter of the Mains of Dun (A). The date of his death is uncertain. There are three entries in C, any one of which may refer to him. The first gives 17th June 1591, the second gives 21st October 1592,

<sup>1</sup> I cannot trace the parentage of this Agnes Ogilvy. There was a John Erskine of Dun who married Hon. Margaret Lindsay, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Spynie (D. P. ii. 518). Mr. Pitcairn seems to think that this was the father of the criminals Robert, Helen, Isobel, and Anna. If so, Margaret Lindsay must have been his first wife; Agnes Ogilvy having undoubtedly been his relict.

and the third gives 23d March 1610 as the dates of the death of three John Erskines, 'umquhile Lairds of Dun.' He had issue,

- (1.) John, of whom hereafter.
- (2.) David, married as aforesaid, his cousin Jean, daughter of Patrick Maule of Panmure, and had two sons, John and Alexander, of whom hereafter. The indictment against his brother Robert seems to imply that David was son-in-law to the Laird of Pitcur. This may be a misprint for Panmure ; but the matter is very obscure. (See *post.*)<sup>1</sup>
- (3.) Robert 'son to John Erskine appearand of Dun callet Johnne of Logye' (D 261). He was tried on the 30th Nov. 1613 for the murder of his nephew, and executed in Edinburgh on the 1st December of that year.
- (4.), (5.), (6.) Helen, Isobel, and Annas were tried on the 22d June 1614, as accomplices of their brother Robert, and sentenced to death. Isobel and Annas were executed accordingly. Helen's sentence was commuted to banishment by virtue of an order in Council of the 16th March 1615.
2. Thomas, to whom his father Robert and his grandfather the Superintendent gave a charter of the 1st May 1581 of the lands of Somerhill (B). He married Margaret Moncur, and is styled Thomas Erskine of Torfaiche in a writ of 6th May 1587 (B).
3. Samuel, married Grizel Foster, mentioned in 1590 (B).
4. Robert, mentioned in 1587 (B).
5. Arthur, 'father's brother' of the accused Helen, Isobel, and Annas, mentioned at the trial as the writer of a letter then produced (D 268).

IX. John Erskine (grandson of Robert No. VII.), who as fiar of Dun executed a deed of reversion on the 28th October 1588 (A, page 75). In this document (which is not referred to by Pitcairn) he quotes the contract of marriage between himself and Margaret Keith, 'now my spouse,' the parties to which were, on his side, (1) the Right Hon. John Erskine, Elder, Frank tenementor of Dun, my grandschir ; (2) Robert Erskine, fear of Dun, my guidschire ; (3) John Erskine of Logye, my father, and thus proceeds : 'and now understanding of the singular good will and favour to me shown by my said father, without all (any) respect had to the remanent of his bairns, and I not willing to abuse the great benefit done to me by my father to the hurt and grief of my brother and sisters, but that they should be provided to an honest and sufficient life,' therefore he restores to his father control over the lands (or some of them) that were settled by his contract of marriage, so that he may resettle them, as he thinks fit, on his other children as his proper heritage.

<sup>1</sup> There was, however, undoubtedly a connection between the Halyburtons of Pitcur and the Erskines of Dun. Sir John Carnegie of Athy or Ethie, who was created in 1639 Earl of Ethie, a title afterwards changed to Northesk, married as his first wife Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Halyburton of Pitcur, and widow of 'Erskine of Dun.' Sir James Balfour names her Anna, and says that she had no issue by her first husband, and that she died 10th March 1650. She is doubtless the person to whom Agnes Ogilvy, Lady Logye, made the assignation of 8th January 1614 mentioned before. I can find no place for her first husband in the Dun pedigree unless we suppose that he was the boy murdered in 1613, and that she, his young betrothed wife, was afterwards married to Sir John Carnegie.

He married Margaret, second daughter of Robert Keith, first Lord Altrie (D. P. i. 61). He made his will on 16th November 1592, leaving his son John and his daughter Margaret to the tuition of their mother and others named therein (B). He seems to have survived his son, for the indictment against his brother Robert may be read as meaning that he, John, on his death-bed appointed a tutor for his brother David's son as the heir of Dun, passing over Robert. His widow, Margaret Keith, remarried as first wife of Sir John Lindsay<sup>1</sup> of Ballincho and Woodhead, third son of David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and they had a charter of the 16th July 1599 (D. P. i. 380).

X. John Erskine (eldest son of David) seems to have succeeded his uncle John. In the Dittay or Indictment against his uncle Robert, recorded in 1613, it is alleged that Robert and his sisters formed the design of murdering their nephews 'about midsummer 1610,' and that the poison was administered in Montrose when 'the said John Erskine, the eldest of the two, contracted sic a deidlie diseas . . . that he daylie and continuallie thereafter dwynet in great dollour and pane to the tyme of his death, viz. to the terme of Witsonday last' (D 263). C states that 'John E. of Dun by poison died upon Witsonday, 23 May, 1613.' B refers to a 'comission in 1610 for apprehending certain persons therein named for endeavouring to poison two young children of the family of Dun, the eldest thereof is said not to be above 10 years.' In a case where three persons suffered the death penalty, we should have expected a clear statement of the date of the murder with which they were charged. The indictment specifies that Robert, knowing he could never be Laird of Dun so long as the two lawful sons of David, his elder lawful brother, were in life, and because the late — Erskine of Dun, who was son-in-law to the Laird of Pitcur, had upon his death-bed nominated John Erskine, minister at St. Ceres' Kirk, to be tutor testamentary 'to the said two young boys, his brother's sons,' and as Robert was thereby 'defrauded of the charge of these bairns and their estate,' therefore he planned their destruction. It is worth noticing that this John Erskine, whose appointment as tutor of Dun is alleged as the incentive to the murder, was one of the Prolocutors for the defence of Helen Erskine and her two sisters. After a careful perusal of the proceedings recorded by Pitcairn, I must say that the evidence seems inadequate to warrant, even in those days, a conviction, or even a committal for trial. The gravamen of the charge was witchcraft. There was no medical evidence that the boy died of poison, or that any poison was administered to him, and there is more than a suspicion that torture was used to obtain the confessions and depositions produced at the trial.

XI. The next Laird of Dun we meet with is Sir Alexander, possibly the younger brother of the boy who died at Montrose. In the Dittay (D 262) the name of the younger boy is given in brackets as Alexander. It is said that by reason of the drink given to him he was very ill, and that of his life there was no hope. Sir James Balfour says that both the boys died. Whoever this Sir Alexander may have been, all we know of him is that he had a daughter Mary, who married, first, 17th July 1640, James Allardyce of that ilk, and secondly, 30th March 1646, Robert Dunbar of Burgie (B).

XII. John Erskine of Dun is the next we read of. I have not been able

<sup>1</sup> The writer of the Dun notes (B) says Sir John Lindsay 'got a gift of the escheat of Ogilvy of Ballincho, and was afterwards Lord Edzil.' The latter statement is not borne out.

to trace his parentage. It is clear he must have been of the same generation as the two unfortunate boys, for they were about ten years of age at their death in 1610 or 1613, and the eldest son of this John was born in 1622. It is stated in C that he married a 'daughter of the Laird of *Crieff*, afterwards Laird of Balfour.' This is probably meant for David Bethune of *Criech*, County Fife, who married, 1598, Euphame, daughter of Arthur Forbes of Rires. There is no record of his ever becoming Laird of Balfour. Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* says that one of David Bethune's daughters married first 'the Laird of Fullerton,' and secondly Erskine of Dun. John Erskine had issue, as recorded in C,

1. John, born at Montrose, 30th April 1622, married a daughter of Lighton of Craig (afterwards remarried to James Allardyce) and had issue,

(1) Margaret Erskine, married 1662 Sir David Ogilvy, second Baronet of Inverquhar (named Sir John in C).

2. Maria, born at Dun 10th August 1623.
3. Sir Alexander, born at Dun 26th May 1626, and died in London.
4. William, born at Dun 14th October 1627.
5. Margaret, born at Dun 16th March 1633.
6. Helen.
7. David, of whom next.

XIII. David Erskine of Dun, born May 1640, succeeded his brother Sir Alexander; died May 1698, having married Jean, daughter of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly (C), by whom he had a son,

XIV. David Erskine of Dun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Dun, married Magdalen Riddell, heir-female of the Riddells of Haining (D. B. 67), and died 1755 aged 85, leaving issue,<sup>1</sup>

1. John, his successor.

2. Anne, married first, 6th December 1730, James, Lord Ogilvy of Airly (eldest son of the third Earl of Airly), who died s. p. 12th January 1731; secondly, 5th April 1733, as first wife of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart. of Slate, and died s. p. in Edinburgh, 27th November 1735, aged 27.

XV. John Erskine of Dun, married 1739 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Inglis, second Baronet of Cramond (see *Scots Mag.* i. 93), and had issue,

XVI. John Erskine of Dun, married, 1770, Mary, eldest daughter of William Baird of Newbyth (sister of General Sir David Baird, Bart., K.C.B.), and had issue,

XVII. Margaret, 'second' or 'youngest daughter,' and eventually heiress, married, 1st June 1793, Archibald Kennedy, 12th Earl of Cassilis, who was raised in the Peerage as Marquis of Ailsa in 1831.

*Note.*—Since the above was written my attention has been called to the following entry in Vol. ix. of the *Register of the Scotch Privy Council*. Of the persons named in this entry David Blenhois, John Kirk, and Gilbert Campbell are mentioned in the ditty against Robert Erskine. Possibly the forthcoming volume of the *Register*, where the month of December 1613 is reached, may throw some more light on this dark

<sup>1</sup> 'Some interesting litigation took place about 1730-40 between the Magistrates of Montrose and Lord Dun regarding the office of Constable of Montrose,' granted to Sir James Erskine of Brechin, and conveyed by him to the family of Dun.

transaction. It will be noticed that the entry does not state that the boys, or either of them, had been poisoned, but only that a plan to poison them had been resolved on. The entry does not refer to Robert Erskine and his sisters.

Edinburgh, 13 Nov. 1610.—The Lords being informed that David Blenhois in the Leyis of Dune, Thomas Scone there, George Kirk in Logie, John Kirk there, Gilbert Campbell there, and 'Irish James ane vagabond' have 'upon some godless wicked and detestable opinion' resolved to take the lives of . . . Erskine of Dune, and . . . Erskine his brother, two young boys, the oldest not past ten years, either by poison, witchcraft, or some other devilish practice; commission under the signet, subscribed by Blantyre, John Preston, and Sir T. Hamilton, is given to John Earl of Mar to apprehend the said persons, to keep them apart in different chambers, and if on their examination there shall appear to the said Earl a probability of the truth of the charge, but the said persons shall 'preis to obscure the same' or utter contradictions in their depositions, then to 'cause put them to tortour.'—Page 83. Σ

## Q U E R I E S.

CXXXVI. MARYKIN MAKER.—In the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms is the following entry, '1595. August 6. William, son of Pasquer Teller, marykin maker.' What does this mean? (See Shoemaker's Account, p. 153).

CXXXVII. FOTHERGILL FAMILY.—Wanted information of the Fothergill family, but, in particular, about how a Barony of that name got into Scotland, as Fothergills are said to have lived in Westmoreland and Yorkshire from the Conquest. See Burn's history of the former county and Drake's *Eboracum*. And what was the name of the officer who took charge of Queen Mary when she came into England? Incumbents who know they have this name in registers would greatly help me by sending extracts.

G. FOTHERGILL.

29 Priory Park, Kilburn, N.W.

CXXXVIII. KEITH OF DUNOTTAR.—The *Scottish Nation* (*sub voce* 'Keith') says that Alexander Keith of Ravelston and Dunottar was created a Baronet in 1822, on the occasion of his officiating as Knight-Marischal when George IV. was in Edinburgh, and died 1832. The Baronetcy is not mentioned in Burke's *Peerage* for 1829, in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, or in Solly's *Titles of Honour*.

In Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, ii. 191, it is stated that he married, April 1811, 'Margaret, youngest daughter of Lawrence Oliphant of Gask.' The Gask pedigree in Burke's *Landed Gentry* does not mention this marriage. She was probably daughter of that Lawrence Oliphant who married at Versailles, 9th June 1755, Margaret, daughter of Duncan Robertson of Strowan, and must, in that case, have been at least 37 years of age when she married

Sir Alexander Keith,<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Oliphant having died 18th March 1774.

In Burke's *Peerage* it is stated that Sir William Murray, seventh Baronet of Ochtertyre, married, 28th November 1833, 'Helen Margaret Oliphant, only child and heiress of Sir Alexander Keith of Dunottar, Knight-Marischal of Scotland.'

Was Sir Alexander Keith created a Baronet?

There is a curious entry in *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xx. page 524: '4th July 1826, at St. Peter's, Newington, Lieut. Glassen, R.M., to Cecilia, only surviving daughter of late Sir John Mouat Keith, Baronet.' Of this Baronetcy also I can find no trace. Σ.

1st Sept. 1889.

CXXXIX. SUBMERGED CITIES.—The legend of a city lying below a lake seems to be tolerably wide-spread. Readers of Moore are familiar with his lines about Lough Neagh. The lake of Cynfig, in Glamorgan, is supposed to have a sub-aqueous city, which is seen occasionally. In Finisterre (Brittany) the city of Is and the causes of its destruction are the subjects of one of the ballads collected by Villemarqué. The exact site in this case is perhaps a little doubtful. Are there any lakes in Scotland with cities below them? and, if so, what stories are told thereanent?

W. M. C.

CXL. KINNESWOOD.—Kinneswood (Kinross) is locally pronounced *Kinnesscot*. Would it be far-fetched to trace in this the Breton word, 'coat,' for a wood? What other explanation can be given?

W. M. C.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNETT.—The presence in Scotland of names common in England is not necessarily a proof that the families bearing them came originally from England. Such names as Bennett and Russell belong equally to Flanders, and it is certain that several of the families in England now bearing these names are descended from ancestors who appear in lists of foreigners settled in England in the sixteenth century.

Bennett is a very common name in Fifeshire, and appears first about the time many Flemish names became naturalised. Russell is in exactly the same position. The intercourse between England and Scotland was so restricted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that a Flemish is much more probable than an English origin in such cases.

The following entry appears in the Edinburgh Register of Baptisms:—

<sup>1</sup> 1770, Aug<sup>t</sup> 1. Baptized at Gask, Margaret Euphemia Janet Charlotte Alexandrina, daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask, and Margaret Robertson, born at Gask, July 29.—Hallen's *Transcript of Muthill Registers*. Ed.

1598. Aug. 6, George, son of Mr. James Bennet, minister at Libberton.

*Witnesses.*—George Prestoun of Craigmillar, George Todrige, Merchant. Ed.

XCVI. SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.—I wish to add two remarks to my note, at page 160, vol. iii. :—

(1) Mary Liliass, daughter of Sir James Sharpe (probably the 3d Baronet) married, 1739, James Lumsdaine of Rannhill, and her grand-daughter, Mary Liliass Lumsdaine, heiress of Blanern, county Berwick, and Innergellie, county Fife, married, 1816, Rev. Edward Sandys.

(2) In very recent editions of Burke's *Peerage* a pedigree of the Erskine's, Earls of Kellie, is given under the head 'Mar and Kellie' (see *Peerage*, 1888, page 927, and 1889, same page). This pedigree differs from that contained in Wood's *Douglas*, by giving the name of Sir Charles Erskine's daughter, who became Lady Sharpe, as Margaret, not Sophia, and her husband's as Sir William, not Sir James. It also gives the name of the husband of Sophia, daughter of Sir Alexander Erskine, as Sir James Sharpe, not Sir Alexander. As no authority is given for these changes, it is impossible to say if they should be accepted as legitimate corrections of earlier writers. When my note was written, I had not seen the new Kellie pedigree. Σ.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI STUART.—May I supplement, and in some respects correct, the information about the Count D'Albanie and his brother, given at page 140 of last Number, with the following details, for some of which I am indebted to Dr. Doran's *London in Jacobite Times*, where the subject is treated at great length.

The Young Pretender married, 17th April 1772, Louise, Princess of Stolberg, and is said to have had a son, born in 1773, who, for reasons unknown, was smuggled on board a British man-of-war, commanded by 'Commodore O'Halloran,' an officer who is identified with John Carter Allen, afterwards Admiral of the White, and termed (I know not on what grounds) 'legal heir-male to the earldom of Erroll.'<sup>1</sup> The Admiral died in Devonshire Place, London, on the 2d October 1800, leaving two sons, Captain John Allen, R.N., and,

Captain Thomas Allen, R.N., so named in the Admiral's will, who was supposed to be the Pretender's son mentioned above. He married at Godalming, in 1792, Katherine Manning, daughter of the Vicar of that place, and was in 1822 styled Thomas Hay Allan of Hay, which style he afterwards changed to James, Count D'Albanie. He died about 1831, leaving issue two sons and a daughter :—

<sup>1</sup> The following entry occurs in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 674 : 'Louisa Barbara, third daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie of Piltoun and the Hon. Elizabeth Gray, his wife, married, 18th May 1803, John Lee Allen of Errol, in Perthshire.' In Burke's *Peerage*, 1845, page 16, he is named John Allan of Errol House, county Perth.



1. John Hay Allan, afterwards styled John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, Count D'Albanie, married Georgiana, second daughter of Edward Kendall of Austrey, county Warwick, by Anna Maria Darling, his first wife, and died *s.p.* 1872. His widow died at Bath in 1888.
2. Charles Stuart Allan, afterwards styled Count Charles Edward D'Albanie, married, 9th October 1822, Anna, daughter of Hon. and Right Hon. John Beresford, widow of Charles Gardiner, Esq., and died in 1880, having had four children.<sup>1</sup>

[I have no information as to the former marriage mentioned by C. E. Horsburgh.] His issue were :—

- (1) Count Charles Edward D'Albanie, Major in the Austrian Army; married, 16th May 1874, Lady Alice Emily Mary Hay, daughter of the 16th Earl of Erroll. She died 7th June 1881.
- (2) Countess Mary, died 1873.
- (3) Countess Sobieski Stolberg D'Albanie, married Edward Platt de Platt, and has one son.
- (4) Countess Clementina, a nun.
3. Countess Catherine Matilda D'Albanie, married Count Ferdinand de Lancastro, and had one son, Count Charles Ferdinand Lancastro D'Albanie, who died in 1873.

In connection with the descendants of the Young Pretender, the following occurs in the Spottiswoode *Miscellany*, vol. i. page 413: 'In the year 1752, a certain lady in the neighbourhood of Sidan, on the Duke of Boulogne's estate, bore a son to the young Chevalier St. George. In the year 1754, Lady P—— took charge of this boy, carried him to England, and gave him a proper education. He entered the British Navy in 1767, where he served as Midshipman under the name of Douglas. In 1788 he went to France under the protection of the Duke de Boulogne (Duke Fitzjames). He got a commission as Lieutenant in the French Navy, and now commands a ship of the line in the West Indies, where he engaged the 'Canada,' Captain Cornwallis, in the late action under Sir Samuel Hood, where the Chevalier was obliged to retreat.' Σ.

CXXVIII. WALKINSHAW OF BARROWFIELD.—M. A. P. will find at page 141 of last Number that Carrick Pursuivant has filled the blanks in my pedigree of the Patersons, and that it was *Katherine* Paterson who married *John* Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and died 1780.

I have a few notes about the Walkinshaws of Barrowfield, and though they do not identify this John, they may help in the identification.

The first of the name met with is John Walkinshaw of Bar-

<sup>1</sup> Your correspondent J. J. R. speaks of Mrs. Symons as sister of Count Charles D'Albanie's widow. No such name occurs in the Beresford pedigree in Burke's *Peerage* (see Edition 1889, page 1425). He probably refers to Angelina Kendall, sister of John, Count D'Albanie's widow, who married Jelinger Cookson Symons, Barrister-at-law.

rowfield, who was contemporary with, and perhaps cousin of John Walkinshaw of Garturk (son of Patrick Walkinshaw, Sub-Dean of Glasgow), who in 1636 succeeded to Walkinshaw. John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield had (at least) 3 sons and (probably) a daughter—

1. ———, his successor.

2. James Walkinshaw, merchant in Glasgow, purchased Walkinshaw in 1683, from Gavin,<sup>1</sup> eldest son of the John Walkinshaw of Garturk, mentioned above. He had issue—

(1) John, his successor.

(2) Margaret, married Ludovic Houstoun of Johnstone. John Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, his eldest son, married Elizabeth Boyd, and had issue—

(a) James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and had 3 sons and 5 daughters, of whom James, his second son and successor, sold Walkinshaw in 1769 to William Millar.

(b) William Walkinshaw, married Lionella, daughter of ——— Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, sister of his elder brother's wife.

(c) Robert Walkinshaw, died unmarried.

(d) Marion, married James Hynd (?), merchant in Glasgow.

3. William Walkinshaw, purchased Scotstoun in 1691 from George Hutcheson. He (or his son), married Marion, youngest daughter of Thomas Craufurd of Cartburn, and had a son, John Walkinshaw, who lost Scotstoun in a lawsuit with 'one Matthew Craufurd.' (See Semple's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, page 23.)

4. The daughter, who is stated to have been grand-daughter of Robert Baillie, Principal of the University of Glasgow, is said (*Notes and Queries*, viii. 397) to have been mother of Henry Home, Lord Kames (born 1696, died 1782), whose sister, Jean Home, married, October 1761, as first wife of Patrick Heron of Heron, M.P.

John Walkinshaw's eldest son (whose name is not given) succeeded to Barrowfield, and had a son, whose name also is omitted, who in his turn succeeded to Barrowfield, and is said to have had 'at least' three daughters—

1. Margaret, married her cousin, James Walkinshaw, as above.

2. Lionella, married her cousin, William Walkinshaw, as above.

<sup>1</sup> This Gavin Walkinshaw of that Ilk, who sold his patrimony in 1683, married Beatrix, daughter of Henry Maule of Melgum, and had a son, John Walkinshaw, whose daughter, Robina Walkinshaw, married 1719, as first wife of John Craufurd of Craufurdland, and had a son, Colonel John Walkinshaw Craufurd, who, in August 1761, was appointed Falconer to the King in Scotland. (See Semple's *Craufurd's Renfrewshire*, pp. 63, 138, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*.)

3. Mary, married James Campbell of Blythswood, who died *s.p.* 1767.

I should add that the Editor of the *Complete Peerage*, vol. i., page 52, says that the Countess of Albersroff was youngest of the ten daughters of John Walkinshaw of Cumlachie and Barrowfield by his wife Katherine Paterson, and gives her name as Clementina, not Maria Matilda.

May I point out that some authority seems required to establish the fact stated by Carrick Pursuivant, that Sir Hugh Paterson, the 1st Baronet, married, on the 18th August 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr, of Fernyhurst, and Jane, daughter of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, his wife. Douglas (*Peerage*, i. 250, and ii. 134), gives 1569 as the date of the marriage of Sir Thomas Ker, and Janet, daughter of William (not Walter) Scott of Branxholme, and it is difficult to reconcile the two statements. An interval of ninety-five years between the dates of a mother's and a daughter's marriage is unusual. Σ.

CXXXI. NAPIER FAMILY.—The following extracts are from the Registers of Muckart :—

1706. April 29. Baptized William son to John Neppor in the M . . . (? Miln, the margin is covered).  
 1708. July 11. Baptized Margaret daughter to John Neippor in Miln.  
 1713. Feb. 1. Baptized Mary daughter to John Napier at y<sup>e</sup> Miln.  
 1735. April 13. Baptized William son to William Napier in the Miln of Muckart.

There are thus three generations—John, William, and William his son.

We hope to be able to answer other portions of the query in a future number. Ed.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Books received too late for notice in this number, but which will receive due attention :—

*Trial by Combat.* By George Neilson. Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.

*A Book for Boys and Girls on Country Rhymes for Children.* By John Bunyan. Being a facsimile of the unique first Edition of 1686 now in the British Museum. London: Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row.

# INDEXES TO VOL. IV.

## I.—GENERAL INDEX.

NOTE.—*The compiler of the Notes on the Ross Family is having a reprint of his work made, to which will be appended a very full index. As the notes extend over more than one volume of the 'Scottish Antiquary,' we have decided to give this index (revised as to pagination), in our next volume, instead of including the names in this Index.*—ED.

- ABER, 37.  
Adamson, Family of, 92.  
*Alias*, Curious forms of, 175.  
Altar of St. Ninian at Bruges, 25.  
Armada, Scottish Notes on, 38, 120.  
Arms of Dun, 117.  
— of Erskine, 26.  
— of Grossett, 26.  
— of Henderson, 37.  
— of Sharp, 127. —
- BEACON SIGNALS, 134.  
Bell of Easter Fowlis, 85.  
Bell or Horse Race, 39.  
Bells of Crail, 134.  
Bennet Family, 95.  
Beverage or Belfrage, 42.  
Bibliographical Society, Edinburgh, 178.  
Boyd Family, 75.  
Branks, The, 27, 32.  
Brass Mortars, 80.  
Brazen Chandlers, 129.  
Bridals, Penny, 84.  
Brigidius, 139.  
Burgh Accounts, Dunfermline, 38.  
Burne-man, 174.
- CANT. *See* KANT.  
Carriers in Old Days, 126.  
Chalices, 129.  
Charm, Form of, 82, 119.  
Church Goods, Inventory of, 129.  
Cities, Submerged, 188.  
Clock or Knock, 38, 84.  
Colquhoun Family, 75.  
Crail, 134.  
Creigh, Family of, 43.  
Cunninghar, 91.
- DAIRSIE BRIDGE, 17.  
Date, Old, at Falkland, 147.  
Divines, Portraits of, 137.  
Dominie Colme, 33.  
'Dons,' The, 122.  
Douglas Family, 43.
- Drinking King's Health, Curious way of, 28.  
Dunblane Session Records, 119.  
Dunfermline Burgh Accounts, 38.  
Dutch Box, 176.
- 'ELLIOTT, GENERAL,' The, 15.  
'Engagement,' The, 27.  
Epitaphs from Culross, 37.  
Erskine, Charles, Sir, 138.  
— of Dun, Family of, 116.  
— Ebenezer, 134.  
— John, Colonel, 139.  
Eucharists, 129.
- FAMILY OF BENNETT, 188.  
— Carmichael, 137.  
— Cowper, 137.  
— Erskine of Dun, 116, 183.  
— Fothergill, 187.  
— Henry, 43.  
— Houston, 140.  
— Keith of Dunottar, 187.  
— Livingstone, 181.  
— Lyle, 23.  
— Napier, 137, 191.  
— Paterson, 141.  
— Rose of Bellivat, 132, 139, 180.  
— Ross, 1, 51, 102, 163.  
— St. Clair, 141.  
— Sharp of Stony Hill, 189.  
— Spottiswoode, 94, 141.  
— Stewart, 23.  
— Walkinshaw, 190.  
Fiddle, 158.  
Flemish Names, 111.  
Flemish Weavers, 99.
- GÆLIC, 37.  
Gibson, Family of, 81.  
Glass Scottish, 88.  
Guisors, 160.
- HADDINGTON REGISTERS, 14.  
Hand-fasting, 129.  
Harding's Itinerary, 18.  
Harp, 159.
- Henry Family, 43.  
Highland People, 26.  
History, Study of, 120.  
Hogmanay, 155.  
Horse Race, 39.  
House, Old, at Inverkeithing, 100.  
Houston, Family of, 93.  
Houston Lady, 136.
- INDIANS, CHEROKEE, 42.  
Inventory of Church Goods, 129.  
Inverkeithing, Old House at, 100.  
Itinerary of Scotland, 18.
- KANT'S SCOTTISH DESCENT, 95, 135, 143.  
Kinness Wood, 188.  
Kinross, Bridge of, 83.  
Kirk, Knight of, 129.  
Kirk Session Records, Aberdeen, 37.  
— Culross, 26, 82, 160.  
— Dunblane, 119.  
— St. Andrew's, 129.  
Knight of the Kirk, 129, 180.  
Knockmaker, 84, 174.
- LECTERN, 129.  
Leeks, Pulling, 28.  
Lichgate, 92.  
Liggat's Syke, 92, 140.  
Lindsay, Sir David, Registers of, 91.  
Linen Manufactory, 79.  
— Old, 74, 81.  
— Weaving, 183.  
Lumsden Monument, Crail, 49.  
Lute, 159.  
Lyle, *see* Family of, 23.  
Lyon Office, The, 161.
- M'LEAN, CLAN, 38.  
Malignants, The, 27.  
Marikine, 153, 187.  
Marriage, Law of, 130.  
Mintralls, 38, 39, 159.  
Mortars, Brass, 80.

- Mount, Baden, 80.
- NAMES OF PLACES AND PERSONS, 175.
- Notices of Books, Gainford Registers, Index of, 144.
- Heraldry, Dictionary of, 96.
- Historical MSS. Commission, 47.
- How to Catalogue a Library, 143.
- Rochdale Registers, Transcript of, 144.
- Uncle Toby's Birthday Book, 143.
- OLD SUN-DIAL AT ALLOA, 29.
- Oreades, 31.
- Organs, 129.
- 'Orkney Herald,' 120.
- PAINTING, OLD, AT CRAIL, 153.
- Pastimes, Royal, 157.
- Paterson, Genealogy of, 94.
- Pearls, Scottish, 82.
- Pen, 183.
- Pelican Lectern, 129.
- Perth Registers, 39, 88, 127, 148.
- Pipes, The, 159.
- Pistol, Old, 93.
- Plural, Use of, 93.
- Poland, Scots in, 44, 85.
- Scots Colony in, 173.
- Prescriptions, Old, 37.
- Prince Charlie, Relic of, 81.
- RECORDS OF THE MONASTERY OF KINLOSS, 145.
- Register, Govan, Entry in, 157.
- Relic, A Stuart, 92.
- Ross, John, 96.
- Rotten Row, 128.
- Runaway Registers, 14.
- ST. CLAIR, GENEALOGY OF, 94.
- Salt-making, 113.
- Salt Pan, 26.
- Saltrie-maker, 174.
- Scotland's Intercourse with Northern Europe, 178.
- Scots in Poland, 44, 86.
- Scotsmen Naturalised, 29.
- Sculptured Stones at Culross, 26.
- Seat, Sailors', 155.
- Servants' Wages, 97.
- Shoemaker's Account, 153.
- Sinclair, John, 136.
- Slaughter of Sir James Stewart, 182.
- Shell, Form of, 28.
- Stewart, *see* Family of, 23.
- Stewart, Lewis, Sir, 92.
- Stewart, Royal Family of, 92.
- Stone, Carved, at Tillicoultry, 91.
- Stone, Old, at Blairhall, 116.
- Stuart, John Sobieski, 42, 96, 140, 189.
- Study of History, 120.
- Sun-dial, Verses on, 31.
- Surnames, 29, 111.
- TABOIRS, 159.
- Testament of Alexander Brown, 78.
- URQUHART, FAMILY OF, 43.
- VOW SILVER, 99.
- WAGES, SERVANTS', 97.
- Walkinshaw, John, 137.
- Waulk Mills, 99, 115.
- Whitherne, 43.
- Witch at Kilbuck, 28.
- YOUNGER OF HAGGERSTONE, 43.
- ZUILE DAY, 26.

## II.—INDEX TO PLACES.

- ABERDOUR, 36.
- Abernethy, 37.
- Alloa, 29.
- Alva, 138.
- Ardgowan, 23.
- Ardrie, 50, 51.
- Athelstanford, 16.
- Auchingawne, 25.
- Auchredie, 100.
- Aytone, 36.
- BAD DEARG, 80.
- Badenoch, 80.
- Badon, Mount, 80.
- Bampton, 17.
- Bath, 80.
- Bellivat, 132.
- Berwick-upon-Tweed, 16, 17.
- Blackhall, 23.
- Bloomsbury, 17.
- Booth, 16.
- Bruges, 25.
- Bury St. Edmunds, 15.
- CALVERLEY, 16.
- Captainhead, 15.
- Carmony, 43.
- Chaddisden, 15.
- Chigwell, 15.
- Clackriach, 43.
- Clola, 43.
- Cluny, 100.
- Cockleroy, 81.
- Coldingham, 16.
- Corstorphine, 16.
- Coull, 100.
- Craik, 49.
- Cramond, 26.
- Culross, 26, 37, 82.
- Culsalmund, 100.
- DAIRSIE, 17, 18.
- Dirleton, 16.
- Duchal, 23.
- Dunbar, 15, 16.
- Dunfermline, 33, 38.
- Dunse, 17.
- Dyce, 100.
- Dysart, 112.
- EDINBURGH, 16.
- Edinburgh, Canongate, 15.
- Edrim, 16.
- Eglingham, 14.
- Ellon, 100.
- Elvet, 16.
- Eyemouth, 15, 16.
- FAIR ISLE, 122.
- Falkland, 147.
- Forbes, 100.
- Forgue, 100.
- Fortrose, 140.
- GAINFORD, 144.
- Gartly, 43.
- Girvan, 157.
- Glenbucket, 100.
- Govell, 100.
- HADDINGTON, 14, 15, 16.
- Haggerstone, 43.
- IMERICH, 113.
- Inveresk, 15.
- Invernochlie, 100.
- KILBRYDE, 23.
- Kilbuh, 28.
- Kilravrock, 132.
- Kincardine O'Neil, 100.
- Kinloss, 145.
- Kinnethmond, 100.
- Kircaldie, 79.
- LADYKIRK, 15.
- Lee, 17.
- Leicester, 15.
- Leith, 15, 16.
- Leith, North, 15.
- Llanbryd, 43.
- London, Mary le Bone, 16.
- St. James', 15.
- Loughborough, 15.
- MAGUS MOOR, 93.
- Masterton, 112.
- Melton, 17.
- Methlic, 100.
- Midcalder, 91.
- Monteagle, 43.
- Moynes, 132.

|                                                                                       |                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NEWCASTLE - UPON -<br>TYNE, 16.<br>Newhall, 43.<br>Northam, 15.<br>North Berwick, 16. | Pittencreeff, 33.<br>Plymouth, 15.<br>Poland, 44.<br>Premnay, 100.                                     | St. Mary le Bone, 17.<br>St. Vicens, 16.<br>Sauchie, 25.<br>Skene, 100.<br>Stowmarket, 15.<br>Spott, 36.<br>Stretton-on-the-Fosse,<br>16.<br>Strichen, 100. | Tillicoultry, 91.<br>Tillingham, 15.<br>Tod, 16.<br>Tullilum, 41.<br>Turref, 100. |
| OLD HAMSTOCKS, 15.<br>Old Machar, 100.<br>Over Ironside, 100.                         | RAKSTOWNE, 100.<br>Reggeston, 42.<br>Rippon, 15.<br>Rochdale, 144.<br>Rotten Moss, 128.<br>— Row, 128. | TEMESWAR, 74.<br>Tibbermuir, 42.                                                                                                                            | UFFORD, 17.<br>Uphall, 92.                                                        |
| PERTH, 14, 39.<br>Peter Culter, 100.<br>Peterhead, 16.                                | ST. LAWRENCE, 15.                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                             | WARSAW, 45.<br>Whithorn, 31, 43.<br>Wolsingham, 14.                               |

### III.—INDEX TO PERSONS.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ABERCROMBIE, 127.<br>Adam, 41, 88, 90, 91.<br>Adamson, 91, 92, 115.<br>Adey, 113, 114.<br>Adie, 152.<br>Adiell, 100.<br>Adieson, 175.<br>Admenston, 152.<br>Affleck, 152.<br>Aitken, 16, 28.<br>Alexander, 78, 100, 150.<br>Alison, 90.<br>Allan, 90.<br>Allen, 189.<br>Anand, 91.<br>Anderson, 26, 39, 41,<br>88, 89, 90, 127, 128,<br>150, 151, 152.<br>Andrew, 152.<br>Angel, 115.<br>Arbuthnot, 79, 118, 138.<br>Archibald, 90.<br>Arnot, 40, 151.<br>Arskine, 98.<br>Arthur, 14.<br>Aston, 42.<br>Atholl, 149.<br>Auchmowtie, 174.<br>Auld, 150. | Bauchop, 115.<br>Baudry, 113.<br>Baxter, 152.<br>Beaton, 18.<br>Belfrage, 114.<br>Bell, 149.<br>Bellenden, 138.<br>Bennet, 89, 95, 91, 188.<br>Beveridge, 42, 75, 114.<br>Beverwyck, 114.<br>Bewlie, 40.<br>Billie, 39, 149.<br>Birrel, 89, 91.<br>Bishop, 89.<br>Black, 88, 150.<br>Blackburn, 138.<br>Blackhall, 87.<br>Blair, 15, 83, 84, 114,<br>128, 150.<br>Blaw, 27, 114.<br>Blossom, 150.<br>Blythe, 89, 127.<br>Bonar, 114, 150.<br>Bone, 114.<br>Booth, 16.<br>Boswell, 89.<br>Boudmot, 96.<br>Boudrie, 113.<br>Bouthorn, 29.<br>Bowdingis, 174.<br>Bowker, 16.<br>Bowman, 40, 89.<br>Bowy, 91, 128.<br>Boy, 149.<br>Boyart, 174.<br>Boyd, 25, 75, 76, 89.<br>Brachty, 151.<br>Brown, 29, 40, 41, 78,<br>88, 89, 90, 127, 128,<br>151, 152.<br>Brownhill, 89.<br>Bruce, 78, 83, 89, 116.<br>Brunton, 15.<br>Brydie, 150.<br>Brysson, 40, 128. | Buccleugh, 99.<br>Buchan, 16, 41.<br>Buchanan, 15, 30, 90,<br>150.<br>Bud, 150.<br>Bull, 38.<br>Bunger, 88.<br>Burrell, 150, 152, 174.<br>Burry, 88, 151.<br>Burton, 15.<br>Buttar, 152.<br>Bynning, 174.<br><br>CAMPBELL, 40.<br>Campsie, 91.<br>Cant, 112.<br>Caphkin, 174.<br>Car, 41, 150.<br>Carlisle, 40.<br>Carmichael, 137, 151.<br>Carnwath, 89.<br>Carvour. <i>See</i> Young, 89.<br>Castle Stewart, 42.<br>Cauldstream, 152.<br>Chaip, 41.<br>Chalmers, 87, 152.<br>Chapman, 128.<br>Chappius, 115.<br>Chein, 87.<br>Chilton, 93.<br>Christeson, 39, 127.<br>Christie, 39, 99.<br>Clarke, 16, 40, 98, 128,<br>150.<br>Cleghorne, 16.<br>Cliesh. <i>See</i> Clys, 88.<br>Clink, 114.<br>Clinkett, 114.<br>Cluny, 89.<br>Clutterbuck, 113.<br>Clyne, 150.<br>Clys, 88.<br>Cock, 127.<br>Coilzeur, 39.<br>Colquhon, 75, 76. | Colme, 33, 35.<br>Colt, 150.<br>Colyng, 151.<br>Comry, 149.<br>Condé, 115.<br>Connell, 15.<br>Conqueror, 150, 152.<br>Couie, 98.<br>Cousing, 28, 115.<br>Coutts, 87.<br>Cowey, 26.<br>Cowper, 137.<br>Cowsland, 90.<br>Crabbe, 115.<br>Crage, 174.<br>Craig, 137.<br>Cram, 28, 39.<br>Crambie, 151, 152.<br>Crawfurd, 76, 174.<br>Creigh, 43.<br>Crichton, 90, 149.<br>Crocket, 79.<br>Crombie, 152.<br>Cruikshank, 42, 94.<br>Culross, 127.<br>Cumming, 90.<br>Cunningham, 26, 40,<br>98, 137, 152.<br>Currie, 152.<br>Cuthbert, 15, 90, 151. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- D'hunger, 174.  
 Dickson, 41.  
 Dilson, 128.  
 Dishington, 90.  
 Dods, 16.  
 Dodsworth, 15.  
 Dog, 89, 151.  
 Doig, 115.  
 Donaldson, 27, 39, 40,  
 89, 127, 150, 152.  
 Douer, 98.  
 Douglas, 16, 23, 43,  
 118.  
 Dow, 41, 127, 151.  
 Drone, 148, 151.  
 Drummond, 28.  
 Drysdale, 15, 26.  
 Duboise, 78, 79.  
 Ductor, 149, 150.  
 Dudgeon, 16.  
 Dun, 100.  
 Dunbar, 75.  
 Duncan, 16, 40, 88, 89,  
 150, 151, 152.  
 Duncanson, 150.  
 Dundie, 150.  
 Durham, 118.  
 Durie, 138.  
 Dyke, 41.  
  
 EARDULF, 44.  
 Ebriche, 174.  
 Edy, 128.  
 Eilson, 128.  
 Eizat, 27, 28.  
 Eldar, 40, 152.  
 Elibank, 36.  
 Emery, 113.  
 Erskine, 97, 116, 117,  
 134, 138, 139, 183.  
 Esplen, 175.  
 Eugene, 74.  
 Ezolme, 175.  
  
 FAIRBAIRN, 14, 15, 16,  
 17.  
 Faire, 41.  
 Falconer, 118, 132.  
 Farquhar, 44, 85, 100,  
 150.  
 Fenton, 40.  
 Ferguson, 40, 44, 45.  
 Feris, 150.  
 Ferme, 138.  
 Ferrioch, 40.  
 Finlay, 34.  
 Finlayson, 88, 152.  
 Fisher, 174.  
 Fleming, 41.  
 Fogg, 39.  
 Folkard, 114.  
 Forbes, 93, 138.  
 Ford, 15.  
 Fordice, 15.  
  
 Forrat, 40.  
 Forskell, 150.  
 Foster, 40.  
 Fothergill, 187.  
 Fotheringham, 128.  
 Foulis, 95.  
 Francis, 14.  
 Fraser, 99.  
 Furre, 40.  
 Fyde, 39.  
 Fyfe, 90.  
  
 GAIRDYNE, 87.  
 Gall, 89, 90.  
 Gallitly, 91.  
 Galloway, 41, 42.  
 Gardener, 89, 150, 152.  
 Garvie, 41.  
 Gaudie, 150.  
 Gemestone, 27.  
 Gentle, 115.  
 Gib, 35, 89, 90, 128.  
 Gibson, 81.  
 Gilchrist, 150.  
 Gillespie, 39, 92.  
 Gillet, 15.  
 Glencairn, 40.  
 Glenorchy, 40.  
 Gloag, 115.  
 Gordon, 15, 16, 44, 87,  
 97.  
 Gould, 99.  
 Gow, 40.  
 Graham, 118.  
 Gray, 152.  
 Gregorie, 79.  
 Greig, 151.  
 Grierson, 42.  
 Grieve, 16, 151.  
 Grossett, 26.  
 Grote, 112.  
 Guthry, 150.  
  
 HALE, 113.  
 Halpenny, 115.  
 Hall, 85, 88, 89, 149,  
 151.  
 Hallyday, 27.  
 Hamilton, 98.  
 Harry, 151.  
 Harding, 18.  
 Harlaw, 89.  
 Harlow, 149.  
 Harrower, 114, 151.  
 Hart, 174.  
 Harve, 175.  
 Hasswell, 16.  
 Hautepenne, 115.  
 Hay, 16, 40, 89, 94.  
 Heaton, 15.  
 Henderson, 39, 41, 90,  
 98, 150, 152, 153.  
 Hendrie, 127.  
 Hendrix, 114.  
  
 Hennemant, 113.  
 Henry, 40, 43, 114, 150.  
 Henryson, 174.  
 Herring, 128.  
 Herriott, 16, 174.  
 Hinslie, 15.  
 Hog, 175.  
 Hoggbanks, 14.  
 Hoggie, 40.  
 Hoip, 174.  
 Holton, 17.  
 Home, 15, 16.  
 Honeyman, 113.  
 Hope, 139.  
 Hoppane, 25.  
 Hopper, 16.  
 Horn, 113.  
 Houghton, 42.  
 Houston, 24, 25, 93,  
 136, 140.  
 Howie, 138.  
 Huggon, 151.  
 Humphrey, 15.  
 Hunson, 78.  
 Hunter, 15, 40.  
 Hutcheon, 89.  
 Hutcheson, 31, 175.  
 Hutton, 27, 83.  
  
 IMRIE, 39, 113, 150.  
 Inglis, 175.  
 Innes, 78.  
 Isaac, 150.  
  
 JACK, 89, 148, 149.  
 Jackson, 41, 174.  
 Jamieson, 89, 120.  
 Johnstone, 16, 39, 91,  
 138, 149, 150.  
 Joncker, 113.  
 Jonkin, 175.  
  
 KANT, 95, 134.  
 Kay, 40, 41, 127.  
 Keit, 151.  
 Keith, 117, 187.  
 Kello, 175.  
 Kemney, 27.  
 Ker, 38, 151.  
 Ketcher, 15.  
 Keth de, 90.  
 Kettle, 113.  
 Keyt, 151.  
 Kilgour, 100.  
 Kinhead, 78, 79.  
 Kintor, 98.  
 Kipper, 129.  
 Knopwood, 15.  
 Kyd, 150.  
  
 LAMB, 88, 89, 149.  
 Lamerkin, 149.  
 Lammert, 152.  
 Lansinne, 174.  
  
 Lapethe, 99.  
 Laurie, 15, 127.  
 Law, 40, 151.  
 Lawson, 41, 89, 138.  
 Leith, 150.  
 Le Piper, 175.  
 Letham, 41, 151.  
 Lewis, 95.  
 Lies, 174.  
 Litster, 14.  
 Lindsay, 16, 44, 117,  
 118, 138.  
 Livingston, 39, 181.  
 Loftus, 16.  
 Logy, 88.  
 Lorne, 39.  
 Loudon, 150.  
 Lowdian, 40.  
 Lowson, 39.  
 Lumsden, 50, 51.  
 Lyell, 175.  
 Lyle, 24.  
  
 MACANDREW, 99, 151.  
 M'Caith, 152.  
 Macdonald, 17, 78.  
 M'Duff, 149.  
 M'Gibbon, 151.  
 Macgregor, 41, 89, 119,  
 150.  
 Mackay, 16.  
 Mackenzie, 93.  
 Mackie, 152.  
 M'Lagan, 16.  
 M'Omriss, 150.  
 M'Thomas, 127.  
 Main, 16, 29.  
 Maitland, 15, 16.  
 Makie, 150.  
 Makisone, 25.  
 Malar, 39.  
 Malcolm, 127, 150.  
 Manderson, 16.  
 Mansell, 88.  
 Marischal de, 90.  
 Marshall, 90, 149, 152.  
 Martin, 39, 100, 175.  
 Mary, Queen, 47.  
 Mason, 174.  
 Masson, 115.  
 Masterton, 99.  
 Mathew, 89.  
 Mathie, 152.  
 Maule, 119.  
 Maxwell, 31, 75, 89,  
 90.  
 Maxton, 41.  
 May, 91.  
 Meik, 39, 89, 151.  
 Meling, 150.  
 Melyne, 152.  
 Menteith, 99, 117.  
 Menzies, 150, 151, 152.  
 Mercer, 152.

- Mertoun, 89.  
Mertun, 90.  
Metcalfe, 15.  
Methven, 89, 127.  
Millar, 88, 90.  
Milne, 100.  
Minto, 41.  
Mitchell, 15, 16, 39, 94, 150.  
Moir, 16.  
Moncrieff, 79, 89, 127.  
Monipenny, 127, 150.  
Monkhouse, 16.  
Monro, 27, 93.  
Moris, 99.  
Morison, 150.  
Morrice, 127.  
Mossrop, 16.  
Muilter, 150.  
Mukarster, 89.  
Mure, 23.  
Murray, 33, 36, 38, 40, 89, 128, 149, 151, 152.  
Mustard, 114.
- NAIRNE, 15.  
Napier, 137, 192.  
Neill, 40.  
Nemo, 174.  
Nevill, 40.  
Neving, 89.  
Nicholson, 128.  
Nisbet, 15, 16, 17, 23.  
Norester, 128.  
Nurse, 17.
- OCHILTREE, 149.  
Ogger, 175.  
Ogilvie, 16, 95, 118, 127.  
Oliphant, 39, 79, 90, 91.  
Omay, 149.  
Orkney, 88.  
Orr, 16.  
Owene, 174.
- PAITE, 39.  
Palmer, 15.  
Paterson, 94, 141, 152.  
Paton, 115.  
Patricio, 126.  
Paul, 97, 114.  
Pearie, 40.  
Pearson, 39.  
Peirs, 150.  
Peitt, 151.  
Pelletier, 115.  
Penman, 175.  
Perrott, 15.  
Peter, 175.  
Pett, 89.  
Pettitt, 51.  
Phillemon, 29.  
Pierie, 14.  
Pitcairne, 79.
- Pitlandy, 89.  
Place, 16.  
Poet, 112.  
Poll, 89.  
Powell, 149.  
Prance, 15.  
Primrose, 26, 92, 174.  
Pringle, 128.  
Provan, 114.  
Pruen, 113, 114.  
Puijt, 113.  
Pullour, 150.  
Pynor, 15.  
Pyott, 151.
- RAEBURN, 100.  
Ramsay, 17, 41, 127.  
Rattray, 39, 82, 83, 152.  
Rawnsdson, 40.  
Ray, 98.  
Read, 128.  
Ready, 128.  
Reid, 15, 41, 89, 120.  
Reitt, 127.  
Reneold, 98.  
Richardson, 89, 90, 151, 152.  
Ridge, 96.  
Ripboth, 35.  
Ritchie, 39.  
Roberts, 17.  
Robertson, 16, 27, 39, 41, 89, 116, 128, 148, 150, 151.  
Robinson, 120.  
Robson, 29.  
Roddam, 39.  
Rodden, 39.  
Rogers, 16.  
Roggy, 150.  
Roig, 90.  
Rollo, 142.  
Rollock, 40, 127, 151.  
Ronaldson, 152.  
Rose, 132, 139.  
Ross. *See* note before Index (p. 193).  
Ross, 96.  
Rufiny, 151.  
Russell, 174.  
Ruthven, 39, 40, 118, 149, 150, 152.  
Rutland, 47, 48.  
Rynd, 91, 149, 151, 152.
- SAARES, 174.  
Sadler, 148.  
St. Clair, 94.  
St. Ninian, 25.  
Salmon, 16.  
Salmound, 90.  
Sandeson, 40.  
Sands, 83.
- Sawers, 15.  
Schaw, 25.  
Schioche, 28.  
Scobbie, 119.  
Scotland, 149.  
Scott, 14, 17, 39, 41, 89, 151, 175.  
Scroggie, 150.  
Seaton, 78.  
Sehang, 127.  
Semple, 16, 39.  
Sewell, 15.  
Shand, 87.  
Sharp, 93, 127, 152, 189.  
Shepherd, 151.  
Shireff, 15.  
Sibbald, 87, 128.  
Simpson, 17, 150.  
Sinclair, 15, 136.  
Skarchinner, 174.  
Skelly, 14.  
Sluitt, 127.  
Small, 39, 88.  
Smallwood, 91.  
Smeaton, 15.  
Smith, 28, 40, 89, 149, 151, 174.  
Snell, 89.  
Somerville, 91.  
Sown, 175.  
Spears, 17.  
Spens, 39, 151.  
Sporwardt, 114.  
Spolliswoode, 17, 94, 141.  
Spowart, 114.  
Sprott, 115.  
Steill, 152.  
Stein, 113.  
Steinson, 152.  
Stephens, 113.  
Stevens, 175.  
Stevenson, 16, 40, 79, 89.  
Stevin, 151.  
Stollens, 175.  
Stout, 128.  
Strachan, 40.  
Strik, 27.  
Stuart or Stewart, 15, 24, 25, 42, 79, 92, 99, 117, 140, 182.  
Stuppert, 114.  
Stuppers, 114.  
Swinton, 16, 90.  
Syer, 39.  
Sym, 39, 89.  
Symnell, 83.  
Simpson, 92.
- TAYLOR, 16, 27, 40, 100, 127, 151.  
Temple, 15, 17.  
Tepper, 45, 46, 47.
- Thom, 16, 17.  
Thomson, 39, 151.  
Thorskall, 89.  
Tod, 149, 174.  
Traff, 174.  
Tulloch, 175.  
Turnbull, 38.  
Tyrie, 39, 152.
- UDDART, 174.  
Unger, 82.  
Urquhart, 43.
- VAN ARSENS, 174, 175.  
Van Damman, 174.  
Van Malines, 115.  
Van Monster, 114.  
Vannan, 26.  
Vansone, 174.  
Van Stein, 113.  
Vass, 152.  
Volcaert, 114.
- WADDELL, 89.  
Walcar, 38.  
Walcott, 137.  
Walgrave, 174.  
Walker, 16, 26, 100, 174.  
Walkinshaw, 137, 141, 190.  
Wallace, 41, 128, 150, 151.  
Wardlaw, 40.  
Wat, 149.  
Watson, 40, 44, 88, 89, 151, 152.  
Weddell, 152.  
Wellwood, 79.  
Welsh, 79.  
Whalley, 16.  
White, 16, 44, 152.  
Whitson, 41.  
Whyttan, 98.  
Wightman, 15.  
Will, 41.  
Williamson, 36.  
Wilmot, 15.  
Wilson, 39, 41, 89, 100, 127, 150, 151, 152.  
Winscombe, 16.  
Wise, 113.  
Woskett, 98.  
Wright, 39, 83, 149.  
Wylie, 91.
- YAIR, 114.  
Young, 28, 34, 36, 41, 42, 82, 83, 84, 89, 90, 128.  
Younger, 43, 113, 175.
- ZEBIS, 174.  
Zoung, 38, 39.



Printed by T. AND A. CONSTABLE, Printers to Her Majesty  
*at the Edinburgh University Press.*

462







**RETURN  
TO →**

**CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT**  
202 Main Library

642-3403

LOAN PERIOD 1

2

3

**HOME USE**

4

5

6

**ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS**

1-month loans may be renewed by calling 642-3403

6-month loans may be recharged by bringing books to Circulation Desk

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date

**DUE AS STAMPED BELOW**

DEC 3 0 1976

REC. CIR. DEC 6 '76

MAY 12 1987

MITO. DASC APR 13 1987

FORM NO. DD 6, 40m, 6'76

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY  
BERKELEY, CA 94720

⑦ 1

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



8003021389

